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HANDBOOK
OF
TEXTILE INDUSTRY
1948

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Preface

We have great pleasure in presenting this valuable compendium entitled HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY to the Textile World, and in particular to the captains of Industry, and its technical and administrative personnel. It represents the collective work of a group of practical Economists and Senior Officers of certain Textile Mills. It is a unique production, inasmuch as it contains several features which are non-existent in other publications already in the field. The "completeness" of the book from the general, technical, statistical and financial point of view, and above all, the approval of the book by the Experts in the Textile line, will, we hope, make it a valuable addition to the existing literature we have on this all-important subject.

A perusal of the Table of Contents will show the wide range of topics covered. It deals exhaustively not only with the Cotton Textile Industry, but also with the Woollen, Silk, Rayon, Jute, Flax and other natural fibres, including Coir, Sann Hemp, etc. as also with certain other lesser known fibres, whose industrial possibilities have not yet received much attention. Synthetic fibres which are either unknown to India or, are still only in the experimental stages, have also been dealt with.

The Handloom Industry, which accounts for nearly a fourth of the cloth production of the country has been surveyed, rather extensively, both from the Provincial and all-India points of view. That the Handloom industry can be co-extensive with the large scale mill-industry has been clearly brought out. There is also a separate section on Khaddar which has achieved a rare distinction, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi.

The problems of Textile machinery, vis-a-vis the contemplated expansion and development of the industry has been rather confusing and we have made an earnest endeavour to present as clear a picture as possible, with our own concrete suggestions to alleviate the position. The paucity of Mill Stores and Accessories which have been bottle-necks of the industry, have also been dealt with in as complete a manner as possible with all the available information.

It is not a question of merely "looking back" for the publication is not only a digest of all available information and statistics, but it also probes into the future and surveys the problems ahead of each one of these Industries. All available Post-war Plans have been scrutinised and their recommendations briefly set forth in the

publication for the benefit of the readers. Summaries from the Reports of the Industrial Panels appended include Cotton Textiles, Wool, Silk, Hosiery, Coir, Rope and Cordage, Ready Made Clothing, Rayon and Artificial Silk and Heavy Chemical Industries.

Cotton Textile Mill Production, as we all know, has been going down of late. During 1947 it was only 3,800 million yards. It is true our capacity for production is about 5,000 million yards. On the basis of the production figures of 1947, the existing cloth ration of 10 yards per head per annum will be an impossibility, if we take into account the requirements of the Defence Department and the production of certain types of cloths by mills which are unsuitable for home consumption, but only used by certain adjoining countries. The Textile Industry must be given a great fillip by the authorities not by bringing about a stable order of things in regard to labour, which would ensure the Indian Textile Industry producing as much as it produced in 1944 and 1945 and to the limit of the production capacity of the existing units but also by helping the existing units to rehabilitate their present machinery and affording sufficient assistance to further expand their existing units. This is of vital importance, as the starting of new Textile units in the country does not seem practicable in the immediate future because of obvious limitations in getting the necessary machinery and capital goods and accessories and also because of the exorbitant prices at which they have to be purchased. All these are analysed in detail in their proper perspective.

The HANDBOOK definitely makes a departure from other publications in that it is not exclusively confined to the financial or business aspects of the Industry alone. Wherever appropriate, even technical details and the different manufacturing processes have also been included so as to enhance the value of the publication. There have also been added several specially prepared Statistical tables, which are bound to prove very useful for easy reference. These tables are in addition to the Statistical data which closely dot the main chapters of the book.

Of still greater interest must be the special section which gives the synopsis of the Balance Sheets of the bulk of the Textile establishments in the country, brought up-to-date with the co-operation of the various institutions. This special feature, relating to the financial side of these outstanding concerns, will be particularly valuable from the Investor's point of view.

The Conference Section (Proceedings of the All-India Textile Conference) has also been brought up-to-date, and includes those of the 4th Session held in Kanpur, in March 1947.

We feel that we have been able to cover a lot of ground within a small compass. We owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Editorial Board for the great interest they have taken in the project, and whose ungrudging co-operation in different ways has enabled us to speed up the preparation of this book in a short time.

THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH.

In acknowledging our thanks to all those who readily co-operated with us in supplying the information we sought for compiling this publication, we have to confess that it would have been more comprehensive had the co-operation of others been available in the same measure and in time. Despite sending repeated reminders, the response was indeed not very satisfactory. Thus for any ommissions or incompleteness of information, we can only plead that no effort was spared on our part even by the most liberal recourse to the Air Mail, the Telegraph and the Telephones, to secure all relevant details and we hope that those who have been inclined to regard with scepticism a new venture like this, will be more sympathetic and helpful when we seek their co-operation in the coming years.

While all possible care has been taken to verify information, we cannot obviously guarantee complete accuracy. We shall be thankful for any corrections and for constructive suggestions to improve the usefulness of the HANDBOOK in its subsequent Editions.

EDITOR

EDITORIAL NOTE

In placing this publication in the hands of the reader, I feel, I should make some personal observations, inasmuch as the Textile Industry is the most important of our national industries. It is also the oldest of our organized industries, and is nearly a century old now. Equally so, it plays a leading part in the national economy of our country. It has a paid-up capital of Rs. 54.36 crores, and the number of units stand at 421 (1945). The value of land and buildings owned by it has been computed at Rs. 48 crores, of the plant and machinery at Rs. 54 crores, and the working capital at Rs. 24 crores (1938-39). It provides employment to over 5 lakhs of people (on day shifts alone). Though the oldest and fairly efficiently run of our industries, all have not been well with it, especially in recent years. In the early stages of development, it had to meet with formidable foreign competition and often the Government had to come to its rescue by affording Tariff Protection, etc. But in recent years, due to various causes, both internal and external, it is passing through a trying time. High cost of production and manufacturing costs, shortage and difficulty of procuring raw materials, spare parts and machinery, transport difficulties, labour troubles, and last but not the least, too much of Government interference, can I term it, unhelpful and unsympathetic attitude of the Government, has been retarding the progress of the industry, and making it impossible for the men at the helm to have a smooth sailing.

The Bureau of Economic Research, which is an independent, non-official organization, undertook the onerous duty of studying some of these problems in detail, and has now prepared this useful book. Special attention has naturally been paid to the financial side of the industry. The Balance Sheets and working results of over 500 mills have been carefully analysed, and the salient points succinctly brought forth for the use of the lay public. And such information in tabular forms include, the Capital structure, Reserve Funds, Depreciation, Allocation, Profits, Dividends, etc., in a word, everything that one should know, about the Industry. In concise form the figures are neatly arrayed, intelligently setting forth the working results of 5 or 6 years, in certain cases. So far very few publications are available in this country which give all these details, under one cover. Not only that, there is also given, even in the case of individual concerns, such other general information like details of plant-equipment and

machinery, number of spindles and looms, quantity of cotton consumed, workmen employed, number of days worked, details of Managing Agents, composition of Directorate, etc. The amount given to the Government every year by way of taxation, which in addition to finding a place in the statements proper, striking footnote-explanations, will be an eye-opener to all, for it shows how the industry has been paying in lakhs and crores by way of taxes to the Central Exchequer.

India has become a free nation, from 15 August 1947. True, our leaders were having a busy time throughout, and verily there was no breathing time left for them to think of evolving any constructive nation-building programmes. We also know how the British Administrators, who held the reins of the government till recently, did not pay much attention to our industrial development. Whatever little advantage the country could snatch, as an outcome of the war, proved to be an illusion, and though it is nearly 3 years, the war is over, we continue to suffer the worst privations of it. There is neither food nor clothing, nor housing accommodation. Everything is in short supply. Our people are not able to have even the barest necessities of life.

We are rich in natural resources. Talents are not lacking in our young men, our captains of industry have enough of enterprise and initiative, and surely, India can become an Industrial giant in a few years. But as it is, everything is in a chaotic state. Things have been and are allowed to drift, and every day the situation seems to grow worse. Neither there is co-ordination nor co-operation, and inflation in its worst form rules supreme.

As I said, the people are not able to get even their barest requirements of life. Take for example the position of clothing today. In pre-war days, the *per capita* consumption of cloth was about 14½ yards, which included goods manufactured in the country, the imported ones and those produced by the handlooms. Today, with the increase in our population, the loss of imports and fall in the production of our mills, the total available cloth is not more than 11 yards, which is most insufficient for any individual living in a civilized society. The world's average *per capita* consumption of piecegoods was 42 yards when the production was at the peak-level. The *per capita* consumption of cloth in U. S. A. is 64.0, Canada 37.7, Sweden 36.0, Germany 34.0, Denmark 30.0, Japan 21.4, Egypt 19.1, Brazil 18.9, Iraq 19.9, India's share is only 16.1 yards. An alarming feature is the still-gradual fall in the availability of cloth, year after year, to our people. For over a decade ending with 1940-41, the *per capita*

consumption was anything less than 16 yards. In 1941-42, it fell to 14.2, in 1942-43 to 12.4, and in the year of Grace 1946 (and 1947), it is lower than 12 yards. This should open our eyes, how backward we are, and how we are not able to produce even the barest minimum requirements of our countrymen. We may have to strive hard, very hard and should produce 75 to 100 per cent more, to what we are doing now, if we are to come up to, and to have at least a decent standard of living.

It is easy to preach slogans like "Produce or Perish", people who run industries know the hundred and one difficulties which they have to face. And in every instance, whether they be right or wrong, it is the Mill owner, the Capitalist, who becomes the target of attack. He is blamed, both by the Government, his employees, and equally by the consuming public. All ills of omission and commission are placed at his doors. He is blamed by the Government for the fall in production. How can there be increased production when the number of working hours has been reduced which the Government did, thinking that efficiency would go up by reduced working hours. Reduction of working hours will not and cannot increase efficiency, or raise production. The cost of production per unit has naturally gone up, again due to lesser working hours, increased wages, increased DFA, and last but not the least, the obstructionist tactics displayed by the irresponsible section of the workmen. Freedom has been won, and freedom we should cherish and retain, not to abuse or squander it, but so that it may be preserved and used for the benefit of all.

Then, there is what we feel "insecurity" in the working of our industries, which has unfortunately been termed as "strike" by capital. Capitalists and investors know their woes, and know it to their cost. The attitude of the Government, even the Government of Free India, has not been very clear, it has been vacillating and quick-changing. True, diplomacy there should be among Administrators, so that no interest be allowed to unduly suffer, but indifference and apathy to a particular section or class will only lead to a national calamity. The moves and policies of our Government have been "mysterious". Nobody knows what is in their minds, and what is going to be their next step. They are very liberal in giving "assurances and seek the co-operation of all to solve national problems". There has also been loose talks of "nationalization of industries". Millowners are also often accused for not running their concerns efficiently. To appease the labour they appoint any number of committees, to secure, what they call "justice" to the working class. How

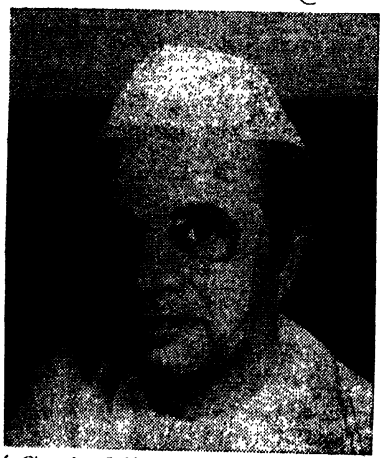
can such "unsteady", unbusinesslike policies solve our problems. The ultimate result would be the total ruination of our industries. While labour should have a fair deal—and nobody denies them this—the Government should view the problem from other angles as well. Industries can be nationalized, but as Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, with a vivid awareness of the needs of the country and with characteristic bluntness put it, "Let us have industries first, before talking of nationalizing them".

We do not want to embarass our own Government, specially when they have not yet settled down safely on the saddle. But these are some of the points to which they must pay serious attention and the sooner it is done the better it is for all.

The publication which we now release to the public is the laboured product of several heads. And it deals exhaustively with many of these vital points. In a short compass of about 600 pages, a mine of information has been compressed. It is a book of facts and hard facts—presented impartially, dealing with a hundred and one subjects of national and international importance. I am sure it will be welcomed by all.

PADAMPAT SINGHANIA,
Chairman,
EDITORIAL BOARD.

Messages



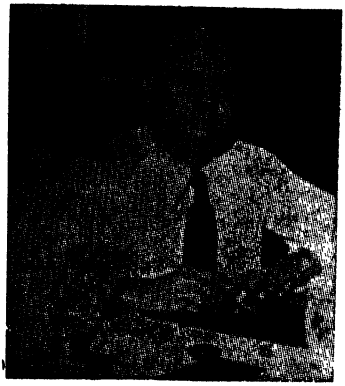
"... The HANDBOOK is full of useful information. No picture of any industry can be complete without information being available as regards one of the most useful parts of that picture viz., Labour. A happy reconciliation of Capital and Labour is most desirable if the industry is to prosper and have a record of progressively increasing production. In report of each concern and of every publication below the heading "Capital" if the condition of Labour was also stated, it would complete the picture. The general public is anxiously awaiting the time when the Capital would constantly and anxiously remain watching the interests of Labour and the Labour constantly kept watching the rising production. A state of things like this would produce a continued state of increasing peace and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY SHREE MANGALDAS PAKVASA,
Governor, Central Provinces and Berar.



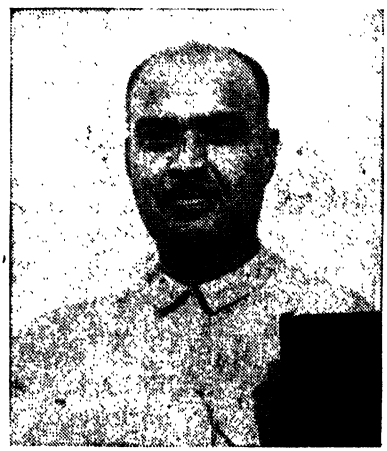
... interested to know of the forthcoming publication containing authentic information about the Textile Industry of India. ..have no doubt that such a publication will be of great value to the industry and will be of considerable interest to the general public.

HIS EXCELLENCY
SHREE M. S. ANEY,
Governor of Bihar.



... I welcome this excellent Treatise on the Indian Textile Industry, and I am confident that your publication would prove to be a ready book of reference for all.

R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY,
Finance Minister,
Government of India.



... wish all success to your forthcoming publication.

DR. SHYAMA PROSAD MUKERJEE,
Minister for Industries & Supply,
Government of India.



... I find that this HANDBOOK has been very useful and I do hope that the 1948 Edition will be equally useful.

N. V. GADGIL,
Minister, Works, Mines and Power,
Government of India.



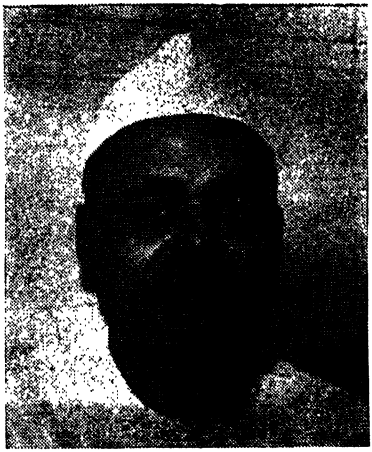
... useful and informative BOOKLET.

HON'BLE SHREE
JAGJIVAN RAM,
Labour Minister,
Government of India.



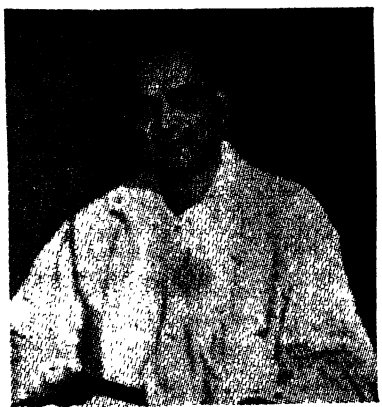
... among India's major industries, the Textile Industry occupies a pre-eminent position in our national economy. Historians tell us how India had developed a flourishing textile industry from the earliest ages long before it was even thought of in other countries. We also know that she used to produce the finest cotton fabrics in the world which were in great demand in all world markets in those times. What is the position today? Although India has been able to develop her Textile Industry on a big scale on modern lines, there is still vast scope for improvement and expansion and there is no doubt that a great future lies ahead. Cloth is one of the essential necessities of life and as such every human being is vitally interested in its production, whether he be rich or poor. The importance of this vital industry to the economic well-being of the country needs no emphasis. Anything which adversely affects its healthy growth and development on modern lines is apt to jeopardise our whole economic fabric. We should, therefore, be on our guard and it is here that the publication "HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY" comes very handy not only to those who are actively engaged in the industry but also to ordinary layman. I am sure it will help to stimulate among the general populace a keen interest in the efficient development of this age old industry, which I hope will contribute, in its turn to the ironing out of so many difficulties that confront it at the moment.

C. H. BHABHA,
Commerce Member, Government of India.



... I am very happy to find that a comprehensive account of the Indian Textile Industry has been prepared by the Bureau of Economic Research, and I am sure that the HAND-BOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY will prove to be an authoritative Treatise on the subject. I have glanced through the pages, and the wealth of information the book contains, will make it a necessary and useful Reference Book for all connected with the Textile Industry. I congratulate the Editorial Board on having brought out such a useful publication.

PT. GOVIND BALLABH PANT,
Premier, United Provinces.

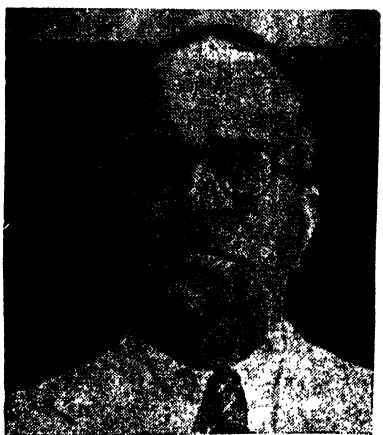


... It is a well written book and is bound to be of very great value to most of us.

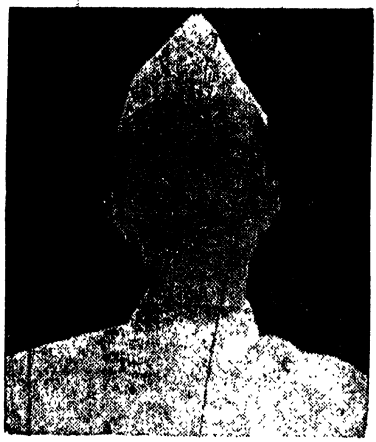
DR. B. C. ROY,
Premier, West Bengal Government.

... I have gone through your book with great pleasure, and I congratulate the Editorial Board of which Sir Padampat Singhania is the President on having done full justice to the extensive subject of the Indian Textile Industry. Sir Padampat is an authority and any work with which he is connected, is bound to be read with pleasure and profit by all.

Finance Minister,

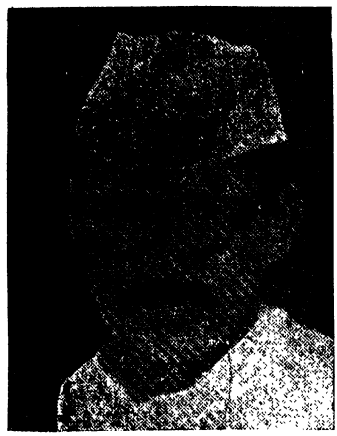


NALINI RANJAN SARKER,
Government of West Bengal.



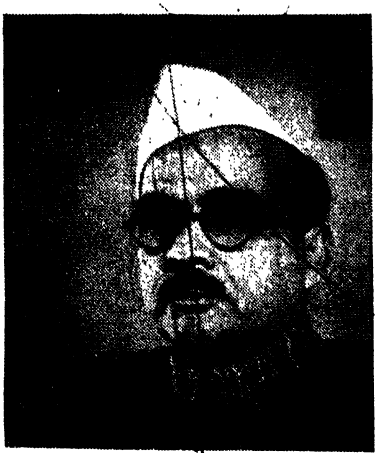
... I wish your publication all success.

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Finance Minister, Bombay.



... I have glanced through the specimen matter. It would be an useful publication. The data given in the pamphlet is certainly valuable and interesting.

G. L. NANDA,
Minister for Labour, Bombay.



... I understand that the Bureau of Economic Research, Kanpur is bringing out a publication "THE HAND-BOOK OF TEXTILE IN-DUSTRY, 1948". So far as I know this book will be the first of its kind and may answer the requirements of many. I wish the publishers success.

K. D. MALAVIYA,
Minister of Development, United Provinces.



... I am sure your HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY will be useful to the public and those interested in Textiles. Wish you success.

V. V. GIRI,
High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Colombo.



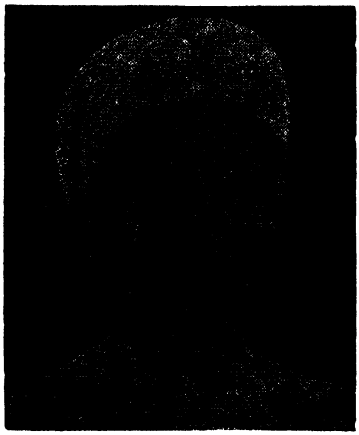
... I am very glad to learn that you are bringing out the HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY. I feel sure it will be a most useful publication. I send you my heartiest good wishes for its success.

(SIR) C. V. RAMAN.

... I am glad to learn that you are bringing out a HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY. I am sure that such a publication giving valuable information and statistical data pertaining to the Indian Textile Industry would be of considerable interest to all those who are engaged in the industry.

P. N. JOSHI,
Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

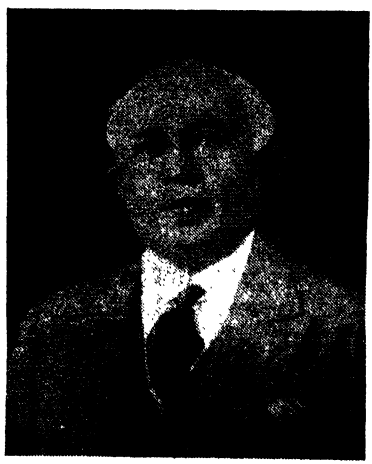
... The "THE HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1948" has the laudable object of providing information on all aspects and branches of the Textile Industry in India. It has achieved this object, despite several handicaps. The Bureau of Economic Research and the Editor deserve credit for this no mean achievement. I would like to hope their enterprise would lead to many more useful publications of this kind. They are a great necessity at the present stage of our country's economic development".



R. V. MURTHI,
Editor, "Commerce".

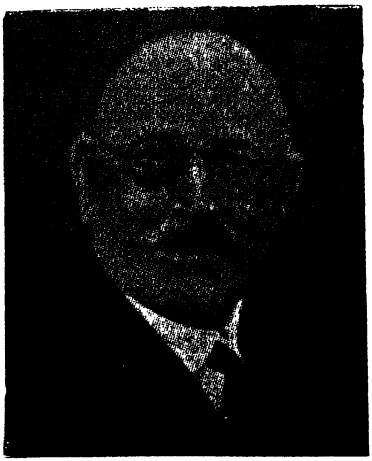
... I am sure that the HANDBOOK will be very useful to the Industry and the trade and I wish you all success.

G. D. BIRLA.



... THE HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1948 is a publication covering all aspects of Textile Industry. At this critical time of Textile Industry your book will, I am sure, guide all concerned into proper handling of problems of more and more production. Technical Researches, coupled with their intelligent and up-to-date methods of application will play a major part in solving our present difficulties. You will therefore make it a point to draw attention of employers and employees to these cardinal points.

(SIR) HOMI MEHTA.



... I am most interested to learn about the forthcoming publication of the "HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY". That Industry is such an important one in India that it is all to the good that such a Handbook should now be published and I am sure that it will be greatly welcomed.

There is much to be done before the Textile Industry can be regarded as being really efficient. New machinery is scarce, and meantime many Mills must make do with old Plant until such time as new Machinery is more readily available at reasonable prices. Meantime, however, there is much to be done in preparing the Industry for the day when new Plant is available.

One of the steps which must be taken by all concerned is to improve relations between employers and employed. Millowners and the Labour employed therein are both essential to the Industry and it is equally essential that they should understand each other and should work together in harmony. Such, sad to relate, is not the position at the moment. It seems that the only way in which Labour can be brought round to a pleasant frame of mind is by assimilation of proof that their Employers really have their best interests at heart.

There is still much that can be done to improve the lot of the Labourer and there are yet all too few of the Mills in India who have really " gone large " in the matter of Labour welfare. This would appear to be an avenue for further thought and more important than that, for further action which I can commend to all interested in the Textile Industry. I feel convinced that it is only when all Employers realise how essential to them Labour is, and until they have ensured that Labour is adequately—but not excessively—paid and its welfare attended to, that full co-operation need be expected. Without this co-operation the pace of industrialisation in this great country must undoubtedly be retarded.

(SIR) ROBERT MENZIES.



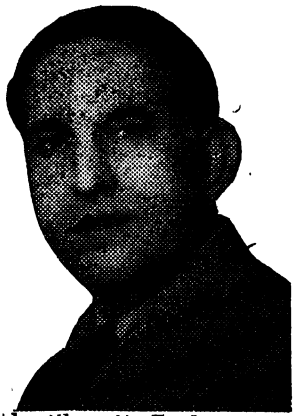
... India is notorious for its inadequate statistics in almost every field. Accurate and up-to-date statistical information is a *Sine qua non* for the progress of modern Industry. The management of the Bureau of Economic Research is therefore, to be congratulated upon their attempt to publish the "HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY", which I hope will try to give, so far as possible, up-to-date and accurate information about the various branches of the Textile Industry. Not only will such a book prove of interest to those connected with the Textile industry, but to others outside it as well. I wish the effort every success".

M. L. DAHANUKAR.



... I am very glad indeed to note that the Bureau of Economic Research is bringing out a HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY during this year. The Indian Textile Industry has progressed remarkably and it is admitted that it has a position of recognition among the textile producing countries of the world. The industry has been greatly affected in regard to its production on account of labour strikes and disturbances. There is no doubt that with the proper functioning and development of our mills, India can be self-sufficient in regard to her requirements of cloth. It is very desirable that the facts of the Textile Industry in India should be furnished in a comprehensive form as proposed by the Bureau of Economic Research. I am sure that the HANDBOOK will receive welcome appreciation.

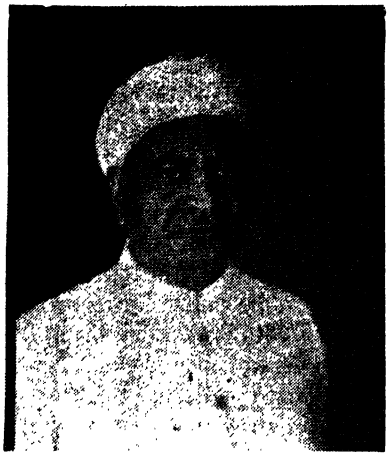
S. P. JAIN.



... Although I am not in any way connected with the Textile Industry yet, as a Scientist and Industrialist my Message to the Textile Industrialists is :

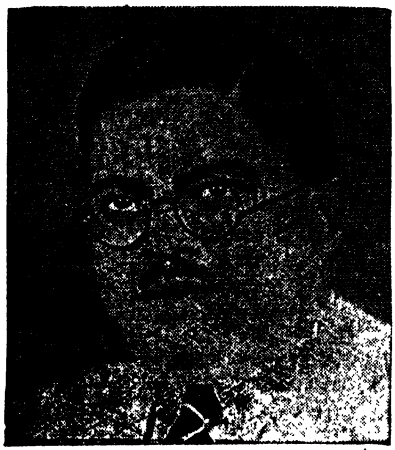
"The Textile Industry of India is one of the foremost stable industries. The present stage of development of Textile Industry has been reached in spite of various difficulties and impediments put in its way by foreign interested parties. The Industry must be congratulated on its achievement. Now that India is free from political bondage, the Textile Industry must make immediate survey of its present position and of the work ahead. India is far behind other countries in the production of high quality textiles whether cotton, silk or woollen. It is true that the bulk requirements of India is of a lower grade of textiles. However the demand for high quality goods is very great and is made only by imports. The Textile Industry must concentrate on the development of Textile Industry alone and not indulge in side industries which naturally may retard the development of the main industry. Scientific Research on Textile is very essential without which India will not be able to stand any competition with the increasing development of this Industry in other parts of the world. I am glad that steps are being taken in this direction by the joint efforts of all Textile Manufacturers, and I hope in years to come all difficulties which the Textile Industry is facing will soon be overcome. No Industry however can be considered a stable industry unless the raw materials for that industry as well as the machinery required in the manufacture of finished products from such raw materials are all available in the country. From this point of view, the Textile Industry may be considered only as a semi-steady industry since only cotton is a raw material produced in India but the machinery for its working into Textile Products is still a foreign article. In order to make this Industry stable the entire machinery for textile manufacture must be produced in the country. I hope some Engineering firms will come forward to develop Textile Machinery manufacture and make this industry fully stable and highly developed industry of our country".

DR. KHWAJA A. HAMID.



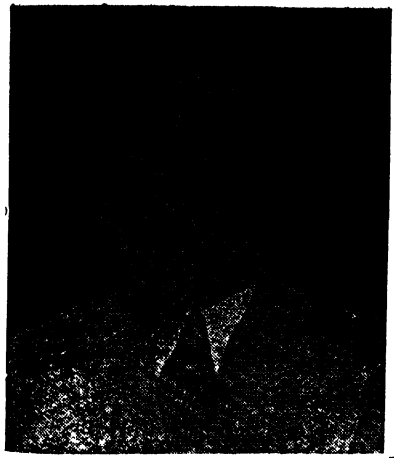
... I am much pleased to learn that you are coming out with your publication "The HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1948". Though there is hardly an individual in the country who has not directly or indirectly reaped benefit through this premier national industry of India, but there are few who can appreciate the stress and strain under which the Textile Industry has catered for the economic advancement of the country. I hope your publication will be successful in building up enlightened public opinion to support the cause of the Textile Industry.

RAMDEO ANANDILAL PODAR.



...The Indian Textile Industry has long ago ceased to be a subject of interest only to those connected with it. It is a national industry of first rate importance with which the economy of this country is intimately linked up. During the past few years because of various factors, the Textile Industry is in the lime light and there is prevailing in the country lot of ignorance on the subject. Dissemination of complete and correct information is absolutely essential and I congratulate the Bureau of Economic Research on having brought out an excellent Treatise which does full justice to all sections of the industry, not excluding the consumer. The statistical data will prove useful to every one. It is publications of this character which are sadly wanted in this country and I hope that the assured success of this publication, will prove to be an incentive to others to bring out similar useful publications.

SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA,
President, Textile Association (India).



... With a highly developed textile industry at home, our dependence on foreign imports for Rayon is a rather sad thing and the present realisation of this fact, though late, is still something of which we could feel a little proud. As has been stated repeatedly by prominent industrialists and chemical scientists, the fitness of this country for starting and developing the Rayon industry is beyond question. Rayon is very popular and has come to stay all over the world. It is indeed not unreasonable to assume that in the course of the next few years Rayon may more than make up the deficit in cotton and silk textiles. The post-war demands for Rayon products have far exceeded the pre-war figures. Against this background, it is not perhaps too much to hope that the Rayon industry in India, nurtured on healthy lines, is bound to have a bright future ; and with a National Government at the helm of affairs little doubt need be felt that the Industry will receive at their hands proper encouragement and incentive, and such measure of protection, as it may need till it becomes self-supporting. May dynamic India progress cataclysmically and soon take her rightful and proud place among the industrially advanced nations of the World.

M. Ct. M. CHIDAMBARAM CHETTIYAR

THE ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Textile Association's Activities and Review of Work of the Annual Sessions

The Textile Association (India) under whose auspices the All-India Textile Conference and Exhibitions are held annually is an institution, essentially composed of technical personnel belonging to the Textile Industry. The Association was formed in 1939 for the "promotion and advancement of Textile Technology in its different aspects to the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge, for the setting up of technical and trade standards, usages, terms, definitions and the like for the Textile Industry and for maintaining harmonious relations amongst the various sections of the Textile Industry of India."

The first meeting convened by the organisers was held at Bombay and was attended by 120 technicians. The aims and objects, as formally defined include :

(1) holding of lectures and discussions on technical and allied subjects ;
(2) arranging visits to Mills and Factories for educational excursions ;
(3) maintaining Libraries and Reading Rooms ;
(4) organizing Prize Essay-Competitions ;
(5) running Employment Bureaus, and
(6) conducting other social activities, designed to bring the members closer together, including the publication of technical Journals, Bulletins, etc.

The membership of the Association which was only 281 in 1940 has now gone up to 2,500 and is widely distributed throughout the country. To establish more intimate contacts, amongst the members stationed in particular localities, branches of the Association have been formed in places like Sholapur, Khandesh, Indore, Baroda, Kanpur, etc. Some of the Branches are in the making and in the near future Delhi, Surat, Nagpur, Bangalore, Coimbatore too will have their Branches.

The Association publishes a Quarterly Journal called the TEXTILE DIGEST containing articles contributed by competent technicians and this forms a link between the Association and its members in far-flung areas.

The Association also awards Diplomas, aiming at the setting up of a high standard of professional proficiency amongst its members.

A new line of activity latterly developed is the convening of Annual Conferences with the object of bringing together Textile Technicians and those interested in the Textile Industry on a common platform. Delegates from all parts of India are drawn together and from every section of the Textile fraternity, thus making it a thoroughly representative one.

At the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Association held recently at Bombay, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., was elected President of the Association for the year 1947-48.

FIRST ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

For the first time in the history of the Textile Industry of this country, nearly a thousand Textile Technologists met at the First All-India Textile Conference held in Bombay. It was organized by the Textile Association (India) with the collaboration of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and was held on 9th, 10th and 11th of March 1944 in a specially erected pandal in the compound of the V. J. Technical Institute at Matunga. On the morning of the opening day at the first session Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. presided, while at the second session the same afternoon Sir Sorab Saklatwala, Kt. took the chair. At the third session in the morning of the second day, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt. was to have presided but as he had to leave for Delhi, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., PH.D., officiated. The afternoon session was presided over by Mr. Camar S. Tyabjee. Nearly 900 delegates and visitors attended the Conference, 250 of whom came from distant places such as Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Amarnath, Broach, Baroda, Barsi, Bangalore, Beawar, Bhopal, Banaras, Bhiwani, Kanpur, Chalisgaon, Delhi, Dhulia, Gulbarga, Hinganghat, Hyderabad, Indore, Jalgaon, Kalol, Kurla, Kishengarh, Nadiad, Okara, Petlad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Secunderabad, Warangal, Wadhwan etc. A noteworthy feature was that several up-country mills sent members of their mill staff as Delegates and bore all their expenses. This clearly signified the importance attached to the Conference and augurs well for future gatherings which may profitably be organized in the different leading textile centres as opportunity permits.

Amongst the prominent Millowners and others who attended the Conference were Sir Frederick Stones, Kt., O.B.E., Seth Krishnaraj, M. D. Thackersey, Chairman of the Cotton Panel, Textiles Directorate, Mr. D. R. D. Tata, Mr. Raghunatharao Apte, Mr. Tansukhrai and Mr. Dabke, Directors of the Morarjee Mills, Mr. P. B. Advani, O.B.E., former Director of Industries, Bombay ; Mr. N. A. Meherban, M.B.E.,

Labour Officer of the Government of Bombay; Mr. P. N. Joshi, Principal of the V. J. T. Institute; Dr. K. Venkatraman, Head of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay; Mr. B. B. Joshi, Additional Controller and Mr. Sohrab K. Khan, Deputy Controller, Raw Materials and Stores, Cotton Textiles Directorate, and Rao Saheb C. J. Soneji.

Sir Victor Sassoon performed the opening ceremony of the Textile Exhibition specially organized for the occasion. About sixteen mills and over two dozen mill-stores firms, chemical manufacturers and prominent machinery agents displayed their machinery and other products. The office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay had also set up a highly interesting stall where all the different kinds of standard cloth and other war-time textile goods were displayed. The stall put up by the Technological-Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay showing some of the methods and instruments used in testing cotton for quality was visited by large crowds and another interesting stall was that put up by the Department of Industries, Bombay. The up-country Delegates also visited the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay which enabled them to see the working of these well-known institutions and also saw two or three of the leading mills in Bombay city.

Despite war-time conditions and travel difficulties, the Conference was a great success. The proceedings of all the three days were very keenly followed and the standard of the numerous papers read and the discussions which followed each paper were not only interesting but maintained a high level.

Sir Victor Sassoon's concluding observations were really praiseworthy: " Practical ideas can be exchanged and developed by experiment so that we can advance not only in the manufacture of yarns and cloths, but also in the necessary and very important trades of auxiliary products such as shuttles, pickers, bobbins and other ancillary articles far too numerous to mention here. We have to develop artificial fibres of all kinds too (whether) they are built up by air, coal or lime. Whatever their physical ingredients, the prime essential all along the line is Research as to their application to the ..nth degree. India has the raw materials, the scientist, the labour and the money, and I commend to the " power-that-be " the establishment of a Research Institute for Textile Fibres—both natural and artificial—equal to any similar type of Research Institute in any part of the world ".

SECOND ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

The Second All-India Textile Conference met on the 27th and 28th February, and 1st March 1945 at Bombay, and was inaugurated by Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Managing Director of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Bombay, a prominent Millowner, who was Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay (1921, 1922 and 1935) and President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1926. Sir Joseph's speech though brief was a comprehensive one and was very much liked by the Delegates.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from among others Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Mr. K. M. D. Thackersey, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. B. W. Batchelor.

The afternoon session of the first day was presided over by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Harsidhbhai Divatia, M.A., LL.B., Kt., President of the Industrial Court Bombay and Chairman of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, (1938-40). The whole of this session was devoted to the reading of Papers on Labour Welfare and Labour Legislation.

The third session was divided into two sections : one section on " Fibres " presided over by Mr. D. L. Sen, acting Director of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory, and the other on the Problems of " Ventilation, humidification and electric drive " presided over by Mr. G. S. Karpur, Chief Engineer, Khatau Mills, Bombay.

The last days' session met on the afternoon of the third day under the presidentship of Seth Ramnath Podar, of Messrs. Podar Sons, Ltd., and Chairman of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Bombay. This session was devoted to a discussion of the Platt Report and recent trends in Textile machinery development.

The Conference was attended by nearly a thousand Delegates from all parts of the country.

The Exhibition of Textile fabrics, machinery and accessories was also a grand success. Several mills, chemical manufacturers and machinery agents had opened their own stalls in the specially erected Pandal, which served to enlighten and instruct the hundreds of visitors who poured in during the week that it was kept open.

The proceedings of all the three days were keenly followed and the standard of the papers and the discussions thereon was uniformly high.

THIRD ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

The Third All-India Textile Conference was held on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1946 in the V. J. Technical Institute grounds, Matunga and was inaugurated by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the well-known Ahmedabad Millowner, while the other Sessions were presided over by Sir Frederick Stones, Kt., O.B.E., and Seth Ramnivas Ruia. Over 1,500 Delegates from almost all the Textile Centres of India had assembled together to witness the proceedings. Out of the 500 Delegates from outstations, more than 200 were specially deputed to represent various Mills, Technical Institutions, and State Governments. The Technical Institute, Manchester, the University of Travancore and Cochin Government were represented by their specially deputed Delegates.

Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the Delegates, after which Mr. G. N. Vaidya read out the Report about the activities of the Association, and the Messages that had been received from distinguished personalities wishing the Conference success. After the inaugural Address by the President Elect, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Nandulal M. Mehta, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Association, formally introduced Sir Frederick Stones on whom the Honorary Membership of the Association was conferred and a Certificate with a Gold Medal presented in token of the great services rendered by him to the Textile Industry. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai also distributed F.T.A. (Ind.) and A.T.A. (Ind.) Diplomas conferred on some members of the Association.

In the afternoon, the Conference was split up into two sections for the reading of Technical Papers. Principal P. N. Joshi of the V. J. Technical Institute presided over one section, while Mr. T. R. Alurker of the Delhi Cloth Mills, Ltd., presided over the other. Nearly 300 members attended those sections in which highly interesting Papers were read and discussed.

On the second day of the Conference, visits to the V. J. Technical Institute and the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, were arranged. The Delegates were very much interested in the work carried on at the Institute.

In the afternoon the Managing Committee of the Association, had an open discussion with the members and Branch Representatives for improving the utility of the Association and the Branches. The discussion was initiated by Mr. Nandulal M. Mehta and Mr. G N. Vaidya and many important and constructive suggestions were put forward by various members.

The open Session of the Conference on the second day was presided over by Sir Frederick Stones, Kt., O.B.E., when six Papers were read, the most important one being on the subject of " Saving Food Cereals used in Textile Industry ", sponsored by Kanpur Delegates, headed by Sardar Gurbachan Singh. A scheme prepared by the Textile Association (India) for conducting examination and granting competency Certificates to Weaving Line Jobbers was also keenly discussed and the proposal was approved.

On the third day of the Conference, a visit to the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was arranged. Members specially appreciated the original and delicate apparatus evolved at the Laboratory. Visits were also arranged for the benefit of the visitors from the mofussil to (1) The Kohinoor Mills, (2) The Acme Manufacturing Company, and (3) The India United Dye-Works. The visitors were shown round the Departments in the respective factories and they expressed keen interest in the new features in each factory.

The concluding Session of the Conference was held under the presidentship of Seth Ramnivas Ruia, when Papers on different aspects of the Labour Problems were read and discussed.

At the close of the session, the Kanpur Branch extended their invitation for the next Annual Conference to be held at their Centre, which was provisionally accepted.

Mr. Nandulal M. Mehta, thanked all those who had helped to make the Conference a success.

FOURTH ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

The Fourth All-India Textile Conference was held in 1947 during the Holi Holidays at Kanpur. Since the Association was founded in Bombay, as the Secretary pointed out, it was natural that the first few Conferences should have been held there, but as it was the object of the Association to rotate the venue of the Conference among other Centres of the Industry, where the Branches of the Association have grown strong enough to shoulder the burden and responsibility of organizing the Conference on an All-India basis, the Fourth Session was held at Kanpur.

Delegates from all over India, representing Mills, Machinery, Stores and various other interests connected with the Textile Industry attended the Conference in large numbers. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Rajagopalachari, Member for Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India.

Shri Rajagopalachari delivering extempore his inaugural address stressed the importance of producing more durable cloth with a view to lessening the pressure of demand and pointed out to the technicians in the industry as the most appropriate agency to smooth off Capital-Labour relations and to explore all possible means of stepping up output. He invited the co-operation of every individual to do his duty in helping to solve our immediate problems, viz. to produce more cloth. The two main parties concerned in the production were, he said, the financiers and the labour, but unfortunately both of them seem to think that their respective interest lie in opposite directions. He exhorted them to think of the industry in terms of National economy, with the realisation that the financiers have to keep their employees in good comforts in order to get the maximum output from them and that the labour have to maintain financiers in order to get their own comforts. In between the financiers and the labour, who are the interested parties, Shri Rajagopalachari thought that the Technicians would be better able to formulate competent and disinterested advice on the ways and means to increase output and he invited them to do so. He also laid great stress on the " durability " of the cloth produced because " durability of cloth will greatly reduce the demand on the present resources of supplies ".

Mr. J. K. Srivastava, B.Sc., Tech. (Manchester), A.M.C.T., M.I.A. Chairman of the Reception Committee read his Welcome Address in the course of which he made several valuable suggestions for the Postwar Planning of the Textile Industry.

Awards of the Textile Association's Diplomas and Prizes were announced and the Honorary Membership of the Association was conferred *in absentia* on Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., of the Tata Mills. This honour is reserved every year for any one who has rendered yeoman service to the industry ; the awards that were made on the occasion of the first three Conferences held in Bombay went to the late Mr. Cawasji D. Panday, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab), F.Inst.P., and Sir Frederick Stones, Kt., O.B.E.

In the absence of Dr. Nazir Ahmad due to illness, President of the Textile Association (India), extracts from his Introductory speech were read by Mr. Nandulal Mehta, General Manager of the " Indu " Group of Mills, Bombay. This was followed by the reading of Messages and presentation of the Annual Report of the Textile Association (India) by Mr. J. J. Randeri, Honorary Secretary.

The open session of the first day of the Conference met under the Presidentship of Sir Robert Menzies, Kt., Managing Director of the

British India Corporation, Ltd. Kanpur, when Papers on "Labour Problems and Legislation" were read and discussed.

The second day's session was presided over by Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt. the subject of discussion being the "Future Planning of the Textile Industry in India". The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of Technological Papers. The Conference divided itself into two sections—one Section was presided over by Mr. Ralph P. Richardson, F.T.I. which discussed "Fibres and Fabrics", and the other was presided over by Sir Hargovind Misra when Papers pertaining to Statistics were read out and discussed.

The third day's session was presided over by Lala Ramratan Gupta when Papers pertaining to Technical Education, Labour Recruitment, Ethical Standards etc. were read.

The fourth day was devoted to visiting of Mills and Factories, including the Ordnance Laboratories.

As in previous years, a well-planned and instructive Exhibition of both Controlled and non-Controlled goods, as also practical demonstrations of textile processes were arranged and were very much appreciated. The Committee of Judges recommended prizes to be awarded to the best Exhibitors, and these were made by Mr. P. C. Kapur on the last day of the Exhibition. The success of the whole thing to a large measure was due to Mr. P. V. S. Iyengar, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Conference.

The proceedings were wound up by Mr. H. B. Shroff, B.Sc., Principal of the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur, and President of the U. P. Branch of the Textile Association (India). He urged on the Governments and Employers not to make any invidious distinctions, other things being equal, between foreign trained and Indian trained technicians in the matter of appointments.

THE FIFTH ALL-INDIA TEXTILE CONFERENCE

The Fifth All-India Textile Conference and Exhibition will be held at Sholapur in March 1948, during the Holi Holidays.

Sholapur is the third Textile Centre in the Bombay Presidency and one of the biggest Handloom centres in India. The last Four Conferences have been very successful and have proved to be milestones in the history of our modern Textile Industry. These Conferences are very popular and every year prominent men in the Textile Industry, merchants and technicians gather together to discuss Textile Problems. Mr. C. A. Cookson, M.A. (Oxon), O.B.E.,

General Manager of the Lakshmi and Vishnu Mills, Sholapur, has been elected President of the Conference Committee.

The following subjects will be discussed at the Conference :

(i) Education in relation to the Textile Industry.
(ii) The Present Labour Unrest—its causes and remedy.
(iii) Industrial Psychology (Human Factor in Industry).
(iv) Recent advances in Textile Technology :
 (a) Fibre and Spinning ;
 (b) Weaving and Engineering, and
 (c) Textile Processing.

Prominent personalities in the Indian Textile Industry are being approached for submitting Papers on the above subjects. Papers are also invited from the members of the Textile Association (India) and persons interested in the Textile Industry.

Further particulars regarding the Conference can be obtained from Mr. S. B. Dutta, General Secretary, Fifth All-India Textile Conference, Lakshmi Mills, Ltd., Sholapur.

Particulars regarding the Exhibition, Stalls, and Rates can be obtained from Mr. G. C. Chakradeo, Chairman, Exhibition Committee, Fifth All-India Textile Conference, Lakshmi Mills, Sholapur.

Further details about the Conference will be published in the 1949 Edition of the Handbook.

HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY
1948

CHAPTER I

RAW COTTON—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Cotton growing and manufactures are as old as the Rigveda itself. Excavations in Mohenjo Daro show that over 3,000 years ago, cotton goods were articles of common use in this country. The knowledge of the fibre and its fabric was carried to Greece after the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, about 327 B. C. *Herodus* says: "Certain wild trees bear wool instead of fruit, that in beauty and quality excels that of sheep, and the Indians make their clothing from these trees." Evidences left by other writers also show that the manufacture of cotton in India had reached a high level of perfection in very early times. From India trade in cotton goods not only spread in Greece, but also eastwards in China, and the cultivation of the cotton plant gradually extended to other countries.

Cotton is grown now in almost all the Provinces, the chief centres of production being Gujrat, Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar, parts of Madras, Punjab, Sind, Central India and in the Ganges Valley. The soil of the Deccan is peculiarly suitable for the growth of cotton. There are two crops, namely the *early* and the *late*. Of the cotton grown in India, *early* cotton mainly grows in Central and Northern India, and the *latter* cotton in Southern and Western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from September to April.

The cotton supplies of the world are so widely distributed and vary so greatly in quality and value, that some principle of classification was found necessary to obtain a comprehensive and intelligent view of the supplies as a whole. From a manufacturing point of view, the most convenient classification is according to the length of the staple. On this principle all the world's cotton may be called *fine* (Grade I), *medium* (Grade II) and *short* (Grade III) staple.

ACREAGE AND YIELD

In India the bulk of cotton crop is not of Grades I or II, though efforts have been, and are being made to increase the production of these grades. The cotton from which the traditional Dacca Muslins

were made must have been very fine, though it is said to have been of comparatively short staple. Certainly in modern times there is no trace of cotton in India that could be called long staple in comparison with the other fine cottons of the world, Egyptian and Sea Island, and the bulk of the crop is shorter even than the lowest American staple say 7/8 of an inch. During the days of the East India Company, repeated attempts were made to develop longer stapled cotton in India by the introduction of exotic types, mostly American, but few of these survived. One exception however, Dharwar-American grown in Southern Bombay has in recent years become the basis of new efforts which have resulted in the development of a really substantial supply of cotton of about an inch in staple, specially in the new irrigated districts of the Punjab. In Madras there have always been finer and longer varieties, and these have been supplemented since 1900 by further introduction of exotic varieties, especially *Cambodia*. The result is that since the World War I and partly as a result of the work of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, (formed in 1917), India has been producing a really substantial amount—probably $1\frac{3}{4}$ million bales of cotton of 7/8 inch and above, which has found a ready market not only in the Indian Mills and those of China and Japan, but also during the years of American scarcity, on the Continent and even in England.

Since the World War No. I, cotton production has made remarkable headway in the country. The following tables giving figures of acreage and yield bear eloquent testimony to the premier position that cotton occupies in the sector of money crops of the country.

Acreage and yield of Cotton by Provinces and States

(Figures in Thousands)

Provinces & States	Acreage						Yield (Bales of 400 lbs.)					
	1934-35	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1934-35	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1942-43	1943-44
Bombay (*a*)	6,267	5,991	5,823	5,770	4,101	3,787	1,115	1,120	1,050	1,087	744	779
C. P. & Berar	4,201	3,952	3,653	3,572	3,273	3,094	617	851	536	901	539	621
Punjab (*a*)	2,884	3,691	3,659	3,390	2,937	3,341	1,242	1,921	1,406	1,621	1,358	1,365
Madras (*a*)	2,320	2,512	1,950	2,441	2,231	2,124	476	497	372	534	477	481
United Provinces (*a*)	715	700	665	402	317	371	194	175	181	148	93	112
Sind (*a*)	654	989	902	999	729	899	284	521	383	538	456	531
Bengal (*a*)	74	94	96	108	107	84	24	28	24	33	32	22
Bihar	35	31	43	40	41	40	7	6	7	8	8	9
Orissa	7	8	8	8	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	34	36	36	41	32	35	13	13	14	16	10	13
Ajmer-Merwara	36	34	27	31	12	17	12	12	8	11	3	6
N. W. F. Province	15	21	22	18	16	16	4	4	3	3	4	4
Delhi	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad	3,101	3,080	3,490	3,458	2,973	4,150	443	499	507	547	488	569
Central India	1,173	1,414	1,141	1,134	912	908	131	203	159	231	156	175
Baroda	800	871	863	811	688	638	69	191	202	175	178	202
Gwalior	633	714	560	566	447	486	58	106	96	109	68	96
Rajputana	492	534	466	433	285	317	64	73	91	104	73	79
Mysore	70	85	84	88	93	86	8	12	11	13	14	13
	23,515	24,759	23,490	23,311	19,203	20,398	4,764	6,234	5,051	6,080	4,702	5,078

(*a*) *Including Indian States.*

(*b*) *About 500 bales.*

Consumption by Mills

It may be seen from the above table that about 5 million bales of cotton are being produced in the country. Most of this cotton is of course of the short staple variety which is unsuitable for the production of finer varieties of cloth. Still, Indian Mills have been consuming a major portion of the cotton produced in the country. The following table which is based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act brings out the position clearly :—

Consumption of Indian Cotton in Indian Mills by Provinces and States

[*Pressed and unpressed Cotton* (400 lbs. bales net)]

	Fiscal Year 1942-43.	1st April to 31st March, 1943-44.
1. British India :		
Bombay Island	1,140,466	1,258,792
Ahmedabad	327,450	468,784
Bombay Province	1,766,595	2,023,877
Madras Province	621,171	620,494
United Province	432,225	428,328
C. P. and Berar	166,722	167,099
Bengal	127,454	136,827
Punjab and Delhi	169,845	191,541
Rest of British India	65,104	51,638
Total British India ..	3,349,116	3,619,804
2. Indian States :		
Hyderabad	85,659	80,449
Mysore	75,825	71,925
Baroda	82,695	97,756
Gwalior	89,555	94,459
Indore	135,522	159,430
Other Indian States	225,212	226,639
Total Indian States ..	694,468	730,658
Total India	4,043,584	4,350,462

Exports and Imports

Besides we have been also exporting large quantities of this cotton to the United Kingdom and Japan after meeting the entire demand of Indian Mills. At the same time we have been compelled to import considerable quantities of long staple cotton from the United States of America and Egypt. The two following tables give figures of raw cotton imports and exports for the last one decade.

Imports of Raw Cotton into India

Year.	From U.S.A. Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.	From Egypt Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.	From Kenya Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.	Total Quantity Tons.	Total Value in 000's Rs.
1932-33	45,791	38,458	6,447	6,625	20,694	17,766	84,758	72,573
1933-34	8,126	6,398	6,068	5,331	24,188	20,226	42,896	35,570
1934-35	1,638	1,601	16,911	15,479	32,725	27,658	60,564	52,838
1935-36	10,437	9,083	15,484	14,092	36,631	31,295	76,487	67,385
1936-37	927	824	18,546	18,398	35,925	30,618	64,988	58,468
1937-38	29,186	22,101	28,404	28,349	47,402	42,361	134,451	1,21,288
1938-39	4,580	3,747	18,990	18,720	56,112	47,348	96,374	85,092
1939-40	9,204	8,872	25,498	26,483	32,125	28,725	83,665	80,544
1940-41	8,704	8,041	22,307	26,204	31,578	31,628	89,082	94,692
1941-42	201	220	34,026	41,761	62,676	64,627	137,548	1,53,442
1942-43	2	2	36,329	75,005	24,515	33,275	87,575	1,54,248
1943-44	..	..	43,431	1,02,067	10,860	24,161	76,102	1,75,276

Exports of Indian Raw Cotton to other Countries

Year.	United Kingdom		Japan		Total	
	Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.	Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.	Quantity Tons.	Value in 000's Rs.
1932-33	29,434	16,084	193,686	1,11,231	364,852	2,03,721
1933-34	61,087	33,741	197,414	1,14,761	503,720	2,75,274
1934-35	61,955	34,193	366,801	2,15,320	623,276	3,49,536
1935-36	81,454	45,147	314,187	1,79,441	606,536	3,37,703
1936-37	114,447	65,350	433,223	2,54,117	762,133	4,44,091
1937-38	70,554	42,756	242,695	1,47,802	487,764	2,97,725
1938-39	73,379	35,458	216,301	1,12,736	482,658	2,46,665
1939-40	84,406	52,378	188,570	1,07,650	526,516	3,01,118
1940-41	52,840	32,993	125,889	70,486	387,977	2,35,625
1941-42	97,747	64,660	68,672	40,008	256,811	1,59,464
1942-43	40,943	26,262	..	..	53,720	36,420
1943-44	32,131	43,462	..	..	50,281	63,635

*See Appendix for further figures in regard to raw cotton consumption by Indian Mills.

Long Staple Cotton

Twenty five years ago, in this country—the second largest producer of cotton in the world—long staple varieties were almost unknown and what her textile industry needed in such varieties had to be wholly imported from abroad. The position at the outbreak of the World War II on the other hand, was that the industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of about 30 per cent.

Cotton Varieties

There are many varieties of cotton plants. Some are annual and some are perennial. Locally produced cottons are divided by the Trade into the following categories :—*Bengals, Broach, Oomras,* and *Southerns.*

The variety *"Bengals"* is a general name given to a number of varieties grown over the whole of Northern India from Bengal to Punjab including Rajputana. The fibre is coarse but the colour is good. They are usually the shortest staple in India. The staple lengths vary from 3/8" to 6/8" and the ginning percentage also varies from 30 to 40 according to different varieties. In other words 30 to 40 lbs. of lint is obtained from 100 lbs. of seed cotton.

"Broach" is a general name for cotton grown over lower Gujrat as far north as Baroda. There are many varieties among this class of cotton, their staple length varying from 5/8" to 1 1/32" and their ginning percentage from 29 to 35.

"Oomras" is a general name given to cotton produced over very large areas of the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, Khandesh, Kathiawar, Nasik and the Nizam's Dominions and includes many varieties. The staple length of these varieties varies from 5/8" to 7/8" and their ginning percentage ranges from 27 to 40.

So far as *"Southerns"* are concerned, the varieties are *Westerns, Northerns, Coconadas, Combodia* and *Karunganni* and *Tinnevellies.* These varieties are grown in the Madras Presidency.

The finest cotton produced has a staple as long as nearly 2 inches and the coarsest 3/8 inch.

Position in U. P.

The share of the United Provinces in the total Indian acreage under cotton has been just only 2.2 per cent or 371,000 acres

(7,000 acres being in the Rampur State), in 1943-44 as against 317,000 acres in 1942-43. The yield has been estimated at 112,000 bales (1,000 bales being in the Rampur State) for 1943-44 as compared with 93,000 bales in the preceeding year. The quality of the lint is reported to be generally good. The two following Tables give comparative figures for all-India, and the United Provinces.

TABLE I

Year.	Estimated acreage under cotton.		Estimated yield		Yield per acre	
	All India Bales of 400 lbs. ('000 omitted.)	U. P.	All India Bales of 400 lbs. ('000 omitted).	U. P.	Av. India (In pounds.)	U. P.
1934-35	23,515	715	4,764	194	82	109
1935-36	25,444	596	5,867	195	92	132
1936-37	24,759	700	6,234	175	101	101
1937-38	25,746	595	5,722	200	89	135
1938-39	23,490	665	5,051	181	86	110
1939-40	21,580	496	4,909	150	92	121
1940-41	23,311	402	6,080	148	101	146
1941-42	24,151	439	6,223	107	103	98
1942-43	19,203	317	4,702	93	98	116
1943-44	20,398	371	5,094	112	110	120

TABLE II

Gins and Presses in India (1942)

	No.	Average no. of persons employed daily.
All India ..	2,677	176,785
United Provs. ..	49	3,857

From an economic point of view, cotton is one of the most important industrial and cash crops of the province, next of course to sugarcane and oilseeds. Though the cotton textile industry has made considerable progress during the last decade, the raw material required for it has been showing a tendency to decline. Whereas in 1934-35, the acreage sown under cotton was 7,15,000, in 1942-43 it had declined by more than 50 per cent to 3,17,000. Only in 1943-44 there was a slight increase in the acreage over the previous year. Most of this cotton is of short staple variety, out of which yarns of lower counts only can be manufactured. The industry has to precariously depend upon the cotton supply from the Punjab. Attempts to evolve improved varieties of cotton have been attended to with varying success. A resume of the various research schemes and a scheme for distribution and extension of cotton acreage under improved varieties is given below.

Research Schemes and Government Assistance

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has undoubtedly done valuable work in connection with the growth and marketing of Cotton especially in "backward" areas. Through its efforts several legislative measures designed to improve the growing and marketing of Indian cotton had been introduced in British India and in Indian States. Under its direction, scientific investigations are being carried on into the causes and prevention of cotton pests and the Committee also finances large operations for the rapid extension of improved types of cotton. In the United Provinces, the Committee has been financing certain schemes for distribution and extension and marketing of Perso-American cotton and for improved strains of cotton. In 1938 a scheme called the U. P. Botanical Scheme was sanctioned for a period of five years. The objects of the scheme were : (1) to develop improved strains of *Bengals* cotton, (2) to test the suitability of U. P. improved cottons like *C*.402, C.520 and *Perso-American*. In 1942 another scheme for the extension of *Perso-American* cotton was sanctioned for a period of four years. The Agricultural and Marketing part of the scheme came into operation in May that year. The objects of the scheme were : (1) to multiply pure seed of *Perso-American* cotton for large scale distribution and to extend its cultivation over suitable areas in the districts of Aligarh, Bulandshahr and parts of Meerut, Muttra and Etah and (2) to organize the marketing and grading of *Perso-American* produce through co-operative sale societies and other agencies.

This scheme is being financed partly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and partly by the Provincial Government. It is intended to replace at the end of four years an area of about 60,000 acres of local *desi*. A grant of Rs. 59,331 has been made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee towards the cost and a sum of Rs. 66,522 will be the provincial Government's contribution during the four years. But these schemes do not seem to have yielded so far the result that was expected of them. The acreage under improved varieties is not very considerable, as will be seen from the following figures. In 1943-44 the area sown under *Perso-American* (including natural spread) was 21,294 acres, whereas the area sown under C.520 was 11,063 acres. C.520, it may be noted, is an improved strain of the short staple group. *Perso-American* is a principal variety recommended by the Department of Agriculture for extension in suitable areas of the western United Provinces. Only 4,380 maunds of seed belonging to the *Perso-American* variety and 1,023 maunds of seed belonging to the other variety were distributed by the Department.

The Economic Botanist (Cotton, Paddy and Rabi Cereals) maintains the nucleus of pure seed of improved varieties of cotton. This is sent to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture who multiply it on their circle farms. The seed thus obtained is distributed to selected growers, whose crop is rogued and the produce purchased for further distribution by the Department.

When one realizes the need for cultivating the raw material for the industry in the Province itself, the conclusion is irresistible that the efforts of the I. C. C. C. and the Department of Agriculture have been rather lukewa m from the point of view of concrete results. In 1942-43 the outturn of the crop had declined to 93,000 bales and rose by only 20,000 bales in 1943-44, whereas consumption of raw cotton by U. P. Mills had increased to about 450,000 bales. Realizing that cotton de pite the aforesaid scheme has not received as much attention as it ought to, the U. P. Government have formulated a separate scheme on research work for cotton in their second draft of Post-war Development Schemes. Say the Government : Cotton needs the attention of the Department with a view to improving the quality and staple length. The present research work on cotton is to be continued in the Western districts of U. P. The scheme is for five years but will have to be continued after that period. It is said that the results of research obtained will be of immense benefit to the development of agriculture and consequent production of better yielding and better qualities of the cotton crop. The scheme involves a total recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 30,000 for the whole period.

According to Sethi and Ansari, members of the Department of Agriculture, "as a result of plant-breeding operations on cotton since 1905, the Department of Agriculture has been able to evolve a number of improved types of cottons—among the prominent ones are C402, A19, JN1, CA9 (American cotton) C520 and Perso-American. Of these, the last two have proved to be particularly hardy, high-yielding and superior in quality all over the cotton-growing areas in the Province. These two cottons are now being multiplied by the Departmental farms for large scale growing by the cultivators."

Improved Varieties

C520 is a single-line selection from the indigenous material brought down from a survey of Saharanpur and Rohilkhand tracts during 1919-20. It is an early hardy variety with white flowers and narrow leaves. The average yield of *kapas* per acre varies from 6 mds. 19 srs. to 9 mds. 30 srs. under unirrigated and irrigated conditions respectively,

and is a maund more in both the cases than the yield of the local *desis*. With a ginning percentage of 35.5 and a staple length of 0.76 inches it is capable of spinning up to 13 warp counts. It fetches a premium of 8 as. to Re. 1 per maund of *kapas* and a profit of Rs. 11 to Rs. 20 per acre over the local *desis*.

The best period for sowing the variety under irrigated conditions and in districts of deficient rainfall is from the last week of May to the first week of June. Under heavier rainfall conditions the crop should be sown in the first fortnight of June so as to escape the adverse effects of heavy rains in August and September experienced in the United Provinces. In rain-fed areas however, it has to be sown at the break of the monsoon. The crop is ready for picking in about four months' time.

The other popular variety viz. *Perso-American* is a single line selection from the exotic material (G. hirsutum) imported from Persia (Iran) and acclimatized in the United Provinces. It is a high-yielding and early variety. The plants have broad, three-lobed leaves and large widely expanding pale-yellow flowers. The seeds are large and fuzzy and the seed-coat varies from brown to black in colour. The average yield of *kapas* per acre is about 10 mds. 9 srs. i.e. about a maund and a half more than the local *desi*. With a ginning percentage of 32 and a staple length of 0.88 in. it is capable of spinning up to 32 maximum warp counts. The variety fetches a premium of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per md. of *kapas* and a profit of Rs. 20 per acre over the *desi*. During the season 1941-42, the cash value per acre of *kapas* came to Rs. 41 more than the local *desi*. This was due to the high premium obtainable on account of the demand for long stapled cottons during the war. *Perso-American* variety can be cultivated under irrigation only and is best sown in the first fortnight of May. The crop is ready for picking in a little over four months.

The cultivation of improved types of cotton is getting increasingly popular with the cultivators. During the past eight years, the area under C520, including the natural spread, has extended from 17,419 to 33,231 acres, the main concentration being in the western United Provinces and in Bundelkhand, where on an average 55 per cent and 39 per cent respectively of the total acreage of C520 is found. The remaining 6 per cent is in the Sarda Canal area.

The area under *Perso-American* has increased from almost nil to 12,000 acres in the past four years. Since it can be grown only where irrigation is available, about 70 per cent of it will be found in the western United Provinces, 25 per cent in Rohilkhand districts and the rest mostly in the Sarda Canal area.

CHAPTER II

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1. INTRODUCTORY REVIEW

Cotton enjoys an ancient and honoured glory and India has been the home of the cotton cloth from the earliest times. Famed as "White Wool 2", the Indian cotton cloth was well-known to the ancients and constituted an important item in trade with the West during the period of the overland routes. Its calicoes called after fine textures of Calicut piecegoods and the Dacca muslins, still the finest that human skill can produce, enjoyed world-wide celebrity and with spices, silks and precious stones led to the discovery of the new sea-route to India. The art of making cloth from cotton had been developed very early in our country and had been perfected to a remarkable workmanship. Babylon traded with India in 3000 B. C. and mummies in Egyptian tombs dating from 2000 B. C. have been found wrapped in Indian muslin of the finest quality. Rome consumed a very large quantity of Indian manufactures and the muslins of Dacca were known to the Greeks as *Gangetika*. All this historical evidence proves conclusively that the arts of cotton spinning and weaving were highly developed more than 2000 years ago whereas cotton weaving was only introduced in England in the 17th century A. D. Cotton always occupied a highly significant status in the relations between the Orient and the Occident. Embroideries, streaked silks, tufts of gold turbans, silver and gold cloth, brocades, net-work of gold, carpets of silk and gold, satins with streaks of gold and silver and fine *chintz* were the specialties of the handloom. The 'woven wind' of Dacca was made of counts above 400 and a *sari* large enough for a full grown woman could be drawn through an ordinary finger ring. Bengal, the Coromandel Coast, the Indus plains, and the region round about the Gulf of Cambay were the main centres of production.

Later on, cotton yarn was carried to Europe to be woven there and finally the cotton industry was revolutionized by power-driven machinery in England. Cotton was grown and ginned in America and a great occidental industry of England came back to crush the parent from which it sprang. One of the principal reasons for England's assumption and retention of political control over India

has been to provide a market for Lancashire cotton cloth. At the end of the 17th century the East India Company imported into England large quantities of cheap and graceful calicoes, muslin and *chintz* and their popularity alarmed seriously the woollen and silk manufacturers there. The Parliament therefore passed Acts in 1700 and 1721, which continued until 1825, prohibiting completely, with few specified exemptions, the employment of printed or dyed calicoes in England either in dress or in furniture as also the use of any printed or dyed goods of which cotton formed any part. At the beginning of the 19th century it was the most important industry in our country and had given rise to dyeing and printing of colours and preparation of vegetable dyes and several weaving castes were organized into trade guilds. It was then that heavy prohibitory duties on Indian imports into England were imposed and after 1820 the manufacture and export of cotton piecegoods declined steadily, never to rise again. To crush the Indian cotton industry not only our manufactures were shut out from England but the arm of political injustice was applied to discourage the manufacturers of cotton and silk goods. At the same time the English cotton piecegoods entered India free or subject to a nominal duty. The application of steam and the power loom in the meantime revolutionized the English cotton manufactures and made it the most formidable competitor of our cloth trade both in the home and the foreign markets. A policy of free trade and political injustice strangled the once thriving cotton industry in India.

Towards the middle of the last century the factory system began to be applied to this ancient industry and ever since the industry has registered a steady and continuous progress without Government protection until 1921. Today it is by far the most important and best organized industry in the country, owned, manned and financed by Indians mostly. With her vast resources in materials, markets and men, India offers an enormous scope for the expansion and development of the industry. Cotton is also the most important and outstanding money crop of the country and India is the world's second biggest producer of raw cotton. She is second only to the U. S. A. and produces one-fifth of the world's annual supply of raw cotton which on the eve of World War II was on an average about 7 million bales of 400 lbs. each annually, half of which was exported being valued at Rs. 24.66 lakhs to Rs. 31.04 lakhs. India is now one of the leading cotton textile manufacturing countries of the world: she ranks fifth in number of spindles, fourth in quantity of raw cotton consumed and third in the number of persons employed. In relation

to the world cotton industry the Indian industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. It consumes more than half of the total cotton crops, directly gives employment to about 8,00,000 workers and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons engaged in various trades directly dependent upon cotton mill industry for their existence. The Indian mills and the hand-loom industry between them satisfy now, two-thirds to three-fourths of the enormous demand of the home market and a small export trade in cotton manufactures has recently grown up. By 1944 there were 407 cotton mills with a paid-up capital of over Rs. 52 crores and an investment of over Rs. 100 crores producing 4,870 million yds. of cloth. The area under cotton in 1944-45 was 1,47,44,000 acres and the cotton produced came to 34,68,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. Cotton cultivation gave employment to over 90,00,000 people while the industry absorbed over 8,00,000 skilled and unskilled workers. Still the *per capita* consumption of cloth in this country is the lowest in the world being only 16 yds. a year as against 64 yds. in U. S. A., 36 yds. in Sweden, 35 yds. in the U. K., 21 yds. in Japan. During the war and at present, thanks to the controls and restrictions and the war-time changes in the quality and quantity of goods produced, the *per capita* consumption has been reduced to 12 yds. only although there is probably a demand for 25 yds. per head due to the increased purchasing power in the country. There is an acute shortage of cloth all over the country at present even though the pre-war *per capita* consumption has been reduced from 15 to 16 yds. to 12 yds. only.

In fact, our country has been rapidly marching towards self-sufficiency in the production of cotton textiles and has a number of natural advantages for it. She has the supply of the raw materials at her very doors, abundant and cheap labour, favourable climatic conditions, extensive home market and large potential capital. She is particularly fortunate in being both a purchaser and a consumer, and what is more important, in her potential capacity for being a much greater producing and consuming country than she is today. She has enormous latent capacity for producing a much richer harvest of cotton both in quality and quantity, for producing almost all the cloth required by her teeming millions and for creating an ever-expanding market within her borders for her ever-increasing output. In fact a great future awaits this second largest producer of cotton and the second largest populated country in the world if she makes earnest

efforts to produce superior cotton, introduce efficient methods and organization and instals the most up-to-date time and labour-saving machinery.

2. Landmarks in the Growth of the Industry

The steady growth and expansion of the industry is evidenced by the following table :—

Year	Number of Mills	No. of spindles.	No. of Looms	Average No. of Hands employed daily.
1876 ..	47	1,100,112	9,139	..
1880 ..	56	1,461,590	13,502	..
1890 ..	137	3,274,196	23,412	..
1900 ..	193	4,945,783	40,124	..
1905 ..	197	5,163,486	50,139	..
1910 ..	263	6,195,671	82,725	..
1915 ..	272	6,848,744	108,009	..
1920 ..	253	6,763,076	119,012	..
1925 ..	337	8,510,633	154,292	..
1930 ..	348	9,124,768	179,250	384,022
1935 ..	365	9,685,175	198,867	414,884
1938 ..	380	10,020,000	200,000	..
1940 ..	388	10,005,785	200,076	430,165
1941 ..	390	9,961,178	198,574	459,509
1942 ..	396	10,026,425	200,170	480,447
1943 ..	401	10,130,568	200,890	502,650
1944 ..	407	10,222,107	201,761	505,562

It is clear from the above that in spite of the difficulty of getting machinery, 27 new mills came into existence between 1938 and 1943 and the increase in the number of spindles and looms was about 2% and 0.7% respectively, while the quantity of cotton consumed and the number of persons employed rose by 33.5% and 15.5% respectively. The number of persons employed in the industry rose from 346,925 in 1929 to 437,690 in 1938 to 5,05,562 in 1944. According to "Location of Industry", the number of workers employed in the spinning and weaving factories increased by 51.4% in British India and 297.3% in Indian States between 1921 and 1939. These increases were largely due to double shift working and to overtime work during the war period.

In the growth and expansion of the cotton Textile industry there have been a number of landmarks but three of them stand out most prominently viz. World War I ; the atrophy of 1923 to 1930 and World War II. From its very inception the industry has laboured under a number of severe handicaps. She has had to face the cut-throat competition of the highly industrialized countries like the U.K.,

U. S. A. and Japan, with their highly advanced technical research and equipment, well developed banking and credit facilities, adequate financial resources, better organized home and foreign markets and state patronage. On the other hand, the policy of the Government of India has been one of indifference and apathy. They have followed an open door or free trade policy and given special preference to British industries and exporting trades in our home market, still both Japan and U. S. A. had succeeded in dumping their goods at competitive prices in our markets. The industry had to depend on Egyptian, African and American long staple cotton and to procure mill stores and raw materials, besides plant and machinery, from Europe and America for the production of finer and super-fine fabrics and to import a large quantity of fine yarn from Japan. Even in this respect the industry has never had sufficient backing and support from the Government of India. The cotton excise duty of 3½ % plagued her from 1894 to 1926. The labour in the factories has been characterized by absenteeism and inefficiency. Finally, the industry has to pass through a number of severe ordeals and crises in its march of prosperity. In the beginning the industry was materially helped by the windfall profits of the cotton merchants caused by the high prices of cotton during the American Civil War. Thereafter the rapid growth of the industry was due to the development of the yarn trade with China. A severe setback was given to the industry after the financial crash of the post-civil war depression. Thereafter with the restoration of credit the industry developed rapidly and this fact became an eye-sore to the Lancashire industry. The Government of India, as a result of the agitation of the Lancashire manufacturers, exempted coarse yarn and cloth from import duty to the detriment of the Swadeshi mills. Then the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver dislocated the yarn trade with China and Japan. In 1894 the excise duty of 3½% was imposed to countervail the import duty revived in that year. Towards the close of the last century China and Japan also established cotton mills and therefore the Bombay mills in particular were cut off from the yarn trade with them. The tremendous loss that ensued led to the development of the weaving side of the industry which till then had been relatively neglected. Then the *Swadeshi* movement of 1905-07 gave a great stimulus to the industry and a number of looms were installed. The feverish enthusiasm for *swadeshi* was shortlived and the failure of many commercial houses caused by heavy fall in prices of yarn in China, the falling demand from her and the violent fluctuations in silver exchange, landed the industry in a difficult period. These adverse conditions persisted with a brief

spell of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom during the World War I set in and continued up to 1922. The World War I of 1914-18 gave a tremendous fillip to the industry on account of heavy orders from the Defence Services, reduction in imports and steep rise in prices. The industry experienced prosperous days. A period of atrophy then ensued following the severe crisis of 1921 caused and aggravated, among other things, by general post-war depression, foreign competition, internal labour trouble, over-capitalization and loss of export with China. Japanese competition became rather acute and cut-throat and threatened to paralyse the industry by dumping goods at incredibly low prices. The industry agitated for tariff protection which was granted haltingly. In 1931 the duty on imports was raised to 20 and 25 per cent on British and non-British cloth. In 1933 the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention was denounced and the duty on non-British goods was raised to 75%. Japan replied by boycotting Indian cotton. This resulted in the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement of 1934 whereby Japan was granted an import quota of 125 million yds. unconditionally in addition to 325 or 400 million yds. further if Japan purchased 1 or 1½ million bales of Indian cotton.

3. Location

As regards the location of the industry, it is mostly concentrated in the Bombay Province and outside it most of the factories are located in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bengal, U. P., Delhi, etc. In 1892-93 about 74 per cent of the mills were in the Bombay Province (largely in Bombay and Ahmedabad cities). 1911-12 Bombay Province had 68 per cent of the total number of mills. This initial concentration of the industry in Bombay due to a number of favourable circumstances has in recent years been replaced by a steady dispersal of the industry in other Provinces and States.

Although the industry has not expanded in Bombay Province since 1929 and the number of mills has actually declined from 219 in 1929 to 203 in 1943, yet the Province still occupies the pride of place in the location of the industry. In 1943 there were 203 mills in this Province out of a total of 407 and from the point of view of the quantity of cotton consumed and the number of persons employed, it is the most important Province in the country—the most important centres of production being Bombay city, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Among the British Indian Provinces, Madras has made the largest progress in recent years, the number of mills, spindles and looms having gone up from 12 mills with 440,360 spindles and 3,139 looms in 1929

to 65 mills with 1,480,000 spindles and 6,492 looms in 1943. The development of hydro-electric power has helped a lot in the emergence of a large spinning industry in South India where the most important centres are Madras, Madura and Coimbatore. Bengal has also experienced in recent years a rapid progress, the number of mills, spindles and looms having increased from 13 mills, 362,000 spindles and nearly 3,000 looms in 1921 to 34 mills, 476,000 spindles and about 11,000 looms ; and Bengal now occupies third place among cotton manufacturing Provinces. The United Provinces, Central India and Delhi are other important centres of the industry in British India. In recent years the industry has made rapid progress in many Indian States except Indore. The important State centres are Indore, Baroda, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin and Gwalior.

In the United Provinces the most important centre is the city of Kanpur which is not only the chief industrial centre of these Provinces but also one of the predominant textile centres of the country. It is rightly called the "Manchester of Northern India". At present there are 17 mills in Kanpur out of which 15 are in Kanpur city. Three out of these sprang up during the last war and are small weaving units only. Although the number of mills has not gone up substantially during the last 10 years (14 to 17) yet the quantity of cotton consumed has increased by 62% and employment is nearly 50% more than what it was in 1935.

The following table shows the regional distribution of the industry in 1943 :—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working as on 31 August 1943

Where situated	No. of Mills.	No. of spindles installed.	No. of looms installed.	Avg. No. of hands employed.	Approx. quantity of cotton consumed.		Remarks.
					Cwts.	Bales of 3½ Cwts.	
Bombay City and Island (*a*) ..	66	28,31,328	66,269	1,29,655	51,95,617	14,84,462	(*a*) 1 Mill started working from March 1943.
Ahmedabad ..	73	17,94,283	43,315	76,039	19,38,398	5,53,828	
Rest of Bombay Province (including Sind) (*b*) ..	64	12,63,880	26,624	72,283	19,26,372	5,50,392	
Total : Bombay Province ..	203	58,89,491	1,36,208	2,77,932	90,60,387	25,88,682	..
Rajputana ..	7	1,16,174	2,715	7,273	2,96,191	84,626	
Berar ..	4	68,714	1,454	4,151	1,51,340	43,240	(*b*) 1 Mill not working.
Central Provinces ..	7	3,03,897	5,293	19,463	5,32,084	1,52,024	..
Bihar and Orissa ..	2	27,040	796	1,974	47,320	13,520	
Hyderabad ..	6	1,20,308	2,461	8,322	2,99,383	85,538	..
Central India ..	17	3,98,908	11,084	28,115	9,66,567	2,76,162	
Bengal (*c*) ..	34	4,76,144	10,855	28,042	5,57,361	1,59,246	(*c*) 2 Mills not working.
Punjab ..	8	1,05,148	2,705	8,595	3,08,616	88,176	
Delhi Province (*d*) ..	6	1,12,176	3,067	6,158	3,33,158	95,188	(*d*) 1 Mill not working.
United Provinces ..	30	7,74,822	12,616	31,781	16,08,978	4,59,708	
Madras Province (*e*) ..	65	14,79,934	6,492	64,495	25,13,126	7,18,036	(*e*) 2 Mills not working.
Travancore ..	1	1,63,288	2,878	893	13,279	3,794	
Mysore ..	8	11,336	300	10,143	2,89,926	82,836	..
Pondicherry ..	3	83,188	1,966	5,313	1,38,047	39,442	..
Grand Total ..	401	1,01,30,568	2,00,890	5,02,650	1,71,15,763	48,90,218	

World War II and After

The cotton textile industry received a tremendous stimulus during the World War II and the industry on the whole experienced a period of unparalleled prosperity caused by the expanding volume of war orders from the Allied Governments and by the changes in the piecegoods trade—a huge increase in the exports and an enormous shrinkage in imports. In fact the industry has never seen a period more prosperous than the present one. The production of both yarn and piecegoods has been rather fluctuating. Moreover the expansion in the production of piecegoods has been more steady relatively in the Indian States than in the British Indian Provinces. Madras and United Provinces have more or less steadily expanded their output of yarn and piecegoods whereas the cloth production in Bombay, Bengal and Delhi has tended to decline. The industry reached its peak of production in 1943-44. Thereafter the fall in production has been due to the stoppages of mills for lack of coal or on account of inferior coal and to strikes, shortages of labour and raw materials etc. The following table gives figures of production since 1938-39.

Year.	Quantity of yarn spun.	Quantity of woven goods produced.	Exports of piecegoods.	Imports of piecegoods.
1938-39	1,303 m. lbs.	4,269 m. yds.	1,77 m. yds.	6,47 m. yds.
1939-40	1,235 ,, ,,	4,012 ,, ,,		
1940-41	1,349 ,, ,,	4,269 ,, ,,		
1941-42	1,577 ,, ,,	4,494 ,, ,,	7,72 m. yds.	1,81 m. yds.
1942-43	1,534 ,, ,,	4,109 ,, ,,	(i.e. nearly 4½ times)	(fell by 72%).
1943-44	1,680 ,, ,,	4,870 ,, ,,	4,61 m. yds.	3,73 m. yds.
1944-45	1,650 ,, ,,	4,726 ,, ,,		
1945-46	1,600 ,, ,, (estimated)	4,700 ,, ,, (estimated)		
1946-47		3,800 m. yds.		

Exports and Imports

As to the different kinds of goods exported and imported the position has been as follows :—

The exports of grey and bleached goods rose from 79 million yds. to 374 million yds. or nearly 5 times between 1938-39 and 1941-42, while those of *coloured goods* increased from 98 million yds. to 398 million yds. or 4 times. The export of *grey and bleached* shirtings and long cloth increased from 12 million yds. to 67 million yds. or

over 5 times and that of *drills and jeans* by 10½ times from just a million yds. to 10½ million yds. The imports of *grey and bleached* goods fell from 437 million yds. to 100 million yds. i.e. by 77% and those of *coloured* from 210 million yds. to 81 million yds. or by 61%; while the imports of dhoties, scarves and saries of all kinds fell from 96 million yds. to 8 million yds. or to 1/12, long cloth and shirtings fell from 266 million yds. to 54 million yds. or to 1/5 and drills and jeans fell from 70 million yds. to 36 million yds. or to one-half. As to the shares of Japan and the U. K. in the imports, they were 75% and 17% in 1941-42 as compared with 32% and 66% respectively. Thus, the increasing share of Japan in this trade continued during the war till her entry into the war cut off her trade with India.

Quality of Production

As regards the quality and diversity of production, the steady movement towards the manufacture of higher counts of yarn visible during the pre-war period has not only been arrested but even reversed during the war. This is evident from the fact that the proportion of yarn above 30s to total production of yarn fell from 20% in 1938-39 to 14% in 1942-43, while that under 30s rose from 79% to 85%. This has been due to the replacement of luxury by austerity in war time, the necessity of producing the wartime requirements of the Army like Khaki drill and twill, mosquito netting, hospital sheets, tent cloth, canvas, anti-gas cloth, gauze, bandage cloth, newar etc., and the difficulty of importing long staple cotton from America and Egypt or Sudan. As for piecegoods, the proportions of coloured, grey and bleached in the total production, which remained constant at 22 and 78 per cent respectively between 1930-31 and 1938-39 underwent certain changes during the war. The proportion of coloured goods increased to 26.5% in 1942-43 with a reduction of 4.5% in grey and bleached goods from 78% to 73.5%. In 1943 the mills were required to produce standard cloth with a view to increase the production of cloth and to control and reduce prices. Despite very low prices charged by the mills the various Provinces had not been able to dispose of the entire supply.

War-Time Changes

Our cotton mill industry has undergone a number of important changes due to the impact of the recent world war. To appreciate these changes in their true perspective it is essential to have an exact

idea of the position of the industry and its development in the pre-war period. Due to a number of favourable circumstances like the protective tariff, boycott of foreign cloth the propagation of Swadeshi cloth, and increased technical efficiency the industry was making an all-round expansion since the 'thirties after its recovery from the atrophy of 1926 onwards. The following table at a glance shows the steady progress of the industry between 1930-31 and 1938-39 :—

Year.	Quantity of yarn spun.	Quantity of woven goods produced.	Imports of Piece-goods.	Exports of piece-goods.
1930-31	867 million lbs.	2,561 million yds.	882 million yds.	98 million yds.
1938-39	1,303 million lbs. i.e. an increase of 50%	4,269 million yds. i.e. an increase of 67%	647 million yds. i.e. a fall of 36%	177 million yds. (Burma taking 49% of them)

N. B.—The share of the U. K. in the imports fell from 59% to 32% in the same period, while the share of Japan increased from 36% to 66%. Thus in the quinquennium before the war Japan had definitely outbeaten the U. K. in the imports of piecegoods.

Besides this quantitative expansion, the industry also registered improvements in the quality of the goods produced, their designs and variety. In yarn spinning a marked improvement had taken place above 30s. While the total quantity of yarn spun during the period under review increased by 50%, the increase in yarn above 30s counts was 194%. The proportion of yarn over 30s to the total spun increased from 10% to 20% during the same period and that under 30s fell from 89% to 79%, wastes being 1% of the total output in both the years. In the weaving section also there was an all-round expansion and considerable diversification. While the increase in the grey and bleached and coloured and also in the total output was nearly uniform at 67% the variations in the different types of cloth manufactured were as under :—

Description	Variation + or — between 1930-31 and 1938-39 per cent
Chaddars	+ 39
Dhoties	+ 75
Drills and Jeans	+ 67
Cambrics and lawns	+479
Printers	+ 11
Shirtings and long cloth	+ 62
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	+ 50
Khadi, dungri or Khaddar	— 33

Thus, the production of piecegoods expanded all-round ; the rise in the production of cambrics and lawns was enormous while there was a decline only in printers and khaddar. Grey and bleached chaddars, dhoties, shirtings and long cloth and khadi, which are commonly used, formed together 85% in 1930-31 and 81% in 1938-39, respectively of the total production in that class, while drills and jeans formed only 4½% in both the years.

The variations in the principal types of grey and bleached goods between 1938-39 and 1942-43 were as follows :—

Description	Variation + or — between 1938-39 and 1942-43. per cent
Chaddars	— 50
Dhoties	— 51
Drills and Jeans	+ 55
Cambrics and lawns	+ 34
Printers	+ 53
Shirtings and long cloth	+ 3
T. cloth, domestics and shirtings	+ 21
Tent cloth	+117
Khadi or dungri	— 41

It is evident from the table above that the common varieties of cloth have registered a substantial decline, shirtings and long cloth have practically remained constant, while the production of tent cloth has increased phenomenally by 13 times the pre-war production, that of drills and jeans by 55%, of printers by 53%, and of cambrics and lawns by 34%. The proportions of principal grey and bleached goods produced in 1942-43 were :—

	per cent
Chaddars	1.2
Dhoties	23.6
Shirtings and long cloth	35.3
Khadi or dungri	2.3
Drills and jeans	6.9
Tent cloth	5.9

Thus, piecegoods in ordinary consumption which formed 81% in 1938-39 were only 62% of the total output of grey and bleached goods in 1942-43, whereas the proportion of drills and jeans and tent cloth which formed only 4% rose to 13% in the same period. The expansion in the manufacture of cambrics and lawns which was notably rapid before the war has been arrested and its pace slowed down.

As to the quality of the yarn spun, the largest increase has been under 20s counts—64% of the total in 1942-43 as against 53% in 1938-39.

4. Scarcity of Cloth

We were not self-sufficient in cotton piecegoods throughout the nineteenth century, although we have been slowly but steadily contributing an ever-increasing share of the domestic consumption. About 1858 our imports from Great Britain of both cloth and yarn constituted one-third to one-half of our total imports from abroad. By 1913-14 these reached the peak figure of 3,000 million yds. or 2½ times the production of the mills here. With the outbreak of the World War I the imports rapidly declined on account of various factors and by 1929-30 they constituted only 1,882 million yds. and in 1938-39 prior to the World War II they had dwindled to 647 million yds. only and touched their lowest level at 181 million yds. in 1941-42. The world-wide economic depression after 1929-30, the reduction of agricultural prices by 50% the civil disobedience movement, the boycott of foreign goods and the growing upsurge of the *swadeshi* movement were largely responsible for the reduction between 1929-30 and 1938-39. The World War I introduced Japanese goods into the Indian market and her share in the imports in the years following mounted with alarming and surprising velocity to the detriment of the United Kingdom. While in 1913-14 the relative shares of the U. K. and Japan were 97% and 30%, in 1929-30 they were 65% and 29% ; in 1936-37, 43% and 54% and by 1940-41 they were 12% and 80%. Then after the declaration of war by her the imports from Japan ceased. In the meantime the Indian mills had been steadily increasing their contribution to the domestic consumption. In 1900 they provided only 10% of the consumption demand of the country, whereas in 1920-25 their share was 39% , in 1931-33 57% and in 1940-41, 65%. Before the war the industry produced on an average 3,800 million yds. of cloth as against 4,800 million yds. now and in peacetime it made available to the handloom industry an average of 398 million lbs. of yarn per year. In 1943-44 the quantity of yarn supplied to the handloom industry was 512 million lbs. Thus a substantial proportion of the yarn produced has been supplied to 20 lakhs handlooms and 18,000 small power looms which produced about 1600 million yds. of cloth per year or 25% of the total civilian demand. These production figures speak for themselves and require no further elucidation. These have been characterized as 'gross exaggeration' and challenged by the Textile Commissioner.

In spite of this increased production, however, there has been an acute scarcity of cloth all over the country in both the surplus areas and the deficit zones like the U. P. With the switch-over of the U. K. and U. S. A. textile industries to production of war materials, India was the only major textile producing country among the Allies to shoulder the responsibility of clothing the bulk of the huge Allied Armies and a part of the civilian population of the Middle East, Near East and others. If we take the approximate output of the mills during the war at about 4,800 million yds. and those of hondloom and small power looms at about 2,000 million yds. then the total cloth available works out at about 6,800 million yds. Allowing for 1,200 million yds. for exports and defence requirements, 5,600 million yds. were available for civilian consumption which works out at 14 yds. *per capita* per annum; whereas for a number of years prior to the World War II the average consumption of cloth *per capita* per annum had been about 16 yds. as against 23 yds. in S. Africa and 27 yds. in Australia.

It is indisputable that there is an overall shortage of mill cloth and the various Provincial Governments have been recently considering the need for development of hand spinning and hand weaving as supplementary sources of supply and some of them have made laudable efforts to increase the supply of cloth by encouraging handloom products. Speaking of this cloth shortage Mr. K. Thackersey said on April 10, 1945 that during the last two pre-war years the Indian mills produced on an average 4,000 million yds. of cloth, handlooms produced 2,000 million yds. and imports amounted to 600 million yds. There was thus a total available supply of 6,600 million yds. of which 200 million yds. were exported. Since the outbreak of the war the industry has gradually increased its production despite various handicaps to over 4,800 million yds. to meet the growing demand. During all these years no new plant and machinery could be obtained and no addition made to plant either for finer or coarse cloth and yarn. The same position continues today. Based on the figures of surplus yarn available for extra factory consumption, the quantity of cloth produced on small power looms and handlooms has now been estimated at 1,500 million yds. only. The total cloth, therefore, available per annum is approximately 6,300 million yds. If all this cloth were available for distribution to the civilian population, there would have been a sufficient quantity to enable a distribution of 15.75 yds. *per capita* per annum. But out of the total about 750

million yds. per annum are supplied to the Defence Services and over and above this 23 million lbs. of yarn is taken away by the Government which is equivalent to 100 million yds. of cloth. Further no less than 600 million yds. are liable to be exported per annum to foreign countries at the express wish of the Allied Governments. It is difficult to say if additional cloth is still smuggled out of the country. Thus the total cloth available for the civilian population is about 4,800 million yds. or about 12 yds. per head per annum for our population of 400 millions.

MILL CLOTH AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AFTER PROVIDING FOR EXPORTS AND DEFENCE REQUIREMENTS.

1943-44	3,308 million yds.
1945-46	3,660 million yds.

Annual average for the quinquennium before the war 4,270 million yds. Yarn available for civilian consumption to handlooms and other industries :—

1943-44	512 million yds.
1944-45	531 million yds.

Annual average for the quinquennium before the war 398 million lbs. Total Mill and handloom cloth for consumption within the country after providing for the Defence and exports :—

1943-44	5,868 million yds.
1944-45	6,300 million yds.

Annual Average for the quinquennium before the war 6,260 million yds.

As compared to 1943-44, the total cloth available for civilian consumption during 1944-45 had increased mostly on account of the reduction in Defence requirements from 900 to 585 million yds. and in exports from 667 to 486 million yds. The handloom also received an increased supply of yarn and to that extent handloom production had also increased. The supply position therefore practically approached the pre-war levels.

The problem of the shortage of cloth has assumed serious proportions in recent months on account of the shrinkage in production caused by prolonged labour strikes, lockouts, reduction in hours of work, and communal disturbances.

The shortage is also attributable to the production of finer varieties at the expense of the coarser ones which are in greater demand.

"Reduction in the yardage of cloth is in direct proportion to the degree by which the coarser varieties of cloth or yarn are replaced

by the finer varieties." This is due to the disparity in the margin of profits between the broad groups and the different counts in the same group, and the supply and price of cotton. The "Grow More Food" campaign has caused a serious restriction in the acreage under short and middle staple cotton and their prices during the last two years have risen from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per candy, and Rs. 360 to Rs. 500 per candy respectively. And yet Government have permitted export of cotton. During the war the industry was not only handicapped by the non-availability of textile machinery, mill stores and essential chemicals etc. but also by shortage or temporary stoppages of coal supply due to the unsatisfactory handling of the transport and labour problem. When the industry aimed at producing maximum quantity of cloth, several mills had to stop working for want of coal. During the 12 months ending 30 September 1944, the estimated loss of production due to lack of coal supplies was put at 1045,78,692 yds. of cloth. While the country therefore is suffering from an acute shortage of cloth, and three shifts have been adopted to meet it, one wonders why the Government of India have introduced a 48 hour week in place of 54 hours week. While the war lasted overtime work in the factories was stimulated by inducement of various kinds but now when there is practically cloth famine and the civilian demand is so brisk and urgent, the hours of work have been reduced in the name of stimulating an increase in production and providing relief to the workers. While no one grudges the much needed relief to the workers, it might have well been postponed by two years to tide over the cloth shortage.

Suggestions to overcome Cloth Shortage

From time to time, the Government of India Representatives and the spokesmen of the Textile Industry have been meeting and discussing the vexed problem of cloth shortage in the country. Several suggestions have been put forward by interested parties to ease the position but as time lapses, the problem becomes only worse still, and further deteriorates. Textile technicians have contributed much towards the improvement of the position. Though some of the suggestions made below have already been put into execution, like the production of *utility* cloth, *standard* cloth, etc. there is still room for economy and increased production in the industry.

From the point of view of a man in the street the four outstanding features of the present day cotton textile Industry of India are the

following, according to one who is intimately connected with the industry:

1. Acute scarcity of cloth especially of the finer varieties throughout the country, and the very high prices people have to pay for them.

2. Huge profits earned by the textile mills, both spinning as well as weaving ones.

3. Large sums collected by the Government in the shape of taxes.

4. A flourishing black-market, the virtual fleecing of the consumer, and the government's inability to check black-marketing, due to defective marketing organization in the country.

We are being flooded with a plethora of suggestions by the mill owners, by the government, in fact by all and sundry, either for larger production or for better distribution and for lessening the evil effects of the black-markets, but the people at large are none the better for them.

Coming first to the question of increased production. There has been a clamour and much of loose talk of increasing the production of cloth in India from 4,800 million yards to 6,000 million yards, and that too of better varieties. The production of very fine cloth, it is the opinion of all, should be reduced and of less fine and a little coarser kind of cloth should be increased. This, it is argued, will not reduce fine count cloth production but it will make it a little less fine. The coarse and medium varieties yield the highest quantity of cloth, both by weight and length.

The finer the yarn, the more the turns that have to be given, and so less yardage and poundage in yarn is produced per spindle correspondingly. Fine cloth requires more reed and more picks, and fine counts yarn is less strong than coarse counts yarn. Every mill must be compelled to go at least 20 per cent if not more of coarse cloth. To "go coarse" to a greater extent would no doubt entail difficulties in the frame department. However, it is possible to produce more poundage in the frame department to a certain extent. The position differs in different mills but we can easily ensure that 20 per cent heavier rovings are spun on an average. This percentage can be increased later on.

The present system of producing cloth is to have coarser warp and finer weft, and so there is a double disadvantage in the production of cloth; the strength of the cloth is lessened weft-ways, and unnecessarily more picks have to be given. This should be avoided by making the weft coarser than the warp from the same cotton mixings or better mixings so as to give a much stronger weft than now, in such a proportion as to make the strength of the cloth distributed

in warp and weft both ways, in order to ensure that the cloth is durable to the utmost limit and would tear both ways simultaneously. Using better mixing would also help in the production of further coarser rovings, and extra poundage. This should be planned by scientific testing of different cloths selected for mass production. This will help in revising the specifications of the cloth in the direction of coarser weft with less picks than at present, but of stronger construction. This will give us more yardage and more cloth of strong construction.

In certain qualities of cloth unnecessarily heavy reed is given which is a waste of yarn. This should be standardized in order to stop waste in unnecessarily wide cloth. Today thousands of sorts are allowed to be manufactured. This should be standardized into a few sorts on mass production basis with standard specifications and standard counts. This will increase production and improve quality and strength. Unnecessarily large width of cloth also should be eliminated.

Instead of producing several counts, counts should be standardized for each mill. Standard counts should be laid down from which the mills can select and no permission to produce finer or coarser counts than those laid down, should be given. Moreover there should be a complete rationalization of prices from count to count to remove the incentive to change with weightage in favour of coarser counts.

Even now there are several mills in the country that are not working night shifts. The causes should be investigated. These mills should be compelled to go in for double shifts. The tax allowances for depreciation and profits are such that some very old mills have no interest in producing more cloth, because if they run double shifts they think they will be losers by wearing out the machinery to an extraordinary extent. Whatever inducements they require should be given to them for increasing their double shifts. The Government should also stop the sale and purchase of cotton above their own declared ceiling prices.

May be there is nothing new or novel in these suggestions, but if they are systematically followed, we will be able to produce greater quantities of cloth for which there is such a clamour now.

5. Future Prospects and Problems

A perusal of the facts relating to the development and expansion of the Cotton Mill industry brings out clearly the broad fact that the industry had the most prosperous time during the war years due to

the most favourable circumstances and had a rich harvest of profits especially after the entry of Japan into the war and before the institution of controls in 1943. The profits made by some of the mills in one year were sometimes more than the total value of the mills themselves, and though a large slice from the profits was taken away by the Government as Excess Profits Tax and other taxes, still the mill agents got substantial sums as their commission. The industry not only satisfied the entire demand of the country but met the needs of the defence services of the Allies in the Near and Middle East, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, etc. With the cessation of the war, the industry has entered upon a new era of expansion. With the productive capacity of the world impaired, with a severe competition of a rival like Japan being absent at least for a few years hence, and with an overall shortage of cloth in the world, the Indian Cotton Mill industry has a bright and splendid future before it. It can secure the foreign markets captured during the war and formerly supplied by Japan and has unlimited field for expansion in the home market with its vast potentialities in the post-war years. It enters the new era with a sound financial position, with good reserve funds accumulated as compulsory deposits of excess profits, with a well-established and systematized home and foreign market, with a potential competitor practically out of the picture and with a national government saddled at the Centre for the first time in the history of the country and actuated by a patriotic fervour for rapidly industrializing the country and raising the standard of living of the masses. But, while the war has proved a boon and provided a shelter for the expansion of the industry, it has been achieved at the cost of immense and incalculable damage to its machinery and technical equipment. It lacks therefore efficient technological and mechanical equipment, skilled labour, research laboratories, up-to-date knowledge of latest developments in textile technology in the U. K. and the U. S. A., the most important postwar competitors of the Indian Textile industry, and the trade research organization for conducting market and consumer researches.

Machinery Renewals

Prior to the second World War, the industry had to suffer a series of atrophies and depressions as the aftermath of the World War I and therefore replacement and renewal of machinery and plant and setting up of research and technical institutions to meet the demand for

skilled labour, the trade research organizations and of plants to manufacture textile machinery had been quite impossible. On the eve of the World War II therefore the industry was at the lowest ebb of efficiency and technical equipment. After the first World War, however, the industry had made great progress as regards the production of finer varieties of cloth and higher counts of yarn. The production of yarn above 40s rose from 4 million lbs. in 1919-20 to 15 million lbs. in 1929-30, and 82 million lbs. in 1939-40. As to the varieties of cloth and fancy weaves, from the very coarse heavy-sized long cloths, *dhotis* and *saris*, the mills were turning out before the second World War superior shirtings, sheetings, long cloths, fine and medium quality dhotis and saris, printed and dyed goods, mercerized fabrics and many more varieties with the aid of dobbies, jacquards and multiple boxlooms. To achieve this many combing, dyeing, bleaching and finishing, mercerizing and printing plants had been installed. There were 105 cotton mills equipped with dyeing, bleaching and finishing departments, 61 mills equipped with combing plants, 17 mills equipped with mercerizing plants and 21 mills equipped with printing plants. Thus, the trend of textile production has been slowly but steadily towards lighter and finer varieties with colours and fancy weaves especially in Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc. Since the last World War, however, there has been a tremendous change for meeting the defence requirements and the production of mills which were specializing in turning out lighter and finer fabrics has gone coarser. Government specifications required very little cloth below 5 ozs. per sq. yard of cloth, majority being 8 ozs. per sq. yard and a large quantity of cloth having 18 ozs. or more weight per sq. yard. Moreover, many mills preferred to remain in business by producing a very large proportion of standard cloth and coarse cloth for home and export market. Nearly 80% of the industry had been producing coarse cloth during the war below 20s. The production of Bombay city between 1937-38 and 1942-43 went coarser by 34% and production of counts below 20s and above 10s increased by 54%. The mills worked longer hours, converted machines and processes and utilized plants which were considered incapable during peace time at the expense of the life of their machines and considerable wear and tear and breakage of parts. The war has therefore left the textile machinery and equipment in a chaotic condition and its maintenance cost and lower efficiency will not permit its use in the days of competition and economic production when the war-ravaged world economy will be rehabilitated. At least 50% of the spinning, and weaving machinery is therefore in urgent need of replacement while many more need

large scale repairs and renewals. Up-to-date and modern plant and equipment are therefore imperatively necessary if the industry is to face successfully higher wage bills and think in terms of welfare of labour and the country as a whole and aim at maintaining the present level of production.

India has been dependent on foreign countries for her textile machinery, principally the U. K. and she can get modern machinery only from the U. K. and U. S. A. The manufacture of mechanical and Electrical machinery in India during the war has shown that the country has all the necessary materials and large man-power to manufacture textile machinery; but the attempts at establishing any plant for the purpose have never been encouraged by the Government. As regards the possibility of importing it from the U. K. and the U. S. A., the prospects are not bright. A group of Industrialists consisting of Messrs. J. R. D. Tata, G. D. Birla, N. R. Sarkar, A. D. Shroff, Sir Sultan Chinoy, Mr. Laik Ali and Mr. Ajaib Singh visited these countries in May and June 1945 to study their present industrial organization, technical advances and postwar industrial plans. They came back disappointed. Their Report said: "The position is probably the least satisfactory in regard to textile machinery for which India's need is perhaps the most urgent. There appears to be no chance of getting any for a long time from America, while deliveries from England cannot be expected under two years. In both countries, and particularly in America, a certain amount of second-hand equipment is available and in fact offers for such equipment have been made to some of us from time to time. Much of this second-hand machinery is likely to be obsolete or worn-out and we should like to sound a note of warning against the purchase and installation of old and worn-out equipment which would cripple India's capacity to compete in later years with industries equipped with up-to-date machinery. We believe that in a couple of years or so prices as well as deliveries will become easier and, in addition that machinery then available will be of a more advanced and efficient type. If our judgment is correct, it would seem to be inadvisable for industrialists in India to be in a hurry to purchase capital equipment under present conditions except, of course, where requirements are so urgent or of such a nature that they cannot be postponed, even if second-hand equipments and plants are available."

Apart from this consideration, the question of importing machinery and plants from America and the U. K. is bound up inextricably with the availability of dollars and India's frozen sterling balances. To save the economic structure of the country from imminent collapse

a programme of rapid industrial expansion has to be carried out and the textile industry among others requires urgent rehabilitation. Her accumulated sterling balances alone can provide the wherewithal to purchase machinery and capital goods for industrial expansion. But the U. K. seems neither prepared to give capital goods nor repay the debt nor convert even a part of the balances into dollars or gold to enable India to purchase them from America. The industry has built up substantial reserves during the war to carry out its programme of replacements, renewals and extensions but this selfish policy of the U. K. holds up the rehabilitation and expansion of the industry. However, it augurs well for the future that despite the failure of the Industry's Committee of the Textile Control Board, some of the millowners sponsored a scheme for the manufacture of Textile machinery which we understand is making headway.

Planned Dispersal of Industry

Secondly, there is an urgent necessity of planning the establishment of the industry. As pointed out by Sir Theodore Gregory in the *Location of Industry* "the cotton mill industry has an inherent tendency to be attracted towards the markets, rather than towards the sources of raw materials. The industry is therefore capable of considerable dispersal between regions". At present there is over-concentration of the industry in the Bombay Presidency and an inequitable distribution of industries in general among the different provinces. A planned industrialization in future therefore must see to it that a further expansion of industry takes place in regions which have at present a small share of it. According to the same publication out of 382 major production units in Cotton Textiles, 201 are located in the Bombay Presidency alone, and 80 units in the South Deficit zone, only 2 in Bihar, 1 in Sind, and not a single one in Assam, Orissa and Baluchistan.

Power Needs

Thirdly, to avoid future losses in production due to lack of fuel e.g. coal during the war, hydro-electrical energy should be generated and supplied at cheap rates. Fortunately the popular Governments at the Centre and the Provinces are alive to the necessity of developing the power resources of the country for industrial expansion and a number of schemes and projects for generating electrical energy are receiving their urgent consideration and execution.

Textile Research Institute

Fourthly, the industry at present does not possess any up-to-date laboratory or Institute like those of the U. K. or U. S. A. It cannot afford to be negligent of the technical progress made by both of them and particularly by U. S. A. It is really sad to think that many of the technical staffs in our mills possess only a rudimentary knowledge of rayon, nylon and other synthetic fibres which bid fare to challenge the cotton textiles in future. In any scheme of postwar industrialization therefore India must take into account the manufacture of rayon and artificial silk. Happily the I. C. C. C. have been recently taking practical measures in connection with this important industry and the Central Government have established Physical and Chemical National Laboratories. But the industry will do well to establish a Textile Research Institute of its own.

Lack of Technicians

Fifthly, the industry lacks today sufficiently well-qualified technicians for its postwar reconstruction on sound lines. If the industry is to work three shifts at full production and plan successfully reconstruction without any impediment, then more technical staff and skilled labour are necessary. Without loss of time therefore more technical institutes and workers' schools should be established. Training in Textile technology should be made wider for regular students and apprentices. The industry will have to absorb many technically trained men during the war in the erection of new plants and will require over-lookers, heads of departments or managers with sound knowledge of physics, chemistry, mathematics, economics and labour laws and an intimate acquaintance with the properties of raw materials and processes over and above sound technical knowledge of any textile line to be able to control successfully the operations of a modern textile mill. The industry in short should develop a scientific attitude of facing its problems. The technical education of the operatives is urgently required and for this purpose suitable text-books in Hindustani, Gujrati, Marathi, Bengali, etc., with machine sketches and descriptions of handling and functions should be written for their benefit. The All-India Textile Association, like the Lancashire Association, should carry on this work of spreading education among the textile workers.

Co-ordination between Industry and Research

Sixthly, the technological laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee has done very useful work during the last 23 years and

sown the seed of textile research in India. It has been strengthened by the addition of textile testing house equipment. But, for the co-ordination of textile research, textile education and the technical staff it is necessary to appoint co-ordination officers to contact heads of research organizations, technical institutes and technical staff in different mills. There is no centralized research organization. The technical education imparted at present has been very little influenced so far by the researches at the technological laboratory of the I. C. C. C. and the Chemical Technological Laboratory at Bombay University. Technical education in England and America is constantly being influenced by organized scientific research on fibres and machinery. In India training in textile technology is only concerned with the handling of raw materials to be treated by the various processes and machines but not with scientific investigations on the raw materials. It is necessary to evolve the second line of technical education and plan textile research organizations for conducting research. Therefore to start textile research, to establish co-ordination between the industry and research, to spread technical education among the workers, to establish an institute of technology for higher technical education, to develop the manufacture of indigenous subsidiary textile industries and look after export trade, there should be formed without further loss of time the Indian Cotton Textile Industry Research Association on the lines of the British Cotton Industry Research Association. The industry is in a strong financial position to voluntarily accept taxation for research on a sliding scale or the slab system on its profits. Moreover, properly selected youngmen from the trade should be sent to foreign countries to acquaint themselves with modern scientific and technical developments by gaining access to their famous workshops, factories and Research Organizations.

Distribution Problems

Finally, the industry so far has not paid adequate attention to the distribution of its products. The Government have now appointed and are appointing a net-work of Trade Commissioners. England and America have developed public corporations to deal with their foreign trade but no Corporation on the lines of the U. K. C. C., enjoying the confidence of Indian industries, has been developed so far. The Government of India have been hoping to set up such a Corporation in their postwar reconstruction programme but it has not materialized so far. The Industrialists and businessmen of India

would do well to set up a non-official organization on the lines of the B. E. T. R. O.

6. Tariff Protection

As pointed out earlier, the production of cloth by the industry has been steadily rising ever since its inception. In 1913-14 the imports of cloth amounted to 3,000 million yds. and the production of the mills was about 1,200 million yds. in 1929-30, the imports declined to a little over 1800 million yds. while home production reached 2,500 million yds. and on the eve of the World War II the imports had declined to 647 million yds. while the home production reached the figure of 4,500 million yds. In this remarkable progress of the industry tariff played little part till 1921-22. From 1896 to 1917-18 an import duty of 3½% with a countervailing excise duty at the same rate had been imposed on cotton manufactures. In 1917-18 the import duty was raised to 7½%, in 1921-22 to 11% but the exemption of all machinery and mill stores from duty was withdrawn. The excise duty remained constant at 3½%. In 1922-23 the Finance Member proposed to increase the import duty to 15% and the excise to 7½% but on opposition from the Assembly to the increase in the excise it was dropped. A duty of 5% on twist and yarn import was also imposed in that year. From 1923 there set in a depression with low prices, reduced sales, decreased profits and accumulated stocks. Competition was intensified by Lancashire and Japan, and on failing to get the excise duty abolished and protection granted the Bombay mills reduced wages by 11½%. There ensued labour strikes and depression deepened into a crisis. The Government at last appointed a Tariff Board and abolished the excise. The Board proposed an increase in the import duty from 11% to 15%, grant of bounty on higher counts of yarn, abolition of import duty on machinery and mill stores, appointment of Trade Commissioners at Basra and Mombasa, financial aid to a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing plant and the appointment of a Trade Mission to explore new markets. It also suggested the effecting of internal economies and improvements in marketing organization and conditions of labour. The Government removed the duty on machinery and mill-stores permanently but rejected the bounty on yarn, and the increase of import duty on piece-goods. The Board also found that on account of double shifts and the depreciation of the yen, Japanese competition both in yarn and piece-goods trade was rather severe and unfair. The rejection of the

Board's recommendation for an increase of the import duty and the bounty scheme raised a storm of protest from the industry and thereupon the Government admitted the claim of the industry to protection on 16 August 1927, and promised to introduce a bill for further protection upto 31 March 1930. In the meantime the import duty of 5% on yarn was changed into 5% *ad valorem* or 1½ anna per lb. whichever was higher upto 31 March 1930. The duty on artificial silk was reduced from 15% to 7½% to help the handlooms and diversify the mill production. A Trade Mission was also appointed which urged the millowners to form a powerful export selling organization and proposed the appointment of 3 Trade Commissioners at Alexandria, Mombasa and Durban. In 1930-31 Trade Commissioners were appointed at these places as also at Hamburg, Milan and New York. The protection granted to yarn of counts 31 to 40s proved inadequate and Japanese competition was intensified. There were strikes in Bombay mills followed by the world depression, and in 1929 the Hardy inquiry was instituted which confirmed the allegations of the millowners regarding Japanese competition, its rapid and uninterrupted progress and the striking advance in shirtings. In 1930 the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act was passed which raised the *ad valorem* duty from 11 to 15% ; imposed a special duty of 5% on non-British goods and a minimum specific duty of 3½ as. per lb. on plain greys of both British and non-British origin. These measures were to be in force till March 1933. In 1931 to meet the revenue needs of the Government an additional duty of 5% *ad valorem* on imports of piece-goods and a surcharge of 25% on all import duties were imposed. The effect of these measures was that the general duty on piece-goods was 25% *ad valorem* or 4 3/8 annas which ever was higher on British goods and 31¼% or 4 3/8 annas per lb. whichever was higher on non-British goods. On other goods the *ad valorem* duties prevailed. On silk goods the duty was 40%. But on imported machinery a duty of 10% and on raw cotton a duty of ½ anna per lb. were imposed, and they handicapped the development of the industry. In spite of the 5% preference the imports from the U. K. did not register a considerable increase while imports from Japan continued to rise and depress the cloth prices in India on account of the depreciation of the Japanese currency.

In 1932 another Tariff Board investigated the case of the industry for increased protection against Japanese goods the imports of which had been accelerated by the depreciation of the *yen*. On its recommendation therefore the duty on non-British piece-goods was raised from 31¼% to 50% *ad valorem* and the specific duty on non-British plain

grey goods from 4 3/8 to 5½ annas per lb. On 31 August 1932 Japanese dumping still continued. The Government then denounced the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 and under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1933, enhanced the duty on Japanese goods to 75% *ad valorem* and 6¾ annas per lb. from 7 June 1933. In the meantime the operation of the duties of 1930 was extended first to October 1933 and then to April 1934 pending the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese negotiations for a new Trade Agreement. Japan retaliated by reducing her off-take of Indian cotton and sent a delegation to India upon the enhancement of the duties by the Government. After negotiations for 3 months an agreement was reached and from 8 January 1934 the duty on Japanese goods was reduced from 75 to 50% *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ annas per lb. on plain greys. The Commercial Treaty signed in London on the 12 July 1934, besides providing the above scale of duties, fixed a quota of raw cotton to be purchased by Japan and the quantity of cloth to be purchased by India annually at 1 million bales and 325 million yards respectively. The maximum quota allowed to Japan was fixed at 400 million yds. a year, the excess over the basic quota of 325 million yds. to increase by 1½ million yds. for every 10,000 bales of the excess over 1 million bales, exclusive of exports of either cloth or cotton. The operation of the Treaty was extended in 1937 to 1940 and thereafter the entry of Japan into the war made impossible a further extension or modification. The Japanese industry at the end of the war had shrunk to about 25% of her prewar capacity and prospects of renewed imports from her are rather remote in the near future. The new Indo-Japanese Agreement of 1937 reduced the basic quota to 283 million yds. against her purchase of 1 million bales of cotton and the maximum limit of imports of piece-goods was reduced to 358 million yds. in the condition that Japan took 1½ million bales of cotton annually. This quota excluded fents the imports of which had been limited to 8,950,000 yds. annually and the maximum duty on cotton fents had been fixed at 35%.

In the meantime the Mody-Lees Pact was signed on 8 October 1933 whereby duties on British cotton yarns and piecegoods and artificial silk goods were reduced in lieu of Lancashire's efforts to consume Indian cotton in increasing quantity and her agreement to reasonable protection of Indian textiles industry against her own goods. She also undertook to assist the Indian textile industry to develop overseas markets. This Agreement expired in 1935 when a special Tariff Board was appointed and on its recommendations the duty on plain greys were reduced from 25% or 4 3/8 annas per lb.

to 20% or 3½ annas per lb. whichever was higher ; on bordered grey, bleached and coloured other than printed to 20% *ad valorem*, while that on yarn was retained at the old figure. From 1936 (15 June), under the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1935 (9 Jan.), the U. K. Government undertook to take further steps to stimulate the use of Indian cotton in all possible ways and to invite colonial and Empire Governments to accord a favourable treatment to Indian cotton goods in lieu of a lowering of the duty on Lancashire goods by the Indian Government. In spite of these concessions imports from Lancashire were only 343 million yds. in 1937-38 as compared to 1,500 million yds. in 1927-28. There came another deputation from Lancashire for increasing her sale in India and for securing a sliding scale of duties from 17½ to 7½%. But the negotiations proved abortive. Under the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939, Imperial Preference on British cotton piece-goods had been linked up with the off-take of Indian cotton by the U. K. on a reciprocal graduated scale. The basic rates of duty on British cotton piece-goods were reduced to 17½% on printed goods, 15% or 2 5/8 annas per lb. on grey goods, and 15% on others, subject to a further reduction of 2½% if British imports into India did not exceed 350 million yds. till they reached 245 million yds. and to a similar increase if the imports increased to 500 million yds. till they came down to 425 million yds. The duty could also be increased if imports of raw cotton into England fall below 4,00,000 bales in 1939 or 1940 and below 4,50,000 bales in any other cotton year. If the imports went over 7,50,000 bales the duty should be reduced. With effect from 17 April 1940, the imports from Lancashire falling below 350 million yds. the duties on grey piece-goods excluding bordered *chadars*, *dhoties*, *saris* and scarfs were reduced to 12½% *ad valorem* or 2 3/11 annas per lb. on printed goods to 15% *ad valorem*, on printed piece-goods and printed fabrics not otherwise specified of British manufacture 12½% *ad valorem* and on other fabrics of British origin 12½% *ad valorem*. The period of operation of the protective duty on cotton piece-goods was extended by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act of 1939 in April to 31 March 1942. But the Government took a retrograde step in 1939 by doubling the import duty on raw cotton from 6 pies to 1 anna per lb. which has further been enhanced to 2 annas per lb. as a revenue duty. This has acted adversely on the manufacture of finer fabrics by our mills and stimulated the development of imports in lieu of long staple cotton.

The protection granted to the industry up to 1942 had been extended up to March 1947 as a temporary measure. The Government of India in January this year therefore referred the matter to the Tariff Board for an inquiry to find out whether the protection which the industry has enjoyed since 1927 should be continued and if so to what extent and how. Last year in the Central Legislature the whole question was discussed threadbare and the criticism against the continuation of the tariff was epitomized in the argument that the industry had grown up under the shelter of protective duties for a sufficiently long time to stand on its own legs, that competition from abroad was now practically non-existent with Japan, a formidable competitor before the war in cotton textiles, being out of the picture; and there being an overall shortage of cloth. One of the cardinal principles of the policy of discriminating protection is that the tariff protection should be withdrawn after a reasonable period when the industry can stand on its own legs.

The Indian Textile Industry is fortunate in having an extensive home market and 400 million people of the country can easily consume both the production of the mills and the handlooms. The industry at present is in a strong financial position on account of its accumulated reserves and profits and can increase production by installing additional looms and spindles, provided it can secure the requisite machinery and capital goods. Both the National Planning Committee and the Bombay Plan fixed 30 yards as the minimum *per capita* consumption to be aimed at; whereas the Gandhian Plan suggests a *per capita* consumption of 20 yards for 90% of the rural population. If 30 yards is taken as a basis then the annual target of production is 12,000 million yards; whereas the Government of India fixed up an annual target of 7,200 million yards. But the Post War Planning Committee of the Textile Board recommended a smaller target of 6,500 million yards or an increase of 1,700 million yards over the present rate of production of 4,800 million yards per annum. The Committee (Textiles) recommended that the productive capacity of the industry should be enhanced to produce 7,200 million yards of cloth and sufficient yarn for handlooms to enable them to produce 2,000 million yards of cloth per annum within 5 years from 1946. Making due allowance for imports also the *per capita* consumption works out at 23 yards. The Government Plan, if given effect to, will thus leave a total of 9,200 million yards per annum at the disposal of the country in 1950-51 besides imports. The Indian industry therefore can safely rely on its home market for the consump-

tion of its products so long as the production rises up to 12,000 million yards according to the National Planning Committee and the Bombay Plans.

It is indisputable that there is an overall shortage of cloth in the world. The Combined Production and Resources Board set up by the U. K., U. S. A. and Canada predicted an annual world shortage of cloth from one to two billion yards after the war. The Board estimated the current production of the world apart from Japanese controlled mills at 24 billion yards or 11 billion yards less than the pre-war world output. Therefore for some years to come in the immediate postwar period there is little possibility of import of cloths and yarn, and Mr. C. C. Desai estimated that in 1947 there would be only an import of about 15 million yards of cloth as against the pre-war annual import of 750 million yards. Thus it is argued the overall shortage will prevent the import of substantial quantities of cloth and yarn into the country and that Japanese competition will be non-existent for a couple of years. The Indian mills have developed a flourishing foreign market during the war but it is doubtful whether they will be able to maintain it in the postwar period. The industry has to develop and maintain export markets and to establish auxiliary industries, to manufacture dyes, chemicals and other types of mill-stores including heavy machinery and research. It is both in the interest of the industry and the national economy of the country to do so. As regards the ultimate prospects, foreign countries are preparing to stage a come back. It is supposed at one time that the textile industries of the countries overrun by Germany might have been destroyed by German or allied bombings, but, after their liberation, the textile industries of France, Italy, Belgium and other countries were found in tact in varying degrees. The textile industry of Japan has also not been bombed out of existence as previously reported. Australia, S. Africa, Brazil and Mexico etc. are rapidly developing their textile industry and in the near future the U. K. and U. S. A. with their superior technical organization and research and their powerful export drive will not only develop their lost markets and oust the Indian industries from them, but will also compete in the home market again. Under the Hydari Mission, Lancashire cotton goods have already begun to filter in our market and, although they are high class goods only for the present, there is no knowing when foreign competition will overtake the industry.

Moreover, conditions are so abnormal today and war time controls and restrictions are still in operation. The import duty at present is undoubtedly inoperative but conditions might change and

foreign cloth be dumped. The industry is faced with labour troubles, welfare schemes, shorter hours of work, worn-out machinery and plants, which would all involve higher costs of production. The removal of duties will not benefit anybody, the government will lose its revenue and the position of the industry would be rendered uncertain. Therefore the inquiry should be held when conditions are stabilized in future. In the meantime the import duties should continue while the duty on cotton, stores, colours, chemicals and machineries should be suspended. The Government should also acquire emergency powers to adjust the present revenue duties in the interests of the consumers and public finance and to deal with a serious and sudden threat to the industry from foreign competition.

Mr. C. C. Desai (Secretary of the newly created Tariff Board appointed by the Government to go into the claims of the Cotton Textile Industry for Protection) suggested the following alternatives :

(*a*) The continuation of the existing duties for two years or three pending another inquiry ;

(*b*) Keeping the existing duties in abeyance till such an inquiry ;

(*c*) Withdrawal of protection and imposition of such revenue duties as may be deemed fit by the Government, or

(*d*) the conversion of the existing protective duties into revenue duties.

Dr. Nazir Ahmad (another Member of the Tariff Board) however, suggested that the existing duties might be held in abeyance to become operative if imports rise above 10% of the domestic production. Sir Homy asked for time to consider it. We are of the opinion that in view of the existing duties operating really as revenue duties and the physical impossibility of considerable imports for some time to come the industry should agree to this reasonable suggestion. Moreover, a Textile Industry Reorganization Commission should be established to guide and aid the industry in its rehabilitation, replacement and expansion in various aspects of land, labour, capital and organization.

CHAPTER III

THE WOOLLEN MILL INDUSTRY

RAW MATERIALS

The manufacture of woollen goods has been carried on in India as a cottage industry for a very long time, but it was only recently that it developed into an organized factory industry despite the fact that this country has been all along favoured by Nature with abundant raw materials, an extensive home market etc. India produces annually about 90 to 100 million pounds of wool, half of which used to be exported for carpets, yarns, coarse blankets and felt. Indian wool is neither *merino*, nor cross-bred but carpet wool. On account of the climatic conditions, the Indian wool in general is unsuitable as a clothing material, is short stapled and inferior to the European or Australian wool. A good deal of Indian wool is dead or tannery wool i.e. wool taken from the dead or slaughtered sheep and not shorn. It is coarse and unsuitable for worsted but very good for handlooms. But all Indian wool is not so bad or inferior. Broadly speaking the wools in the hotter part in the plains are rough, dry, hairy and short staple but those raised from the animals along the deserts of Rajputana and in the Himalayas are extraordinarily fine and superior. Kashmir, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Joria in Cutch, Baroda and Western India, and Central India are important centres. The raising of sheep and production of wool are entirely in the hands of illiterate and ignorant village shepherds. They are poor and in chronic debt and therefore depend upon the middlemen to purchase their clips. The coarse quality of the wool raised by them being suitable for handlooms, they produce rough varieties of goods for the rural areas. The average production per sheep in India is 2 lb. as compared to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in Australia. Therefore so far as the fine varieties of wool for worsted goods is concerned, India is a deficit country and has to import wool from abroad.

The chief centres of trade in raw wool are the Hissar district in the Punjab, Almora and Nainital in U. P.; Sind, Baluchistan, Bikaner, Beawar, Fazilka, Deccan and Khandesh (*black*), Gujrat, Kathiawar, and Sind (*white*), Mysore State, Bellary, Kurnool and Coimbatore. In other parts the sheep yield only hair without any felting quality.

LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

It was in the important hand weaving centres of the North

that the woollen mill industry sprang up in 1876. In that year the first woollen mill was started at Kanpur and another at Dhariwal. For many years handlooms formed part of the equipment of these mills and even today in some mills there are a few handlooms as well. Later, a mill was started in Bombay, and another at Bangalore which was also an important centre of the cottage industry. Later on, mills were also set up in Amritsar for spinning mainly carpet yarn. Up to the outbreak of the Great War, however, the industry progressed only at a snail's pace and by 1914 there were only 4 woollen mills—one each at Kanpur, Dhariwal and Bombay manufacturing both woollen and worsted goods and at Bangalore producing only coarse blankets. The increased demand after World War I led to the setting up of three new mills in and near Bombay between 1919 and 1921 during the post-war boom. About the same time other mills sprang up in Bangalore, Baroda and Amritsar. The total number of spindles rose to 74,500 and the amount of capital employed rose from 50 lakhs to 240 lakhs about the year 1921. But in the slough of depression that followed after the boom the industry was depressed on account of foreign competition between 1925 and 1933. The competition from Italy and Japan, on account of the depreciation of their currencies, was particularly keen, and during the world-depression three of the existing mills were liquidated. The industry applied for Protection and in October 1934 the Government of India referred it to the Tariff Board. The Board made certain recommendations for the protection of the industry but because two of the biggest mills viz. Kanpur and Dhariwal refused to give evidence the Government of India did not consider them. The Tariff Board found that in 1934 the number of mills had increased to 13, that of spindles to 75,085 and of looms to 1,595. Thereafter with the recovery of the post-depression period, the increased demand stimulated the industry and the situation improved.

In 1939 the Rege Committee found that the number of mills had increased to 24 out of which 15 were in British India and 8 in Indian States. They employed 17,201 persons daily. Besides there were 19 woollen carpet and shawl weaving establishments and 73 hosiery factories employing 3,382 and 264 persons respectively. There were about one lakh of handlooms engaged in weaving. Of the 17,201 persons employed daily on an average only 8,000 were employed in factories using mechanical power. These mills were distributed as follows :—U. P. 3, Punjab 6, Bengal 1, Bombay 4, Madras 1, Bihar 1, Kashmir 3, Baroda 1, and Rajputana 3.

The World War II gave a great fillip to the industry by securing heavy orders from the Allied Armies for the supply of blankets, jerseys, socks etc. to the armed forces. Practically the entire production of the industry was commandeered by the Government to meet the heavy military demand as a result of which the industry registered a great development. In 1943-44 the number of mills had risen to 32 employing about 18,000 persons. From the point of view of the size of the units and the number employed the main centres of importance are Kanpur, Dhariwal, Bombay, Mysore and Kashmir. Before the war the production of the Indian mills was about 4 million lbs. per annum but as a result of the war demands the volume of employment had doubled and the production gone up to 15 million lbs. per annum. Only 1,400 or 7.7% of the workers were females, and child labour was conspicuous by its absence except in Kashmir. Before the war the mills worked only one shift and employment was irregular. During the war and even at present two shifts are generally worked, the weekly hours of work being 54. In addition to the 24 mills, two more were started one each at Allahabad and Bangalore to produce blankets.

Besides, the handloom producers in the Punjab, Kashmir, U. P. and Mysore etc. have also done very well during the war, and their production has increased all round. Moreover an idea of the expansion of the industry can be had from the statistics of imports of raw wool which increased from Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 4.02 crores between 1938 and 1944, and the number of workers employed in the mills increased from 7,433 to 15,173 between 1939 and 1944. In spite of difficulties of transport and exchange and restrictions, the exports increased from Rs. 86 1/3 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 163 lakhs in 1944-45. The difficulty of getting new machinery during the war however kept back production to some extent and increased production was made by producing standard qualities in bulk. The civilian market was neglected. In the beginning the Government commandeered the entire supplies of woollen goods at controlled rates but from January 1944 they released 25% of the mill output for the civilian market. This reduced supply in the market caused shortage and acute scarcity and prices rose abnormally. This phenomenon continued till 1946 although the war was over. From the middle of January 1947, the Government have withdrawn control on woollen goods and their prices.

In addition to the knitting section of the 4 mills at Bombay, Kanpur and Dhariwal there has been a small scale knitting industry using both power and handlooms in the Punjab, U. P., Bombay and Bengal. It produces socks, stockings, caps, mufflers, pullovers,

slipovers, coats etc. Like other goods they had also been supplying army orders for standardized products. Some machinery specialized in production of fine goods therefore, had to be *left* to conserve the available supply of needles and wool for military work. The Government imported both these things from the United Kingdom and Australia because the prewar Japanese and German supplies were cut off by the war. As a result of the Government efforts the monthly production by 1943 rose to 1 million pairs of socks and stockings and a little less than ½ million pieces of jerseys, vests and drawers.

Processes

The woollen industry has two main divisions viz. the *woollen* and the *worsted* — the difference being in the selection of the material. The woollen section utilizes the short staple while the worsted does the long staple wool. The chief processes in *woollen* are cleaning, carding and spinning, while in worsted combing forms an important feature. The combing machine arranges all the fibre in a parallel position and separates the short fibres called 'noils' and then delivers the combed wool in a continuous sliver called 'tops' which is spun into worsted yarn. It is then woven into serges, suitings, muslins, shawls and knitted goods, while the woollen yarn is woven into tweeds, meltons, blazer cloth and blankets etc. One of the main branches of the woollen industry is the manufacture of felts or *namdas* varying from 1/8" to ½" in thickness. Both hands and feet are employed in making *namdas*. Kashmir State prepares *namdas* with the feet, while Jaipur workers do it with the hand. The wool is first cleaned and washed of its burrs and dirt, carded and spread on a piece of cloth with a stick. After sprinkling of water the wool is then pressed with the hands or feet and stick and the wool with the cloth is closely rolled and pressed to become stiff. On drying it in the sun, it is spread out again with a sprinkling of soap solution over it. This rolling and pressing with the sprinkling of the soap solution is repeated several times till the *namda* felt is prepared. Then it is washed well and dried.

Manufactures and Market

Some of the larger units manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, while others manufacture only blankets. The market for the woollen mills is mostly within the country. During the war all the mills worked to full capacity to execute Government orders for standard goods like great coat cloth, serges,

putties, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Large quantities of hand manufactures of felts, blankets, *puttoo* and *Pashmina* are carried on in Kashmir, N. W. F., Punjab, U. P. and Mysore. Handloom weaving formerly was done with hand-spun yarn but for many years now except in Kashmir the use of hand-spun yarn for finer fabrics has become less and the substitution of fine mill-spun cross-bred and *merino* yarns has enabled the cottage weavers to produce cheaper varieties.

Exports of woollen manufactures by sea except *carpets* has never been important. The London Exhibition in 1851 stimulated trade in hand-knitted pile carpets. They are usually composed of woollen pile on a cotton warp though woollen warps with silk pile are occasionally made to special order. The chief centres of the industry are Amritsar where Bikaner or Iranian wool is locally spun and dyed with vegetable colours. Other centres are Kashmir State, Multan, Jaipur, Bikaner, Agra, Mirzapur and Ellore.

A number of jails like those in Lahore, Agra, Yarwada or Vellore also manufacture carpets. Rugs and carpets are also imported from Iran, Russia and Turkestan at Peshawar and Quetta. In 1886-87 carpet exports were valued at £20,000 while in 1903-4 there was an American boom and the value of exports exceeded £173,000. Thereafter the level was reached in 1910-11. The exports in recent years have risen considerably, particularly after the Preference obtained by the Ottawa Trade Agreement. The chief recipients are the United Kingdom and the United States. The Amritsar Carpet Manufacturers specialize particularly for the American market.

Export of Carpets and Rugs

Year.	Quantity in lbs.	Value in £.
1913-14 ..	1,640,770 ..	153,446
1918-19 ..	944,132 ..	98,466
1930-31 ..	4,231,526 ..	502,822
1931-32 ..	4,766,797 ..	425,438
1932-33 ..	5,963,304 ..	476,277
1933-34 ..	8,452,443 ..	545,006
1934-35 ..	10,093,364 ..	673,602
1935-36 ..	9,347,108 ..	604,848

There was a special export of woollen piece-goods to the U. S. A. in 1932-33 to the tune of 90,000 yds. Otherwise the average annual exports have never exceeded 10,000 yds. The exports of other goods

like blankets, *namda*, and hosiery amount on an average to 2,88,000 lbs. The export of shawls which was considerable before is now insignificant (in 1908-09 it was 80,450 but in 1933-34 it was reduced to 4,860 only). Exports of all kinds of woollen goods by land during the 3 years ending 31 March 1935 averaged 245,300 lbs. per annum. During 1939-40 the wool exports were over Rs. 300 lakhs for carpet making but during the war a good deal of the available supply was used for the manufacture of army blankets.

During the First Great War exports were restricted in the interests of the Indian manufacturers executing Army Clothing contracts and from 15 January 1915 export of all Tibet wool and black and grey varieties of Madras wool was absolutely prohibited. Other varieties were exported under licence and in a limited quantity. The embargo on the Tibetan wool was in abeyance between September 1915 and January 1916, but the demand for wool was so great for army needs that the exports including re-exports in spite of restrictions rose from 54½ million lbs. in 1914-15 to nearly 82 million lbs. in 1915-16 and practically the whole of it went to the United Kingdom. Early in April 1916 export was prohibited except to U. K. and the sudden closure of U. S. A. and other markets caused a slump in prices. Then the difficulties of finance and freight caused a decline in exports. 1920-21 was dull but in the following year the trade was marked by great fluctuations. In 1928-29 the total exports were 68 million lbs. There was a further decline for the next two years and then an improvement was noticeable in 1933-34 when the exports exceeded the prewar figures. It was 66½ million lbs. The chief customer of Indian wool in prewar time was the United Kingdom but Germany, France and America also shared in it. In 1934-35 their respective shares were as follows :—

U. K. 75% ; U. S. A. 16% ; while 80% of the foreign wool went to America and 14% to U. K.

Tariff

As adverted to above, the woollen industry applied for Protection against the severe and cut-throat competition of the Italian, Japanese and German goods. The Tariff Board in 1934 after a detailed investigation recommended that the industry should be protected but the Government of India refused Protection. As a result of the World War II the industry has registered a good progress and expansion. The war by cutting off overseas supplies and pre-occupying shipping with the mobilization of the army and munitions and by diverting peace time capital and labour to the production

of war materials acted as a powerful shelter to the industry and the heavy military orders secured a safe and a steady market for its output. But it is feared that unless the industry is protected against post-war international competition it will not be able to maintain its progress and will fall on evil days. A suitable import duty against imported goods and subsidies to purchase machinery will go a long way in sustaining the industry. Secondly, only a small quantity of the home grown wool is available to the mill industry which has to import finer qualities of wool. During the war the Government came to the rescue of the industry by importing wool etc. from Australia and the imports increased from £½ million in 1939-40 to £4 million in 1943-44. This dependence on imported wool is a serious handicap. Although Japan is for sometime out of the picture there is every possibility of others dumping the Indian market with cheap but attractive worsted goods made from used and old garments after reclamation. To prevent therefore a recurrence of the conditions which obtained in the post-war I period and jeopardized the industry, it is imperatively necessary to have a tariff wall erected so that the orderly progress and stability of the industry may be assured. Thirdly, the industry has to depend upon imported machinery, the difficulty of obtaining which acted as a bottleneck to its expansion. The working of double shifts has worn out the existing plants and their replacement and renewal is very essential. With the placing of heavy orders for the supply of machines from all over the world the American and English manufacturers require priorities of orders. Therefore the difficulty of getting machinery of which the industry was starved during the war will continue unabated for sometime more. The absence of machinery manufacturing industry and the impossibility of getting imported machines during the war and the immediate post-war period will cause the war time wear and tear and the resulting technical ill-equipment to continue here. The foreign industries are however better equipped, technically and the advance of industrial and scientific researches in them have increased considerably their productive efficiency. There has been, however, a lack of such technical and scientific advance and research on systematic lines here. This technical ill-equipment is responsible for the relative higher cost of production of the Indian industry. Without a tariff wall, therefore, the industry is faced with an imminent danger.

Internal Organization and Technical Equipment

Finally, the industry lacks an internal organization and suffers from lack of mutual cooperation between the various units especially

Indian and European. It causes cut-throat competition and inflicts heavy losses on the smaller units. The problems of industrial and scientific research and improvement of the internal organization can be tackled successfully by a central organization of the woollen producers on the model of the Indian Jute Mills Association. Problems of common interest may be discussed by it and the requisite control on the different units can be exercised thereby. A Wool Analysing Laboratory has recently been set up at Poona and a central laboratory at Bombay. The First All-India Wool Conference was held at Karachi in January 1946 and demanded immediate removal of all checks on exports of wool to U. S. A., Canada etc., continuance of the subsidy of 12.19% on Indian wool in the United Kingdom, and prohibition of trade in skins of "unborn" sheep ; a change in the present Government policy regarding wool trade and in the constitution of the Wool Committee of the Advisory Board of the Agricultural Research Institute to represent all interests.

To ensure a progressive development of the handloom and the mill industry and safeguard them against foreign competition, the Conference urged the Government to impose a prohibitory tariff on the import of woollen cloth—a serious danger apprehended by the industry. It appears the success of the Hydari Mission has alarmed them. Despite the shortage of cloth in the United Kingdom, the Hydari Mission succeeded in securing imports of about 6,50,000 yds. of woollen textiles — flannel, serge and tweed. The inference from this transaction is an index of the things to come. The Conference also recommended the discontinuance of the system of consignment and the directing of the Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom to take necessary steps for establishing direct business in Indian wool with that country. The Australian Wool Board in November 1945 resolved to send many bales of wool to the Indian Red Cross for handweaving by the cottage industries and decided to ask the Australian representatives to survey position in India and report.

CHAPTER IV

SILK INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

Silk worm rearing, cocoon and yarn production, weaving and making of cloth, have been carried on in this country from times immemorial. It has been one of the important subsidiary occupations of the agriculturists, contributing much to the stabilization of the rural economy. To an "agricultural" country like ours, where the holdings of the cultivators are small, and where they have no full-time work for several months in the year, a subsidiary occupation by which they can supplement their income would be welcome. Silk worm rearing will suit the situation best. It can keep engaged even the women and children of the household ; the work also can be carried on in between other duties, and partly in spare, unoccupied hours. It can also employ that part of the labour of the home which is prevented by custom or feebleness from participating in the more strenuous work of the fields. No doubt it requires something of a constant and careful attention. Though not a hard job wherein is needed much skill or intelligence, the rearer should have good deal of patience while attending to the needs of silk-worms, feeding them regularly every two or three hours, and for half an hour each time. The women at home can easily attend to this while doing their household work, and add something to the family income. It may not be a big figure, but something every two months will play a great part in the domestic budgets of the impoverished peasant folk. As a matter of fact no agricultural crop brings in cash to the family, so quickly and so many times in the year as sericulture in the areas where the cocoons can be reared. If the seed used is "univoltine", the producer obtains only one crop, but if it be "multivoltine", he would get six to seven crops a year. Again sericulture is very closely related, is much akin, to agriculture itself, like apiculture or bee-keeping, horticulture or garden-growing. Rawlley went a step further and declared : "Although there is no apparent similarity between the production of rice or wheat and the production of cocoons yet the underlying principles are practically the same in agriculture and sericulture".

The silk industry, taking a broader view, exists in a scattered form all over the country right from Kashmir and Punjab in the North, to Mysore and Madras (even in Ceylon) in the South and Bombay to

Bengal and Assam in the East. There is no part in India where silk hand-loom weaving is not carried on. While the production and rearing of cocoons is carried on in remote villages away from the main highways of travel and commerce, silk is woven in power-driven looms and hand-looms in many of the large and middle-sized towns in every Province in this country.

Varieties Reared in India

There are many varieties of silk worms in the world, but only about 25 of them are of commercial importance. The four species generally reared in India are the common *mulberry* variety, the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The mulberry worms are domesticated ones and are so named as they feed on the leaves of the mulberry trees. They are the most profitable of all types of worms to breed. They generally thrive well in all parts of the country and the major portion, say 90%, of the silk comes from this source. The *tasar* worms are a semi-domesticated type, but wild worms are found in great numbers in the forests which also can contribute to an extent to the production of silk. It is generally found that in the case of domestication they die early, spin only smaller cocoons of lighter colour, the filaments also become finer and the worms are generally prone to diseases. The colour of *tasar* varies from grey to deep brown. The *muga* variety is cultivated in Assam. The worms feed on leaves of several species of trees, specially the *sum* and *sualu* which grow abundantly in Assam. The worms are domesticated to a certain extent, but it is found that the insects produce better cocoons when they are allowed to move freely. The *eri* silk worm takes its name from its food plant, castor, which in Assam language, is known as "eri". It is supposed to be a native of the lower south-eastern Himalayan regions and the rearing of the worm till recently was confined to Assam, but is now reared throughout East Bengal, Darjeeling, Nepal and Kumaon in U. P., in Bihar, in the Punjab and in Madras. The moth is fairly large in size with a wing expanse of about 4 to 5 inches. Unlike other varieties, these worms need not be stifled or killed for taking out the silk, as it can be carded and spun even after the moth is allowed to emerge out of the cocoon, a point which will be appreciated by the orthodox people who are averse to killing. Another most important factor favourable from the rearing point of view is that *eri* worms can be reared even in warm and humid climates, where the mulberry worm can be reared only with difficulty. Where the castor is grown on a large area for the sake of oil seeds, this industry can form a side line by means of which the enormous amount of castor

leaves which would otherwise go to waste may be utilized for something better and profitable. The spun thread, though coarse in appearance, is very attractive (it sometimes resembles wool), is stronger and durable than either *mulberry* or the *tasar*.

The *mulberry* variety of silk worms, however, are the most popular and profitable ones to rear. They can be successfully handled in elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea level, with an average humidity of 70 per cent, and rainfall ranging between 25 to 35 inches, and a temperature from 70 to 80 degrees Fehrenheit. The Mulberry plant on whose leaves the silk worms feed is a deep-rooted, hardy, drought-resisting plant. It is considered the "foundation" of the sericultural industry, though there are other leaves also on which the worms can be fed such as osage, orange, the lettuce, and the ordinary peepul, but mulberry is easily the best of all. Large quantities of leaves are required to feed millions of worms and they account for more than 80 per cent of the total costs in the rearing of silk worms. In some places mulberry trees grow wild whose leaves can be procured easily by the rearers at little or no cost. In some cases, the rearers may have some trees in their own gardens or near their houses, that would give them sufficient leaves to feed the worms. In Kashmir, there is an abundance of natural mulberry, growing wild as also in Punjab on the banks of canals and on the road sides. In Bengal, Madras and Mysore Mulberry is grown chiefly in the form of bushes. Leaves from this are more suitable for these areas, as they rear "multivoltine" variety of worms, which require for its food tender leaves, which yield a new crop of leaves every two months. The "bush" mulberry plants need little or no irrigation and when once planted, they last for a period of about 10 to 25 years. Where mulberry grows in tree form, it grows wild as in Kashmir and the Punjab and needs no attention ; the trees are said to live for more than 200 years. They may be grown on any soil, and in almost all climates, but the ideal soil is the gravelly red sandy loam with alluvial mixtures. Hilly regions with good rainfall are considered excellent for its plantation. In the case of plant-mulberry the expenditure for planting one acre of garden will be about Rs. 100/- and approximately 6 to 7 crops can be reared in a year. The average income of a person per year engaged in this will be Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per acre of garden cultivated. An acre of mulberry garden is expected to yield about 3,500 lbs. of leaves per annum sufficient to feed about 500 disease free silk worms per crop to produce 225 lbs. of cocoons in a year.

Life Cycle of a Silk Worm

The silk worm (mulberry) is a caterpillar of a cream-coloured moth. The eggs of these moths hatch out into tiny black larvæ which grow into whitish gray caterpillars ordinarily known as worms, each about 3 inches long. They have four stages in their life, egg, larvæ, pupa and imago. The worms in the beginning are so small and light that 34,000 eggs would hardly weigh an ounce. From the moment of hatching, the caterpillars grow with great rapidity. They must be fed frequently and in moderate quantities (at least 10 times during 24 hours). At this stage they grow from 10 to 15 times their original weight. During the third stage, they increase from 75 to 350 times their original weight. In the fourth stage the worms may grow to about 2,000 times their weight. During its life of 23 to 32 days the worm moults four times. Its length now increases by about 30 times and its weight 10,000 times. About a week after the fourth moult, the worms reach the maximum development and commence to ripen like a guava fruit. They do not eat any more as they would have stored enough fat to enable them to go through the pupa and the moth stages. They now look pale, yellow in colour and transparent and shrink gradually in size. They now begin to spin cocoons which are formed of a continuous filament of silk fibre. For this purpose they are to be removed to the spinning trays known as "chandrikes" where each worm "spins" a cocoon around itself. These chandrikes are made out of any light material containing a number of walls or similar projections arranged spirally between which the worm spins its cocoons. This takes from one to three days. The worm inside the cocoon now becomes small again, changes its shape and becomes a pupa. The pupa also develops the reproductive organs, wings and compound eyes and comes out as a moth. The pupa inside the cocoon should not be allowed to come out as a moth as otherwise good raw silk cannot be obtained. The cocoons must, therefore, be "cooked" in boiling water to soften the gum, and the threads from several cocoons according to the size of silk required are joined together and unwound from the cocoons and collected as raw silk. The moth now has to perform its last function arranging for the next generation of its kind. The male moth's existence terminates when he has fertilized a female; and the female's life ends as soon as she has laid her eggs. The life cycle begins again.

Essentially a Cottage Industry

One important thing to be observed in connection with this

industry (silk worm rearing) is that it is essentially a COTTAGE INDUSTRY and that it cannot be practised on a mass producing scale, on "factory" lines. If an industrialist wants to conduct silk worm rearing on "factory" basis purchasing leaves, engaging hired labour, etc., he will not succeed. Silk Worm rearing can be practised only as a subsidiary and spare-time vocation and not as a full time employment. There is no need for any big capital outlay. The "seed" for rearing is generally arranged by the Government itself (for it should be disease-free and tested ones), mulberry leaves they can have locally from their own gardens or from the banks of rivers or from fields, and the chandriks can be made out of weeds and bamboo pieces. There is no need to have any costly tools or machinery. The only thing to be done systematically is mere feeding, cutting the leaves into tiny pieces and spreading them evenly over the trays.

Mulberry cultivation and its cost

As already observed large quantities of mulberry leaves are required for feeding the worms and they account for more than 60-75% of the total costs in the rearing of (Mulberry) silk worms. As reported by the Tariff Board, the consumption of leaves per lb. of cocoons produced was about 25 lbs. with twigs or 12½ lbs. without twigs in Bengal, 16 2/3 lbs. in Madras and 16 lbs. in Mysore. In Mysore it is stated that 800 lbs. of leaves are required to feed the worms from an ounce of pure Mysore seed and the yield of cocoons is estimated at 50 lbs. From an acre of mulberry-land in Bengal an out-turn of 7,500 lbs. of leaves without stem is obtained. The cost incurred by the cultivator for growing this quantity of leaves is about Rs. 45/- including manure etc. or about 1.1 pies per lb. In Kashmir there is an abundance of natural mulberry trees growing wild, so also in Punjab on the banks of canals and on road sides. In Bengal, Madras and Mysore mulberry is grown chiefly in the form of bushes, specially cultivated.

The initial cost of tree mulberry cultivation may be heavier than that of bush mulberry owing to the fact that a full supply of leaves is not obtained until the seventh year, but after the seventh year the leaves cost considerably less. On the other hand, the bush variety is preferred in several places in as much as it ensures an early harvest. The leaves of the plantation will be ready for picking during the 6th month after planting. About 6,000 bushes of mulberry may be sown in an acre. In the first year, 5 pickings are possible. From the 2nd year onwards 6 to 7 pickings are taken.

Though the yield of leaves depends upon seasonal and regular rainfall, in the first year an acre will yield about 1,000 lbs. of leaves for the five pickings, in the second year about 2,700 lbs. of leaves for 5 or 7 pickings, and in the third year onwards for the same number of pickings, more than 3,000 lbs. according to the rainfall.

Yield of Silk

The yield of silk in a given quantity of cocoons will vary not only according to the race of the worms, but will also depend on the food which the worms eat. The larger the yield of silk, the lower is the cost of production. In Bengal the average yield of cocoons per seer of seed is 63 seers. In the Punjab, the average yield is 39½ acres, but the highest is 2 mds. 2 seers. In Kashmir, the yield is said to be higher. Good rearers sometimes obtain as much as 85 to 100 lbs. An ounce of seed in Mysore yields about 76 lbs. of cocoon (cross breed). It has been found that one ounce of seed will produce 35,000 worms and the percentage of waste may be 25, and that an ounce of eggs gives five lbs. of silk on an average.

Cost of seed production

The cost of producing seeds in Kashmir is given as Rs. 1-14-1 per ounce. In Mysore the seed of both varieties produced by Government was Rs. 1-14-9 per ounce and for the private grainages it was Rs. 1-6-5. But the Government was selling the seed (disease free 'cellular' ones) to the rearers at 11 as. 2 ps. per ounce for Mysore layings and Rs. 1-6-2 per ounce for cross breeds. Aided graneries receive a bonus of Rs. 5/- per 1,000 layings or as. 11-2 per ounce from Government. In Madras the cost of production was reported at Rs. 1-5-3 per oz. The Government pays the aided graneries Rs. 2-8-0 per 1,000 layings of cellular seed. The seed however is sold at the same price as in Mysore. The Department maintains a regular staff for testing seed produced by rearers. The cost of seed in Bengal is 5 as. per ounce in Government nurseries, and 2 as. 6 ps. when produced by selected rearers (it is mostly multivoltines). About 62% of the production of selected cocoons in Bengal was financed by a grant obtained from the Government of India.

A rearer of cocoons is able to work on from ½ oz. to 2 oz. in Kashmir and 4 to 5 oz. in Madras and Mysore. The Punjab rearer needs no extra labour for working on one or two ounces of seed. One ounce of eggs can produce 40,000 univoltine and 35,000 multivoltine worms.

Kashmir univoltines are superior to the multivoltines of Bengal,

Mysore and Madras. The Mysore cross-breed is considered superior to the local breed, both in the weight of the cocoons, the length of filament and the *rendita* (number of pounds of cocoons required for 1 lb. of silk). The cocoons of *Nistari* and *Chotopolu* silk worm, which are the varieties commonly reared in Bengal, are inferior in respect of weight and length of filament to those of other multivoltines.

Income for the rearer

To get a pound of yarn about 4,000 healthy worms are required. A family of three members can easily rear about 8,000 worms in a brood, and in the case of multivoltines 5 or 6 broods can be raised in a year. This would yield about 10 pounds of silk yarn and would fetch about Rs. 35/- to Rs. 40/- (All figures quoted related to pre-war period and conditions). The initial cost for the appliances etc. will come to about Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. The food materials for the worms can be grown in the rearer's own compound or on the bunds of the fields, and nothing need be spent on this account. The income at the present time may be much higher. Any way an extra sum of 5 or 6 rupees per month from this source will certainly be welcome as the work involved is not very heavy.

Filature Reeling more economical

Most of the silk produced in India is hand-reeled. The advantages to the foreign reeler accrues from the superior silk contents of the cocoons, about 9 lbs. of which are required for 1 lb. of raw filature silk as against 12 in Kashmir, 14 in Mysore cross-breeds and 16 for the pure Mysore breed. In Japan the entire production is filature-reeled. In recent years filature reeling has made tremendous progress as shown by the following statement :—

Filature basins in operations

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Mysore	150	200	295	500	1,361	1,437
Bengal	100	120	140	180	1,231	1,735
Madras	150	150	150	150	576	576
Jammu	155	155	155	155	155	155
Kashmir	736	736	736	736	736	736
Total	1,291	1,361	1,476	1,721	4,059	4,639

A filature of 200 basins would be a good economical unit. If we are to run it throughout the year, we may need about 3,500 to 4,000 acres of land to be put under mulberry cultivation for producing leaves for feeding the silk worms. In normal days a scheme of this type would cost 1½ to 2 lakhs of rupees including the working capital. In the case of multivoltine races, 600 to 900 layings are required per year per acre of land and the yield will be about 250 to 300 lbs. per year, depending upon whether the cultivation is by means of rainfall or irrigation. About 120 to 150 layings generally weigh one ounce. If we calculate on the basis of 15 to 20 lbs. cocoons required to manufacture one lb. of silk and if, in one acre of land, we take the yield to be 300 lbs. as the maximum, and 15 lbs. to give one lb. of silk, then each acre will produce 20 lbs. of silk per year which is a liberal estimate. This will yield sufficient cocoons to enable a filature of 200 basins to run throughout the year in full blast.

Silk cloth production on factory lines :

From the (filature) reeling stage of yarn production, the industry can be organized on factory basis. And in order to minimize the cost of production and to get the best results, the aid of electricity and other modern appliances may be sought after. We can go in for power looms for weaving, as also resort to machine processes in winding, double or twisting. We can have fast reed looms, fairly heavily built, running at a low speed. There will be fewer breakages and wastes incidental thereto. The yarn will not get dragged in, which will lessen in its elasticity resulting in giving flat cloth. A mill having 200 looms will be an economical unit. Under present conditions, a total outlay of say 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees including working capital may be sufficient. To be a self-contained unit it is always advantageous to have a filature also attached to it so that we may be sure of having enough raw material always at hand.

Conclusion

The consumption of silk in India has been estimated at about 10¼ million pounds (1938) :

1,500,000 lbs. silk produced in India.

2,250,000 lbs. Raw silk imported from abroad, and

6,500,000 lbs. silk imported as manufactured fabric.

As the Report of the Silk Panel observed :

"Against an Indian consumption of over 10 million pounds of silk and silk products per year, India was producing less than

1½ million lbs. The urgent need of the United Nations for silk of the highest quality for the fabrication of parachutes and other purposes created a new and imperative demand for the best grade of filature silk."

"It is clear," they warned the Government, "that the sericultural industry which expanded during the war rendered vital service to the State at considerable sacrifice to itself. It has for this reason also a claim to the solicitude of the Government. If the industry is left unsupported at this stage it is not improbable that it may shrink—or even collapse—as rapidly as it expanded. This would not merely result in throwing lakhs of homes out of employment but would seriously injure an asset which is an important source of war strength."

CHAPTER V

RAYON

Rayon has recently become a formidable substitute both for cotton and silk fibres. The credit of inventing Rayon fibre goes to an English Scientist Dr. Robert Hooke who in the middle of the seventeenth century spoke of "making an artificial glutinous composition much resembling if not fully as good, nay better than the excrement or whatever substance it be out of which the silk worm wire-draws his clew." Two hundred years later Sir Joseph Swan, while experimenting with materials for making electric lamp filaments, triumphantly produced a glossy, silken thread by squirting a solution of nitro-cellulose. Sir Joseph patented his discovery in 1883, but did not commercialize it. In the following year, however, Count Hilaire de Chardonnet became the first commercial developer of rayon and established his works in France, Switzerland, Belgium and England.

In 1892 two Englishmen, C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan also discovered a method of spinning from a solution of cellulose a smooth thread which they called "viscose". A small factory was established in 1798 in Essex by Courtaulds (who are said to be of Huguenot origin) specially for the manufacture of mourning crepe and built up a wide reputation for their products. Many other technicians also independently worked out their own processes and some could achieve remarkable success. By 1904 the first large scale rayon factory was established in Britain (at Coventry). Originally the yarns were used in the hosiery industry only and even here, as the chronicler says "after weaving, use was found for the yarn in hosiery but only after nearly every hosiery manufacturer had been offered free samples and had refused to be bothered with the stuff in laces and in knitted goods. In 1917 Courtaulds purchased a factory in Halifax for the manufacture of furnishing fabrics. Up to this time no manufacturer of upholstery fabrics would touch rayon. But now the new furnishing fabrics were produced consisting of rayon mixed with cotton, with wool and with silk, and the new fabrics were so attractive that other manufacturers were compelled to copy them and make use of rayon".

The raw material for the fibre came from "spruce" forests. "Smooth" timber, then as now forms the most economic and handy thing for the purpose. The trees after felling are made into logs and floated down stream to the pulp mills. From timber to woven cloth is a long and tedious journey. The logs themselves undergo about ten processes before they are reduced to cellulose. First they are stripped of their bark, then cut into small pieces, afterwards boiled in chemicals to remove all traces of resinous impurities, then washed, bleached and scoured. Finally the cellulose is dried by being run over steam-heated cylinders, which now resembles sheets of thick blotting paper. The cellulose now receives almost as much care as a new born baby. Weight, time and temperature are all carefully checked up. Even the degree of moisture in the atmosphere is controlled during the next very important operations. Samples are constantly tested and nothing is left to chance.

The sheets of cellulose are cut to standard size, "guillotined" as they are technically called, and sent up for the "bath" in a solution of caustic soda. This Chemical plays a very important part in the transformation of cellulose. The caustic soda dissolves away everything that is not required, while the remaining cellulose combines with it to form what is known as alkali cellulose. Drastic treatment follows bath-time, Hydraulic presses remove surplus moisture. Pulverizing machines tear the sheets of pulp between large spiral blades and heavy serrated bars until they have the appearance of crumbs. The crumbs are then emptied into large tins and stored under ideal conditions in order that the chemical action of the caustic soda may be completed. The cellulose alkali crumbs are next transferred to the churn room, where a measured quantity of carbon-bi-sulphide is added. When the churn is turned the crumbs are changed from a creamy white insoluble material to an orange red sticky mass soluble in water. This new substance is called cellulose xanthate. The xanthate is afterwards dissolved in water which as a result of constant "paddling" dissolves, and yields what is called viscose—and resembles honey in appearance and consistency. It is now kept in cellers for "maturing" for several days, when it is removed, filtered, all undissolved cellulose and other solids taken out. The viscose is then made to pass through several layers of specially woven cloth as well as thick sheets of wadding placed between perforated sheets. Thus the wood is re-

duced to a liquid and now the liquid is changed into a thread which can be woven into cloth. Spun rayon makes excellent fabrics. They do not wrinkle or crush easily. They are more comfortable than wool in warm climates, although similar in appearance. The fibre can be made finer or coarser at will, the finished fabrics is more even in all the characteristics than one woven from a natural and therefore uncontrolled textile fibre.

About 30 years ago the rayon industry was the chosen field of a few in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. They zealously guarded the secrets, and any attempt on the part of outsiders to learn and start the industry did not find much favour and encouragement with the pioneers. There was a cartel of four or five leading European manufacturers, viz. Courtaulds, Snia, Glanzstoff, etc., to protect their interests. But when America and later on, Japan entered the field their attempts to preserve it exclusively for themselves failed.

Prospects in India

During the past few months, attempts have been made by some industrialists to establish a rayon manufacturing industry in India. The scope for the development of this industry in India is considered quite promising since we have all the raw materials for the successful working of the industry, namely, soft wood, bamboos, cotton, etc. In addition, there is a vast inland market which is expected to enlarge with the expected improvement in the standard of living of the masses. During the quinquennium preceding the outbreak of the war, India was importing, on an average Rs. 35 million worth of artificial silk and yarn per annum mainly from Japan alone.

The Travancore State is the pioneer in regard to this enterprise. Early last year, the State sponsored a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 15 million for the purpose of manufacturing rayon. The factory has been under construction and production is likely to begin sometime this year. The capacity of the plant installed is 5 tons of artificial silk yarn per day which is expected to be expanded to 10 tons per day in due course.

The Hyderabad State has also recently floated a company for the same purpose. The paid-up capital of the concern is Rs. 20 million. The initial production capacity is fixed at 5 tons per day, with provision for expansion to 10 tons.

A few leading Bombay industrialists are now proposing to start the manufacture of rayon products by the viscose process for which

a company has already been registered. It is stated that the promoters prefer viscose process, because it is cheaper, time-tested and basically sound and over 75 per cent of the world production of rayon is by that process. The promoters aim at the establishment of a factory capable of producing 10 tons per day. In addition, the company proposes to manufacture transparent paper—an allied product which is in large demand in India. The authorized capital of the company is Rs. 100 million, while the issued capital is Rs. 35 million. The factory is to be located near Kalyan (60 miles from Bombay) where an abundant supply of fresh water and cheap hydro-electric power is available.

The Bombay Government recently appointed a Committee to enquire into an unofficial scheme for the manufacture of wood-pulp and artificial silk from the raw materials available in Karwar District of the Province. The Committee is expected to advise the Government on the nature and extent of help from them needed for making a success of the scheme.

The Mysore Government is also reported to be considering the establishment of a rayon factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 million at Kannambadi (16 miles from Mysore) where water and power facilities are abundantly available. Two years of research of the State's Forest Research Institute has yielded definite results that first grade rayon could be produced from bamboo, a material found in abundance in Mysore.

According to Mr. Rasiklal J. Chinai, one of the pioneers of the Art Silk industry in India, "we have all the requisites to make the rayon industry in India industrially and commercially successful. The raw materials required can be had in plenty, labour is cheap, and these two will keep the production costs to the minimum, and we have a ready market for it in our own country, unlike other countries except perhaps America."

Till now we have been entirely dependent on others for our rayon requirements, both yarn and woven cloth. The imports in 1923-24 were about 400,000 lbs. It rose to 37,500,000 lbs. in 1939-40 valued at Rs. 2,64,00,000/-. Besides some 54,000,000 yards of piecegoods, made purely of rayon, valued at Rs. 2,10,00,000/- were also imported, and taking the average yardage to a pound at 5, the piecegoods imported in terms of the weight would amount to 10,800,000 lbs. Thus the total consumption of rayon into India in that year amounted to 48,300,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 4,74,00,000 roughly. In this reckoning, the several millions of yards of piecegoods made of rayon mixed with other materials are not taken into account.

Experts in the line are of opinion that sulphite wood pulp, the chief raw material can be obtained from the pine and spruce trees growing in the Himalayan valleys. Out of chemical cotton made from cotton linters, which is undoubtedly cheaper than short staple cotton, rayon can be manufactured. Short fibres that cling to the cotton seed are cut, which is known as linters. The supply of linters in large quantities can be had in India, though this requires to be developed for industrial purposes, as people have not realized its industrial uses. In America they have various uses for linters; besides making linters pulp for rayon, it is also used in the plastic industry and for explosives.

Chemicals as we said earlier form an important role in the rayon industry. And most of it are available here except carbon-bi-sulphide. Sulphuric acid and caustic soda which are most important ones are available in sufficient quantities. Carbon-bi-sulphide, (being highly volatile, is always better if it is manufactured on the spot) manufacture is a simple affair—it is made by burning charcoal with sulphur in Taylor furnace.

Water is most important and is required in large quantities. About 150 gallons of water is required to manufacture one pound of rayon. This water must be pure and soft and free from iron and iron salts which are harmful to rayon.

We may conclude by saying that the existing customs duty of 5 as. or 25 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, plus a surcharge of 20 per cent gives ample protection to the local industry. The estimate of production cost shows that there are very good chances for this industry and it can easily hold its own against any competition. In the case however of any foreign country trying to subsidize its exports to India or dump rayon in this country, the Government can be persuaded to protect the industry."

CHAPTER VI

THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY

Hosiery or "knitting industry" though not as old as the cotton textiles, has been in existence in this country for a long time past. The first factory of this nature was started in Kidderpore, a suburb of Calcutta, in 1892 under the name of the Oriental Hosiery Ltd. The machines used consisted of "Cottons Patent Flat Beds" imported from England; the factory had also three British experts who had been engaged for erecting the plants and for training the local workers.

The Swadeshi movement that followed the "Partition of Bengal" agitation (1905) gave an impetus to this industry also and several factories sprang up in different parts of the country. By this time improved circular machinery had been invented, and several of them were imported and installed in the new works.

The first World War gave a further impetus to the industry, and due to the high prices that hosiery goods fetched, it could make considerable headway and earn enormous profits. It enjoyed a boom till 1926. There was an all-round and healthy development and several modern types of machines were installed in different parts of the country. The industry also succeeded in establishing a good reputation for its products in the market through the excellence of their quality. But after a time it had to face a cut-throat competition with cheap Japanese stuff. The world-wide trade depression that began in 1929-30 also added to the trouble. What was worse, the devaluation of the Japanese Yen (it was originally Rs. 132 for 100 Yen, but was now reduced to Rs. 80 for 100 Yen) further helped the Japanese exporters and the Indian Industry had to face a terrible crisis.

Even before this crisis began, an agitation in the country was in progress for protecting the native industry and the Indian Legislature in 1924 amended the Indian Merchandise Marks Act with a view to discourage the use of false and fictitious marks on imported goods. Finding it not sufficiently strong, vested interests began demanding protection for the Industry from the Indian Tariff Board (1926). But till 1932, nothing important happened. The Tariff Board could examine the claims only in 1932. But here again neither its report was released nor any legislative action taken on it until 1934.

In the meantime the industry had been hard hit. Many plants had curtailed production; a few had closed down and others were on the verge of collapse.

Tariff Protection

The Government's protective legislation was passed in 1934 and enforced from May of the same year and from this date a new chapter began. "The measure served as a magic wand" observes a critic, "which touched it and transformed it into a vigorously growing industry. The existing factories began to work their full capacity and grew in size. Idle factories started working and new ones grew up in quick succession". The Tariff Act of 1934 did not cover all the branches of the Industry, but in 1936 it was suitably amended to protect all branches of the industry. The period of protection was to expire on 31st March, 1939 but by a further amending act it continued up to 31st March, 1942.

An idea of the development of the industry since 1934 when protection was granted can be had from the following figures :

Period	Imports from Japan	Total imports from British Empire and foreign countries	
1927-28 ..	1,09,80,618		The figures
1928-29 ..	1,21,49,256		for the years
1929-30 ..	1,20,76,206		1942-43,
1930-31 ..	76,02,481		1943-44,
1931-32 ..	40,82,408		1944-45
1932-33 ..	61,22,693		were Rs. 0.85,
1933-34 ..	72,50,697	77,22,470	Rs. 0.19,
1934-35 ..	53,52,841		Rs. 2 in
1935-36 ..	46,11,820		lakhs.
1936-37 ..	28,90,899		
1937-38 ..	25,08,514	29,04,442	

From the above statement it can easily be found that the imports both from Japan and other foreign countries fell down heavily, which means the indigenous industry began to grow by leaps and bounds under the shelter of protection.

War-time Developments

Again, when the 2nd World War broke out, a powerful stimulus

was given to the industry as a result of the huge orders from the army for hosiery goods. It has been estimated that before the war the organized industry could produce about 4.8 million pairs of socks, 3 lakhs pairs of stockings, 8 lakhs jerseys, 5 lakhs vests and 4 lakhs drawers. During the war, in Ludhiana and in other centres in the Punjab, the hosiery industry came to be organized on a small-scale basis. Lahore, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Calcutta were now added to the list of chief centres of the industry. While the bigger units using power-machines turned out pullovers, slipovers, coats and smaller articles, the smaller concerns specialized in knitting of socks, stockings, caps and mufflers. As regards the yarn used, the wollen mills could produce part of their yarn requirements while the industry as a whole had to depend very much on the foreign imports. The demand for woollen goods being seasonal, the knitting units produced woollen goods only for four or five months in the year and turned on to knitting of cotton goods during other months of the year.

Before the war the machinery required for the knitting units had to come from abroad, but in war-time, small supplies were made available in this country itself. The Supply Department were importing and supplying yarns (from *Australia* and other places) with a view to increase production and were supplying them to the industry. From about 10 concerns in 1941, the number had increased to 42 in 1944, with 30 in the Punjab, 5 in U. P., and the rest in Bombay and Delhi. In about three years, the monthly output of the concerns had increased phenomenally. It is stated authoritatively that in 1946 the hosiery units had produced one million pairs of socks and stockings per month. In fact the output of certain bigger units had so increased that a situation came in 1944 when many of the concerns could not be fully utilized as the demand was limited and the machinery of the requisite gauge could not be procured.

Difficulties and hardships

The industry, however, had not been free from its difficulties, and hardships. The first was its utter dependence on foreign countries for the essential raw materials including yarn, needles, tools and chemicals. All the machines had to be imported from England, America, Germany or Japan as also all needles and sinkers and other parts of the knitting machines. The consumption of needles alone by our hosiery industry was to the tune of over 8 lakhs in pre-war days. Chemicals required by the industry include, bleaching powder,

caustic soda, soda ash, dyes, lubricating oils, card-board, glazed and coloured papers. Most of these used to be imported from abroad in pre-war days and when the war broke out, their prices went up to record heights. Bleaching powder which used to be sold at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. at one stage was selling at Rs. 85 ; the price of cardboards leaped up from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 21 per cwt.

The most important item of raw material is yarn ; there was very great scarcity for this as a result of which the industry had to suffer a lot. Hosiery yarn is very different from the ordinary yarns used by Textile Mills for weaving purposes. In the different stages and processes, like mixing, spinning, and even winding, special treatments are to be given so that the yarns could be handled by the hosiery machines. More than 90% of the yarn requirements of the hosiery industry used to be supplied by the Madura Mills in South India, but due to the Government's control measures, there were complaints of faulty distribution, and inadequate supply in several quarters. Of course some of the mills (both cotton as well as woollen ones) have their own knitting sections, and some of them were also supplying yarns to the hosiery factories. The Government has several times been urged to come to the succour of the small-scale units for the supply of adequate quantity yarns. The smaller units especially very often need credit facilities as also an adequate marketing organization.

CHAPTER VII

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

Jute fibre is extracted from plants of *Genus Corchorus* which is an annual, and grows in a single stem without branches or twigs to a height of eight to ten feet. The yield varies according to the nature of the soil, river and weather conditions and the seed used. An average yield is about 16 maunds per acre but yields as high as 40 maunds have been recorded. The fibre consists on the average of about 6 per cent of the weight of the green plant. Two species cultivated for the production of fibre are *Capsularis* which produces, what is known to the trade, as white jute, and the other fibre called *mesta* from a plant, called *Hibiscus Cannabis*, which is botanically distinct from *Corchorus*. The colours of the products vary from white or cream to dark grey and are largely determined by the water in which the plants are retted. The plants are cut out after flowering after which they are tied in bundles and left for two or three days to allow the leaves to wither and drop off. The bundles are then submerged in water where they are allowed to remain for a period which may vary from ten days to three weeks. The retting process consists in the fermentation of the soft pith of the plant which dissolves and leaves the fibre which can then be easily separated from the stick. It is then washed, dried and made up into bundles ready for the market.

As a packing material the utility of jute stands unsurpassed. More than 70% of the world's raw materials are packed and transported in sacks and containers. Jute yarn and cloth is employed in the manufacture of submarine, telegraph and telephone cables. The linoleum industry uses jute fabric in huge quantities. It is dyed and used for padding and linings for clothing boots, shoes and so on. Hessian cloths form attractive decorations for temporary erections such as stages and platforms and in the present period of shortage of curtains it is also being used in many houses for window droppings.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Jute has been grown in Bengal from times immemorial. The fibres have been put to various uses like the making of twine, ropes matting and even clothing for the poorer people, spinning and weaving being done by hand with primitive apparatus made mainly of bamboo. Coarse cloth, called *Chuttees* or gunny *chuts* was made in lengths suitable for sacks and during the last quarter of the eighteenth century

and first quarter of the nineteenth century a large export trade in hand-made gunny bags and cloth had developed. It has been recorded that in 1850-51 over nine million pieces valued at over Rs. 21 lakhs were exported from Calcutta and the height of the hand-loom industry was reached in 1865-66 when over 41 million pieces valued at over Rs. 83 lakhs were exported.

To quote the historian who traces the export trade of the jute industry of this country : "The first recorded instance of jute fibre being sent out of India is the dispatch of a sample by the Board of Trade in Bengal in 1791. At this time, the Directors of the East India Company instructed their officers to investigate into the suitability of indigenous fibre for the manufacture of ropes for their ships and from 1792 onwards it is recorded that small consignments of jute along with India-grown flax and hemp were sent to London. In 1796-97, 65 tons of jute fibre were exported—19 tons to England, 6 to the United States and 40 to Hamburg. Various other consignments followed and were mostly used for the manufacture of ropes, twine and door mats. In 1820 at Abingdon, in Oxfordshire, jute was for the first time in England spun into yarn and used in the manufacture of carpets. Two years later a consignment reached Dundee which was then the centre of flax industry in Scotland but the flax spinners were unable to make satisfactory use of it and after unsuccessful experiments extending over three or four years, the remainder of the consignment was used for making ropes. Dundee flax spinners were not however to be beaten and they continued to experiment with the mixing of jute with flax with the result that the stipulation 'free from Indian Jute' became quite common in contracts for flax yarns and cloth. In 1835 the flax crop was a failure and adulteration with jute become so common that notice of it was taken in the press. The demand for jute was such that prices in London and Liverpool rose, to £17 per ton".

The first power-driven mill for spinning jute yarns in India was erected by one Mr. George Acland in 1855 at Rishra on the Hooghly about 12 miles from Calcutta. At first it consisted of only 48 spindles but was increased soon afterwards to give an output of 8 tons per day. Later on weaving machinery was added but the first power-loom factory was that established at Barnagore in 1859 by the Borneo Company. It consisted of 192 looms with the necessary preparing and spinning machinery.

The expansion, though slow in the beginning, made rapid headway in the years that followed. And with the formation of the Indian Jute Mills Association, there was a quick expansion of the industry, as shown in the looms established.

Year.	No. of Looms.
1859	192
1879	4,572
1899	14,000
1909	30,700
1919	39,500
1929	51,000
1939	68,700

By 1928 there were 95 mills in India employing more than 3,00,000 workers and equipped with modern machinery. More than 50,000 looms were working in these mills with over 1,000,000 spindles.

The table given below shows in a nutshell the growth and development of the industry during the two decades, between the years 1920 and 1940 :

Year.	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
No. of Mills.	77	90	95	99	104	110
No. of Looms.	41,588	50,359	52,409	60,506	65,273	..68,882
No. of Spindles	8,69,879	10,67,633	11,08,147	12,02,183	13,00,077	13,69,371

Location and Developments

The industry, as already observed, is located mainly in Bengal which has a virtual monopoly of the world's production of raw jute. The other centres of the industry are the United Provinces, Bihar, South India and the Eastern States Agency. The mills outside Bengal were established after 1919. The total number of jute mills in India in 1944 was 112 out of which 101 were in Bengal.

From 1900 to 1909 there was a very great increase in the productive capacity of the Indian jute mill industry and by 1909 there were 38 companies with over 30,000 looms. In the post-war period, there was again a rapid increase and by 1927, the loom strength reached the 50,000 mark. But the economic depression which started in 1929 adversely affected the jute mill industry and it was not till the outbreak of the Second World War that the Industry emerged from its severely depressed condition. By 1939, the total number of jute mills in the country was 108, the number of looms being over 65,000.

The Indian jute mills consume over two-thirds of the raw jute produced in India and Pakistan. The number of persons employed in the industry was nearly 3,00,000 in 1943-44. In 1941-42, jute and

jute manufactures accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the value of the export trade of Bengal and about 25 per cent of the value of the export trade of British India. The capital invested in the industry was about Rs. 240 million in 1939-40. The industry is mainly in the hands of British managements, although in recent years there has been a tendency on the part of Indian industrialists to own jute mills.

It may be observed here that as the mill industry progressed the handloom industry declined but it was not until the 'eighties of last century that handloom jute fabrics disappeared from the annual statistics of the export trade. It is interesting also to note the wide distribution of these handloom products which were shipped not only to Great Britain, but also found their way to France, Germany, North and South America, Burma, Java, China, Australia and Africa. These handloom goods did not of course have the regularity of factory made goods and in the early days of the Calcutta mill industry, manufacturers who had to compete only with hand-loom goods, paid little heed to consistency in sizes, weights and counts.

With the establishment of jute mills in Dundee the export of raw jute from this country increased. The complaint of lack of natural moisture in Indian jute was made good by the application of whale oils, which rendered it suitable for spinning into yarns of the desired weights on power-driven machinery. But the export of raw jute gradually declined with the expansion of the Indian jute mill industry, as there was a growing demand from the local mills themselves and from 1909-10 "Indian mills for the first time consumed a greater quantity than consumers abroad". This continued to be the case until 1927-28 when exports of raw jute again reached parity with those of jute manufactures. After two years exports of raw material declined but in 1934-35, owing to the voluntary restriction of manufacture, the exports of manufactures were again less than exports of raw material. This did not last long as Indian mills again increased their working hours and consumption.

The value of the jute goods exported reached its peak figure in 1928-29 when it was nearly fifty-seven crores of rupees and the greatest volume was in 1937-38 when it exceeded one million tons. The highest value per ton was, however in 1918-19, when it was Rs. 772 and the lowest value coincided with the greatest volume in 1937-38 when the value per ton was only Rs. 285.

The world war 1914-18 gave a great impetus to the Indian Jute industry when huge orders were placed for sand bags, sacks and bags of all kinds for the transport of foodstuffs and other materials for the armies in the field and the industry experienced a period of unprecedented prosperity. The world trade depression that followed naturally hit this

industry also. In the World War II the position again changed and they got large orders not only for Jute bags but for other articles like canvass and camouflage cloth and several others.

Jute acreage increase

The expansion of the manufacturing industry gave an impetus to the growing of the raw material also. Regular statistics of the acreage and out-turn of the jute crop in the early days are not available until the 'nineties of the last century. In the Hem Chandra Kerr's Report it was estimated that in 1872 the area under jute in Bengal (which at that time included Bihar and Orissa also) was 9,26,000 acres with an out-turn of 1,35,68,000 maunds. In 1888 the out-turn was estimated at 42 lakhs of bales (400 lbs. net.)

The biggest yield of jute in India was in 1940-41 when 13,000,000 bales were produced, but because of sheer economic necessity (jute being a crop interchangeable with rice) a system was introduced in 1941 whereby certain acreages in Bengal were licensed for planting each year. In 1945 out of 2,547,000 licensed acres, 20,000,000 acres were planted, yielding a crop of 6,300,000 bales which was not fully adequate to meet world demands.

Nearly all the world output of this important raw material is concentrated in India. Attempts to grow it in America, Egypt, Africa, Arabia, Palestine and elsewhere have proved unsuccessful. And by comparison with the output of India i.e. an average of 9,000,000 bales a year, the total combined output of other competitors (China, Nepal, Japan and Formosa) is only 1,20,000 bales per annum.

The total 1944 jute acreage was 2,059,555 acres and the yield is estimated at 5,493,725 bales of 400 lbs. each according to the consolidated supplementary review of the jute crop issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal. These figures relate to Bengal, Cooch Behar, Tripura States, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.

Overseas market for raw Jute

In recent years consumers of raw jute have taken on an average about 40% of the crop. Great Britain is the largest customer, taking between 20 and 25% of the total exports. Germany, U. S. A. and France also are large consumers. In recent years continental Europe has taken on an average more than 50% of the total exports.

The following statement shows the export of the raw material. It may be observed that in 1928, the export figure was 8,97,000 tons but the highest value per ton was Rs. 586 in 1925-26.

Year.	Tons.	Value in '000 Rs.
1887 ..	5,09,700 ..	74,056
1897 ..	6,17,900 ..	95,616
1907 ..	7,56,000 ..	1,81,885
1917 ..	4,42,000 ..	1,48,567
1927 ..	8,91,900 ..	3,06,626
1928 ..	8,97,900 ..	3,23,492
1937 ..	7,47,300 ..	1,47,192
1938 ..	6,90,400 ..	1,33,967

Raw jute and manufactures are responsible for about one third of India's total exports. In the 'seventies India exported 3.5 million yards of jute cloth and 25,000,000 bags a year. During the period between the two wars, the yearly average exports had increased to 1,650 million yds. of cloth and 522 million bags.

At present the shipment of jute is regulated by the Government's export quota system, fixing allocations for different countries. In 1944-45, out of a total export of 2,18,000 tons of raw jute and 8,00,000 tons of jute manufactures, countries in the common wealth were allocated 1,000,000 tons of raw jute and 3,95,000 tons of the manufactured jute goods. The United Kingdom alone received 94% of the raw jute.

Manufactures

At the outbreak of the war, the U. S. A. was India's best customer for manufactured jute goods, whose intake was about 60 per cent in volume of the annual exports of hessian cloth. In value they were taking about thirty per cent of the total exports of jute manufactures of all kinds. The Argentine Republic was the next largest customer for hessian cloth but its taking was only about one third of those of the U. S. A. The United Kingdom takes about 10% of the exports of hessian cloth and Canada, Australia, the Philipppines and the Straits Settlements are also good customers. The United Kingdom is the principal customer for hessian bags, and takes about thirty per cent of the exports. The Indo-China and Malayan countries are good customers for heavy bags and there are also large exports of heavy goods to South and West Africa.

The American Technical Mission that visited this country in 1942 recommended a complete "rationalization" of the industry by closing down certain particular types of mills with a view to save coal and

economise in the use of wagons. At that time the Government did not proceed with the plan as the jute industry promised to put its house in order. But in the following months due to the scarcity of coal and the government requisitioning of some mills for military use, and their reduced output of jute goods the Indian Jute Mills Association evolved a scheme of rationalization from July 1, 1944, according to which "an industrial pool was to be constituted and the electrically driven mills and those steam-driven ones which are still in production will pay to this pool, at rates determined from time to time, a cess per loom-hour worked. The Government will also pay into this pool compensation for mills requisitioned by them. Out of the funds so collected, compensation will be paid to labourers who have become idle because of stoppage of work. The idle labourers will be paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per week plus an amenity allowance of Rs. 1-4-0 and in addition to this, the mills will be paid the cost of subsidy of goodstuffs provided to these labourers. A money compensation per loom-hour will be paid to mills which have been entirely closed down or which are unable to work their full quota of loom-hours because of coal shortage".

Jute Research

The Government of India has set up the Technological Research Laboratories of the Indian Central Jute Committee for research work in connection with new uses for jute for which they had provided Rs. 3,85,000 (non-recurring) and Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000 (recurring). Investigations have been carried out in the past on the jute sticks for alpha-cellulose or for any other chemicals that they might yield. The different uses to which jute wastes could be put to have been entrusted to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun for extracting useful chemicals, and whether paper could be manufactured economically from jute waste. To examine the fibre-structure and by X-ray examination a Sub-committee of Experts was appointed to go into the question of X-ray examination of jute fibre, particularly with regard to dyeing of jute.

The manufacture of knitted scarves, jerseys and blankets as well as tapestry from jute are among the new fields which are being opened up for this commodity. Satisfactory progress we were told has resulted in the five schemes taken up by the Indian Central Jute Committes in association with Calcutta and Dacca Universities. Technological research indicate the possibilities of producing scarves, jerseys and blankets, also jute tapestry curtains, bed sheets, canvas

shoes, blankets and chaddars. Where hard containers are not required gunnies could be used as good substitutes for bamboo baskets and earthenware for purposes of transport and storage. Attempts may also be made to manufacture tea chests and cases for transporting eggs.

A new institution called the School of Jute Technology, to be run in conjunction with the University of Calcutta for the training of Indian students for the higher supervisory posts in the industry which are being manned at present by personnel from Dundee is under the consideration of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Conclusion

For many years we were content to confine our activities to the manufacture of standard sizes of hessian cloth and standard makes of bags. But in recent years increasing attention has been paid to the manufacture of canvas, linoleum, hessian, webbing, felting etc. Experiments for war-time needs have resulted in the production of a union canvas made of cotton warp and jute weft. The Research Department of the Indian Jute Mills Association has successfully tackled problems like the manufacture of rot-proofing, water-proofing, etc. and the Central Jute Committee (Government of India) has as stated above, established their Laboratory of Technological Research in Calcutta, and an Agricultural Research Centre at Dacca.

Still the future of the Jute Industry is not all bright. It is faced with many competitors. New fibres are being encouraged in many countries in the name of national self-sufficiency even if they cannot compete economically with jute. Mechanical harvesting of crops and bulk handling at ports and in transit are other threats to the industry. It is necessary therefore that "not only must efforts be made to meet this competition but also new uses must be found for jute and jute goods ; and it is hoped that the researches and experiments now being carried out will achieve this object".

The export of raw and manufactured jute constitute about one quarter of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise, but the jute crop is the product of only 1½ per cent of the total cropped area of British India. Its cultivation is confined almost entirely to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Assam in North East India and of these Bengal is the predominant producer, accounting for about 80% of the total outturn of raw jute. Yet even in Bengal the area under jute is only a small percentage of the cultivated area, varying from about six to nine per cent. It is again probably the least known

of the important commercial fibres though in bulk its annual production is second only to that of cotton.

Flax

Flax is considered by many as the "queen" of vegetable fibres. But it is not cultivated in India as a regular crop as in the continent or Ireland. Experiments on its cultivation have been in progress in Doorish and elsewhere from as early as 1906 down to recent times, specially in Bengal where it is put in the same family as Jute. It is a cold weather crop and, if sown in November, can be pulled about four months later. Of course it should have large quantities of water specially at the roots. Generally the fibre produced is rather short, but as Mr. Nodder, Secretary of the Indian Central Jute Committee, contends, "no shorter than much of, say, the Irish crop in many seasons". In Europe a yield of 40 stones (5 cwt.) of fibre per acre is considered very good. The yield of jute fibre is commonly over 10 cwt. per acre in Bengal. It is probable that in Bengal the average yield of jute-fibre per acre will be four times more than that which can be expected for flax, or say 12 cwt. as compared with 3 cwt. for flax. But flax may sell at £80 per ton, compared with £20 per ton for jute and good qualities even in fairly normal years may fetch over £100 per ton. Where labour is cheap a fibre that sells even at £60 per ton seems well worth attention and flax is of some interest to Bengal on account of the possibility of blending it with jute for yarn production.

In common with jute, the flax plant is characterized by its typically unbranched habit but it is interesting to note the differences between these fibres. In addition to the very considerable differences in length and fineness the jute fibre-system is characterized, in common with other plants of the natural order *Tiliaceae* and other closely related orders, by a pronounced mesh-structure. On account of this the reeds of fibre in a bale of jute, each coming from a single plant, maintain their individuality and can easily be separated. In the case of well-retted and scutched flax this is hardly possible as the fibre coming from a single stem is to a large extent split longitudinally from root to crop. Nevertheless, a mesh-structure does exist in the flax fibre system but compared with jute it is much less conspicuous and the meshes are much more elongated. The great length of the jute fibre and the presence of the mesh-structure render unsuitable a hackling process such as is used for flax.

Another striking difference, between flax and jute is the high

degree of lignification of the latter, the lignin content being between 10 and 20 per cent as compared with about one per cent for flax free from shives. The high lignin content is associated with a greater stiffness in the jute fibre, making the application of batching emulsion necessary in spinning. A third important difference between flax and jute fibre is that the ultimate fibres of the former have an average length of about 1 inch (25.4 mm.) while those of jute have an average length of only 3 or 4 mm. In bleached yarn, the cementing intercellular substances, which bind the ultimate fibres in the fibre strands, are largely removed. The ultimate fibres consequently tend to become isolated, but the process is far from complete unless the bleaching is carried to a very high degree of whiteness. The partial separation of the ultimate fibres is accompanied by a loss in the tensile strength of the yarn, amounting in the case of flax bleached $\frac{3}{4}$ white to 10 to 20 per cent according to the quality of the yarn and the care taken in the process. In the case of jute the loss in strength is more serious as the ultimate fibres are much shorter and the twist cannot hold them together so well. When wet, particularly, the loss in strength is apt to be very high. This means poor resistance to laundering and tends to limit the usefulness of jute yarns for weaving clothing materials.

Experts in the line are of the opinion that yarns made from a mixture of jute and flax will retain adequate strength after bleaching, even when wet, as the longer flax fibres help to keep the yarn together. There thus appears to be considerable scope for the extended use of blended flax and jute yarns for clothing materials. For furnishing materials for curtains, upholstery, etc. the use of a jute yarn twisted with a flax or cotton yarn offers considerable prospects, since after the doubled yarn is bleached the flax or cotton affords reinforcement for the jute component and the strength is adequately maintained. Increased production of goods from blended jute and flax and flax yarns, or from jute yarns doubled with flax or cotton yarn might considerably increase the world consumption of jute.

No doubt there are difficulties in the way of producing fibre of the highest quality, but people engaged in the line assert that there seems to be no reason why fibre should not be produced that would sell at £40 per ton in a normal year; with cheap labour available it seems very likely that this would give a fair margin of profit. It may be said that if fibre-flax is grown for fibre, it should be sown and cultivated under conditions suitable for a high yield of good fibre. A good yield of seed that might be used for oil extraction cannot be expected

at least with the strains of flax at present available. In Belgium and Holland 160 kilos of seed per hectare is considered suitable (140 lbs. per acre) and in Ireland about 1 cwt. per acre is sown. The guiding principles here are that thicker sowing usually gives a finer fibre but that the crop is more liable to lodging. Weeds are liable to give more trouble when the sowing is thin. A three-to-four-fold yield of seed may be expected if the crop is allowed to stand until the seeds are ripe, but normally it is pulled much earlier when the stems are yellowing and leaves have fallen off about three-quarters the way up the stem. Attempts may be made to save the seed by cutting off the crop or bough and of the plants after pulling, prior to retting, and storing these under dry conditions until the seeds have matured. From time to time considerable success with this procedure has been reported. On the other hand, when linseed type flax is grown for seed there is everything to be said for attempts to extract the fibre that is present in the straw. It is short but can be cottonized and spun in admixture with cotton.

As already observed "Flax" as such for commercial purposes is not at present cultivated on any extensive scale in India, but its close "relative" linseed plant is grown in many parts of the country like C. P., U. P., Bihar, etc. but this is done mainly for its seeds, out of which linseed oil of commerce is obtained which is largely used in the manufacture of varnishes and paints. But after the seeds are taken out, the "stems" are thrown away or burnt. These de-seeded stalks "straw", as they are called if properly utilized, can be put to multifarious uses. Even in its present form, it has been found useful for making yarns and cordages. But no adequate attention has been paid towards this. The total area under linseed in India is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. By careful breeding and intelligent selection a new strain of linseed can be evolved which would yield not only better oil-bearing seeds, but also excellent fibre.

"India can grow true flax itself", says an Expert, "in places like Kashmir and in the lower Himalayan tracts which have the ideal climatic conditions suited for the growth of the plant".

Chapter VIII

OTHER NATURAL FIBRES

Coir Mats from Coconut husks

Though not very much used like other textile fibres in the form of garments and clothings, coco-fibres are extensively used in all parts of the world as door mats and curtains. According to an American author, about two-thirds of the coco-mats sold in America are made at home—the rest are imported from India. From India too, comes most of the material used in the manufacture of the American made product.

The raw material for the mat is what is called coir-yarn—made from the fibrous husk of coconut trees. In South India, specially in the West Coast right down to Travancore, Cochin and Ceylon, coconut trees grow in abundance, and the people after harvesting the fruits, remove the coarse fibres by hand, soak them in a nearby river dammed for the purpose, until the unyielding threads become flexible enough to be twisted into yarn. Each fibre is from six to eight inches long and the yarn, almost always handmade, is about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Its chief characteristics are lightness, elasticity and good tensile strength which make it excellent material for the furnishing articles and finds increased use in the manufacture of mats and mattings. Of interest to the buyers is not only the strength and stiffness of the fibres but also the colour of the yarn. Very dark products, although they may be satisfactory in other ways, are not desired by those who buy door-mats. Frequently, however, the fibres are made lighter by bleaching in the sun. In addition, this "door-mat" material also serves excellently well as bowling alleys to protect pins and balls. The navy uses vast quantities to protect decks. Because it is not slippery when wet it serves well on diving board runs and there are uses for it in golf courses. It also serves as a foundation for the ice and snow on ski-jumps and in many industries people prefer it to other fibres. The number of people engaged in the coir industry is said to exceed 3,00,000 of which nearly one-third are women.

It is more usual to export the fibre in the form of yarn rope. In this case, it is spun to the required length either by hand as is the case in Malabar, or on the spinning wheel as in Travancore. The husks of nuts about ten months old yield better material than older or

immature nuts. And tidal backwaters furnish the best soaking pits. Mats and matting of every description are woven from coir yarn on handlooms, the chief centres of the industry being Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. There is a great demand for this from all parts of the country as also from abroad.

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope from Indian ports in 1942-43 increased from 5,14,000 cwts. to 6,40,000 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 86 lakhs in value in the year under review. Coir yarn accounted for 77 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1942-43 exports having amounted to 4,90,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 48 lakhs as against 3,09,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1941-42. The United Kingdom was the foremost purchaser and shipments to that country spurted up to 3,29,000 cwts. from 99,000 cwts. Among other European countries, Portugal and Turkey took, 1,000 cwts. and 1,100 cwts. respectively. There were increased shipments to the United States of America which amounted to 85,000 cwts. as against 75,000 cwts. a year ago. The difficulty in shipping has been one of the reasons for the fall in the export trade.

Figures of total production and consumption in the country are not available. Considering the vast quantities exported, it would not be wrong to assume that internal consumption should be many times more than exports.

Sann Hemp

The fibre of Sann hemp, more commonly known as Indian or Bombay hemp, is mainly used in the making of ropes, cables, twines, and nets. Large quantities used to be exported specially to Great Britain, where it was being employed as a substitute for Russian hemp. The export of raw fibre from India to the United Kingdom sometimes reached a figure of 40,000 tons. It is grown in several Provinces as a rotation crop for enriching the nitrogenous content of the soil usually before growing cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, potato, jute etc. Its leaves and the stems are also used as green manure. The plant is considered to be one of the best manure crops. The yield of fibre is nearly double that of flax and the plant can be harvested in about four months' time. While being a cash crop, the plant helps in renovating the soil and smothering the weeds. Further it has been proved by experiments that it can be grown as a duel-purpose crop, viz. for fibre and for green manure by intelligently using the stems for fibre and converting the tops into green manure. Madras, U. P., Bombay, Orissa, C. P. and Berar are the principal Sann growing

centres, though other Provinces also grow the crop to some extent. The total quantity of fibre available for export used to be about 8,00,000 maunds annually.

People in the trade are of the opinion that Indian Sann has not earned a good name because of many contributory causes chief among them being (1) presence of clay and mud in the fibre due to careless and slovenly retting methods, (2) deliberate admixture of dirt etc. to add weight, (3) packing faults such as mixing up inferior and superior grades of fibre, (4) imperfect bailing etc.

There is a great future for this "crop" if only it is turned to good account, by paying more attention right from the time of growing and harvesting, in the uniform and controlled retting of stocks and finally grading of fibres strictly according to certain prescribed fibres of good colour and strength. In order that better prices may be obtained it is stressed that the State must enforce certain rigorous regulations like marketing and grading, so that both the producer and the consumer may be benefited.

Aloe and Sisal

Aloe plant grows more or less in a wild state principally in the South, Madras and Bombay Presidencies; though other Provinces also grow Aloe on a smaller scale. Grown chiefly as a hedge plant, the fleshy leaves are sometimes used medicinally. The fibres from the leaves of the Dwarf and Elephant Aloe can be used for a variety of purposes by the rope industry. The fibre from the Dwarf Aloe are generally stronger and better though shorter than those from the Elephant Aloe. The fibre from the former have been successfully utilized during the last war for making nets, lines and cordages.

Sisal

This is another important fibre plant which ought to find a place in the Indian fibre industry. The fibres are strong and lustrous and highly suited for heavy duty cordages. At present this plant is not grown in India on any large scale. Mysore State, some parts in the Eastern States Agency, Chota Nagpur and Orissa offer very great possibilities for the development of this fibre.

East Africa is the chief source of Sisal. Tanganyika alone accounts for more than half the world output of this important hard fibre.

The importance India attaches to this fibre can be gauged when we realize that this country is importing East African *Sisal* worth about 35 lakhs of rupees annually.

Banana or Plantain Fibre

India is a veritable mine as regards this fibre. The plantain is grown mainly for its fruits. The "stems" after the fruits have been cut off are put to a variety of household uses. Amongst others, the instance of sheaths being used as "eating plates" can be cited.

In large plantations a certain number of the harvested plantain trees are left standing till they are rotted completely in order that they may supplement the soil humus. It is open to dispute whether such a practice will affect the availability of sufficient stems for fibre production. This point can be decided only after a close study of the actual field conditions. But considering the vast acreage under plantation cultivation, it can be expected that a fairly good quantity of "stems" will be forthcoming if and when the fibre industry is developed.

The fibres extracted from the leaf sheaths (which form a false stem in the case of plantain) can be made into ropes. The plant, as grown in India, is a very close relative of *Musa textillis* (*Abaca* or *Manila Hemp*) and the fibres from our plantains can be used to a certain extent, as a substitute of Manila Hemp, though it can never hope to outbeat or even compare with Manila Hemp in respect of strength, wearing qualities and utility. As is the case with every other fibre plant, the proper method of extraction pays like nothing else in the production of good and strong fibre. Besides the plantain fibres are very lustrous and soft when extracted properly. The common types can be used for making ropes, twine cords, nets, laces, matting, carpeting etc. One need not be surprised to learn that India has been producing fine wearing apparel out of plantain fibres. The plantain fibre imbibes all sorts of aniline colours. The distribution of the common plantain *paradisiaca* is almost universal in India. There are eight chief features of musa found distributed in varied and separated places as the Arakan Hills, Bombay, Madras, Sikkim etc. In the Madras Presidency alone, the approximate total acreage under plantain cultivation runs to 1,36,500 covering about 9 to 10 varieties—all chiefly edible.

Intelligent research and proper planning must enable any enterprising body to produce better fibre from these fruit-yielding trees. Unlike in the Philippines where the *Musa textillis* is grown chiefly for the fibre, in India the fibre industry in respect of plantain should be a side-industry and that in the long run would prove to be profitable not only to the poor cultivator but the state as well. The banana fibre production may well take the form of a well-organized cottage industry on a co-operative basis with state encouragement.

Coarse fibres from banana can be used for making paper and the rejected tow for stuffing purposes.

Other Fibres

Deccan Hemp and *Gambo* fibre are extracted from the stems of two different species of *Hibiscus*, the latter being the product of Lady's finger plant (*Bhindi*) *Deccan hemp* and it can be used to make sacking and as jute substitutes, the fibre being rather coarse. *Gambo* fibre on the other hand, when properly separated, can be used for manufacturing finer textiles.

Pineapple fibres (from the screw pine leaf) are also excellent for twines and finer textiles.

Arrow-root plant: The split stems are used in the making of "Calcutta mats".

Turmeric and Ginger plants abound in fibre useful in paper making.

There are again certain trees which grow naturally in our forests whose best fibres may well be utilized in many ways. Most of them however need experimental trials before any definite utility can be attributed to any particular forest fibre.

To conclude: India has been and still is a vast store-house of huge and as yet untapped natural resources. One of the least recognized and undeveloped has been the country's fibre wealth. There are immense possibilities of India occupying a place of importance in the field of fibre production. India being a potential force in the world fibre market, it is in the fitness of things that the country's unlimited fibre resources should be developed and ultimately tapped to the best advantage.

CHAPTER IX

SYNTHETIC FIBRES

GLASS WOOL AND SILK

"Glass Wool" or "Glass Silk" is a strange thing which has virtually revolutionized the fibre world. While all other (artificial) fibres are protein or carbohydrate in nature and derived from natural organic raw materials, fibre glass is the only artificial mineral type, corresponding to the natural mineral *silicate asbestos* which also appears in textiles for special purposes. In its early years of commercial development, glass wool seemed to be progressing towards an alternative material to asbestos; that is for heat insulation and corrosion-resisting purposes, as in filtering pads, for example. But new methods of manufacture brought fibres so fine and flexible as to permit the use of glass silk in such diverse commodities as lamp-shades, brocades, damasks, bed-spreads and even neck-ties.

The first beginnings of fibre-glass are credited to the ancient Egyptians. They decorated their vases, jugs and urns with thin glass strands, these being coarse and uneven in comparison with today's controlled standards, yet nevertheless involving the first method of preparation used in commerce, viz. drawing by hand. The modern fibres first appeared during the last war when German technicians at Dusseldorf sought to replace losses of imported asbestos by drawing what was a coarse brittle fibre suitable enough for making thermal insulation mattresses and for use in air filters. Molten glass was simply spun from the furnace and wound at first by hand on a revolving wheel—hence the name "spun glass"—and later on mechanical drums. This idea had also been demonstrated at American Exhibitions when the spinning of glass was merely a novelty. Fine threads from glass rods used in portable furnaces or in an intense flame were wound by hand and made into lampshades which fetch a good price as a novelty. The material was difficult to handle in the beginning since there were broken fibres. Earlier experiments also did not produce uniform textures. Only within the last 12 years or so has it become possible to make fibre glass automatically and economically and to place it on the market.

Raw materials of high-grade silica sand and lime soda bases (except in the preparation of fibre glass for the electrical insulation

trades) are melted together. Two different processes in glass fibre manufacture must be distinguished, firstly, production of a staple fibre by use of high-pressure jets, and secondly, the preparation of continuous filaments. In some instances a direct production from virgin glass melted in "tanks" yields bulk "glass wool" for use in blankets and for chopping up into a shorter granulated glass wool for packing purposes. In others especially when continuous fibre production is aimed at or when high-grade staple fibre is to be the raw material for yarns, cloths, braids, and tapes, the glass is first converted into glass marbles so that a rigorous inspection of such intermediate forms may be ensured. Filaments are lubricated with oil as in the case of a textile fibre before spinning, while a starchy protective layer is also added at times before the fibre is passed to a process very like worsted spinning. Each filament is of rather less than one forty-thousandth of an inch in thickness and forms strands 25 thousandth of an inch in diameter, such strands passing from the drawing machine to the twisting machine to be converted into yarn.

The continuous drawing by winders taking the fibre at the rate of a mile a minute yields a product of exceptional characteristics when compared with any other textile fibres. They are of high tensile strength (up to two million lbs. per square inch) they are flexible and not broken too easily, provided the fibres are not permitted to scratch against each other during production; they are not hollow like natural fibres but of solid glass with all the physical and corrosion-resisting properties of glass, being inert and withstanding higher temperatures than other textiles and proof against mildew rot and vermin.

Games Slayter writing in the "Industrial Engineering and Chemistry" (of the American Chemical Society) went even to the extent of asserting that glass staple fibres are usually very long, say 8-15 inches (much longer than the best cotton) and with a diameter of about 0.00027 inch which is roughly one fifteenth of a human hair. The fibres are smooth and cylindrical and essentially the process consists in blowing high pressure jets of steam or air into a stream of molten glass on the same lines that slag wool is made by blowing steam into molten blast furnace slag.

In the filament process the fibre is drawn out as a continuous filament from the molten glass being of an indefinite length, on an average diameter of only 0.00022" although finer or coarser fibres are made as required as in the case of the staple process.

Another most remarkable property of this fibre is its extraordinary tensile strength. It has a tensile strength much more than

400,000-500,000 lbs. per sq. in. considerably greater than that of hard drawn steel piano wire. In this connection there has been produced in the laboratory special glass fibres which possess a tensile strength of actually more than 2,000,000 lbs. per sq. inch and for example even at 800° F. Electrical tapes of this character possess a greater strength than cotton tapes of similar size and thickness at ordinary atmospheric temperatures. Further with regard to chemical resistance glass is not affected by any known corrosive acid with the exception of hydrofluric, although there would probably be a slight chemical action in the case of other acids which will not attack glass in the ordinary sheet or plate form. Consequently one of the most important uses of glass fibres is for electric storage battery retainer mats, which keep the active lead material in their place on the battery plates, the glass not being affected by the acids in the battery, whilst at the same time having high electrical resistance. It is also the best of all non-conductors of electricity, combining high dielectric strength and electrical insulation resistance with extremely low moisture absorption.

Glass fibres in a mesh enclosing air constitute a highly efficient insulator for heat, just as is snow with its air "pockets", ships, trains, aircraft, boilers, refrigerators and everyday domestic equipment all have a place for glass wool either laid on in mattress form or bonded with magnesia. Insulation against heat and cold is attained in some cases by use of staple fibre blankets and by hand-packing of glass wool into corners where shaped insulators do not penetrate. Granulated wool is also used in the form of small pellets or nodules, for packing into small gaps or spaces while backed pads or "bats" are made for the insulation of ovens, pipes and other objects too small for the blanket method of insulation. Electrically heated diving suits for the United States Navy have been constructed with glass insulation.

For insulating electric cables, coils, windings of motors and transformers insulation cloths and tapes of all grades and thicknesses are made. For this field of application a special alkali-free glass is prepared, that is, one which is free from soda and potash; otherwise under humid conditions there would be a tendency to absorb moisture with a consequent release of free ions leading to a breakdown of electrical properties. Varnished glass fabrics, varnished glass fabric boards of high electrical insulating value and mechanical strength materials, in which mica has been bonded—such are examples of applications of glass fibre in the electrical industry.

Now coming to glass fabrics for dress materials, glass silk satins

and brocades woven on jacquard looms are so heat-resistant and fireproof that if anybody deliberately leaves a lighted match or cigarette to burn on such fabrics, there can be no danger of the dress material catching a light. They can be dyed too, in a number of striking colours, such "staining" of a fibre which is solid and not hollow being achieved as a result of the endeavours of Glasgow chemists.

The prices of glass-textiles today are a bit too high, and there is some tendency also to crease in wear. But these drawbacks may yet be eliminated and glass textiles and curtains may prove very popular in a postwar world as sound insulation by means of glass will certainly do in postwar houses.

NYLON

This is the newest fibre known to the textile world, and is the outcome of years of research by Dr. W. H. Carothers and his collaborators. It passed out of the laboratory test only in 1938 and the first successful experiments were those of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A. The word "Nylon" was coined by Du Pont Company as the general name for all materials defined scientifically as "synthetic fibre forming polymeric amides, having a protein chemical structure, derivable from coal, air and water or other substances and characterized by extreme toughness and strength and the peculiar property to be formed into fibres and with various shapes".

Nylon yarns have high tensile strength and good resistance to moisture and extraordinary resistance to all ordinary solvents. It is also wrinkle-free and dries extremely rapidly after laundering. It is sometimes delustred by the use of titanium oxide. It has a specific gravity of 1.14 which is lower than that of almost all known fibres. Nylon yarn if used for the toe and herls of socks lasts much longer. It is largely used for hosiery and other "light" purposes. During the war, it was extensively used for canopies, cords for man-dropping parachutes, glider tow ropes, tents, shoe laces, tyre cords, for heavy bombers, and for all purposes, where elasticity and resiliency are important factors.

Its tensile strength is not affected by ironing or heating to 400°F. Above 470° it melts. It is degraded by oxidizing agents and mineral acids. Even dilute solutions of acids like HC_1; $HN\,O_3$; $H_2\,S\,O_4$ make the yarn brittle and finally disintegrate it. Even though a 10 per cent solution of caustic soda at 85°C shows no apparent degradation after 16 hours, a slight degradation is noticed at 90°C with a 40

per cent solution. If heated for an hour in boiling water, the filament shrinks 8 to 11 per cent. It absorbs much less moisture than silk, cotton, wool or viscose.

Many varieties of Nylon Polymers have now been patented. The condensation process of building up a large chain molecule from smaller ones could be affected in several ways. One way is to react dibasic acid with a di-primary diamine and then heat the product until the large chain molecules are built up by "condensation". One superpolyamide known as "66" polymer is formed by heating the reaction product of adipic acid and hexa-methylene diamine. Each molecule of this reagent contains six carbon atoms and hence named "66". The raw materials from which the diamine and acid for making "66" polymer are obtained from phenol, for carbon and oxygen; nitrogen from air and hydrogen from water. The method of manufacture is complicated.

The nylon are obtained in chips, flakes or powder form. They are melted in a pressure vessel so as to get the consistency of honey and then extruded at high temperature at a constant rate through a spinneret by pump. On emerging from the spinnerets, the molten polymer is cooled and solidified into filaments by a current of air. These filaments after treatment with steam are wound on to a bobbin, twisted a few turns and subjected to a process known as cold drawing. In this operation, the extruded filaments with chain-like molecules distributed at random are stretched to obtain the desired orientation, whereby the chains take up a position lying parallel to the longer axis of the fibres and closer to one another. These filaments are twisted together and reeled.

Ardil

This is a new synthetic protein fibre that resembles wool in many respects such as in its resiliency, softness, warmth, etc. This is prepared from groundnut protein. About one ton of nuts is needed for the production of 500 lbs. of ardil. Research workers of the Imperial Chemical Industries, after a good deal of experiments could find out an economic method of utilizing vegetable protein for the production of synthetic fibres, originally from the hempseed protein. After continued experiments they could develop the commercial exploitation of groundnut as the raw material because of its cheapness as also on account of its high protein content. Groundnut contains 48 to 50 per cent of arachis oil, about 28 per cent protein, 11 per cent carbohydrate and 8 per cent salt, water etc. The extraction

of the oil is first carried out by low temperature method and this may be used for human consumption. From the oil-free meal, which contains 9 per cent nitrogen, protein is next extracted, which leaves a residual meal containing 2 per cent nitrogen, which could be used for feeding cattle. The extracted protein is then dissolved in caustic soda solution to produce the spinning solution which is extruded through spinnerets to form the filaments. They could also evolve a special method for hardening the filaments without using a formaldehyde bath, since the protein was hydrolysed. The hydrolysis was avoided by lowering the pH of the bath. The dyeing properties of ardil are very similar to those of wool, so also its absorption of moisture and heat of wetting. Even though fabrics may be made purely of ardil it is recommended that ardil should be profitably used in mixture with wool, cotton or rayon.

There is great future for this industry in India in as much as we produce over 34 per cent of the world's total production of groundnuts. Whether at this stage it is advisable to launch on it on a commercial scale, it is for our industrialists and technical experts to ponder over.

CHAPTER X

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

SURVEY OF POSITION IN ALL INDIA AND U. P.

India has been a producer of cotton cloth from times immemorial and is generally regarded as the birthplace of cotton manufacture. The "marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously inwrought apparel" of ancient India in the heyday of their glory was used not only in this country but in Egypt, Greece and Rome as well. In ancient Rome, according to all accounts, Indian muslins and *chintzes* were particularly sought after by fashionable women. Yarn of very high counts was then in use, and one wonders how such fine yarn could be spun by hand in those days. The principal centres of this industry then were Dacca, Masulipatam and Paithan, noted respectively for muslins, *chintzes* and *pitambars*. India's exports of textiles to the western world continued during the Middle Ages up to about the middle of the 19th century. With the invention in England of the spinning-jenny, the cost of spinning was unbelievably cheapened; the introduction of the powerloom cheapened weaving costs also. As a result of such technical advance, India not only ceased to export but began to import cotton textiles in large quantities. In the second quarter of the 19th century began this remarkable transformation and the imports of cotton piecegoods increased rapidly after 1850. The exports of cotton piecegoods which stood at Rs. 165 lakhs in 1816-17 declined to Rs. 8 lakhs by 1930-31, whereas during the same period imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods rose from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs.

The decline of hand-weaving in its turn led to decline of hand-spinning. Hand-spinning that provided a subsidiary occupation to the agricultural masses up till then received a setback as a result of competition from foreign fabrics and it declined causing much unemployment amongst them. Further the large and growing imports of mill-spun yarn aggravated the trouble, and hand-spinning practically disappeared as an occupation. All this increased the pressure on land and this was generally considered to be one of the causes of the frequent famines in the 19th century.

But at the same time, the 19th century witnessed the beginnings of large-scale textile industry in this country. The first Indian mill

was established in 1851 and by 1900 there were 193 mills, with nearly five million spindles; but the number of looms were only 40,124. Evidently Indian mills at first concentrated on the supply of yarn and this was a help to the handlooms. For a long time the greater part of the yarn produced in the Indian mills was either sold to the handlooms or exported (mainly to China) and only a small part of it was woven in the mills. During the period 1896-97 to 1900-1 while the Indian mills used 421 million lbs. of yarn, as much as 1,003 million lbs. (i.e. nearly 2½ times) went to the handlooms. From 1926 the mills made rapid progress, thanks partly to the protective tariff and to various political and social influences. While the imports fell from 3,197 million yds. in 1913-14 to 1,564 million yds. by 1925-26, and further to 591 million yds. by 1937-38, mill production in India rose from 1,171 million yds. in 1913-14 to 1,965 million yds. by 1925-26 and to 3,662 million yds. by 1937-38. Meanwhile, the handloom industry, after having enjoyed a temporary boom in the post-war (after World War I) years, continued in a more or less stationary condition, and now and then, registering small increases in production and again falling back to old levels.

Tariff Policy

Between 1896 and 1917 the import duty on cotton piecegoods was 3½ per cent *ad valorem*, but as there was a countervailing excise duty to counteract this advantage, the duty had no protective effect. In 1917 as a war measure the import duty was raised to 7½ per cent which coupled with the import difficulties, had a powerful protective effect, as can be seen from the mill production figures. The position was further improved by the increase of the duty to 11% in 1921, and 15% in 1930 and by the removal of the excise duty in 1926. Between 1930 and 1931, the duty on British plain-greys was increased to 25% or 4½ annas per lb. On the heels of this, the duty on foreign plain greys was raised from 20% or 3½ annas to 75% or 6¾ annas in 1933. By 1934 there was further classification and the duties on cotton piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom stood at 25% or 4½ annas and on those imported from foreign countries, at between 35 and 50% or 5¼ annas. The United Kingdom goods began to enjoy preference following the Ottawa Agreement. Thus, within a short time, the Government of India raised a rather high tariff wall to protect the cotton textile industry, and although it has been slightly lowered since, the tariff still ranges from 12½ per cent to 15% or 2¾ annas on British piecegoods and 50% or 5½ annas on other foreign goods.

As regards yarn, an import duty on this was imposed after the first World War. In 1922, a duty of 5% *ad valorem* was levied and in 1927 a duty of 1½ annas per lb. was imposed as an alternative. The import duty was increased in 1931 to 6¼% or 1 7/8 annas per lb. In 1934 the duty on British yarn of counts 50s and below was lowered to 5 per cent or 1¼ annas in pursuance of the policy of Imperial Preference. On counts above 50s, British yarn paid 5 per cent and foreign yarn 6¼ per cent. These duties were in operation till 31 March 1942, after which there has been no material change.

The effect of these protective and other duties can be gauged from the fact that the production of cotton cloth in the mills rose from 1,563 million yds. in 1920-21 to 3,662 million yds. in 1937-38 which represents an increase of 135%.

Protection and Handloom Industry

On the question whether the imposition of protective duties has helped the mills to fight against the handlooms, the Tariff Board in their Report on the Cotton Industry in 1932 on page 167 wrote: "It may be true that the mills for whose assistance the duties were designed have benefited more from protection than the handlooms and therefore have become better able to fight the handloom industry; but if the mills have been strengthened for attack, the hand-weaver has been strengthened for defence". As has been observed by critics, under the protection of the duties the Indian mills have taken to fine weaving and dumped the markets with similar class of fine goods which were formerly produced by the handloom weavers alone. The duties thus seem to have strengthened the mills not only against the foreign mills but also against the indigenous handloom industry.

Till recently the handloom industry has not received any attention from the Central Government. In certain cases only Provincial and State Governments have been trying to help it by encouraging the introduction of improved appliances, especially fly-shuttle sleys. In Madras the Government took early interest in the handloom industry and have kept it till now. They even went so far as to start a weaving factory at Salem in 1906 for undertaking experimental work for which Mr. (later Sir) Alfred Chatterton was employed. This created much enthusiasm and the Industrial Conference of 1908 made recommendations of a far-reaching character in regard to industrial policy. But the then Secretary of State Lord Morley was a strong advocate of *laissez faire* and was not in favour of such a state policy. So the Madras Government launched schemes of

industrial education instead. At the outset the idea in Madras, as elsewhere, was to popularize the new technique by means of training in industrial schools; however, it was soon realized that the demonstration of improved appliances at the weaver's door was much more effective than training weavers' children in a few industrial schools. Therefore, itinerant demonstration parties were organized for serving the different areas one after another. In the United Provinces there were at first peripatetic weaving schools, but these were abolished, and model weaving schools were established at certain centres with the charge of demonstration work also. Central emporia for the production and marketing of improved fabrics were established and these did admirable spade work although in a limited field.

The Indian handloom industry had to encounter a lot of difficulties especially after 1930. The markets for handloom cloth went on dwindling. The Provincial Governments were deeply concerned about the situation; but they soon found that they could not do anything effective by themselves, for the problem had to be tackled on an all-India basis. The result was the convening of a "meeting of the reconstituted Industries Conference" that was held in Simla in July 1933. The subject of handloom industry was brought up prominently at this Conference. In view of the serious nature of the situation that faced the handloom weaving industry, the Government of Madras made a proposal for levying a cess on Indian mill yarn with a countervailing duty on Indian and imported cloth, the proceeds of which were to be applied to setting up a proper organization for the handloom industry, mainly through the co-operative agency. This suggestion did not receive general approval, nor did the idea of co-operative agency evoke any enthusiasm. However, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Allen Lloyd, while disapproving of a cess on imported yarn, indicated the possibility of grant-in-aid from the Central revenues. The Government of India recognized that the handloom industry was hit by the import duty on yarn and so along with the Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act (1934) a grant to the handloom industry equivalent to the proceeds of an import duty of a ¼ anna per pound on imported yarns up to 50s was included in the budget for 1934-35. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs annually was distributed in the year 1934-35 and was utilized by the Provinces for approved schemes.

With the outbreak of World War II, handloom weavers had to face acute scarcity of yarn and to tackle the problem, a Conference was convened at Delhi on 6 and 7 December 1940. The discussions

at the Conference showed that there was a serious lack of reliable data on many crucial points relating to the hand-weaving industry and on the exact nature of the competition if any, between it and the mills. It was therefore, decided to appoint a Fact-Finding Committee to investigate the problems of the handloom industry, the types of production, the difficulties of getting yarn and marketing finished products, the state of the handloom technique, the lines on which the industry could be reorganized and the possibility of demarcating a special field for the handloom. The Twelfth Industries Conference which met at Lucknow on 16 and 17 December 1940 unanimously agreed to the proposal regarding the appointment of a Fact-Finding Committee and accordingly a Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. J. Thomas, by the Commerce Department early in 1941.

After an elaborate survey of the handloom industry, on which the following review is based, the Fact-Finding Committee's Report concludes :—

> "In spite of the unsatisfactory condition of hand-weavers in many parts of the country, it is not correct to consider hand-weaving as a decaying industry. This can be seen by an examination of the numbers engaged in the industry, by the substantial improvements in production lately carried out and by the profitable business pursued by certain sections of the industry which are properly organized. In spite of the decline in the numbers employed in the industry, there are today more than 2½ million workers engaged in handloom weaving and this cannot be an over-estimate seeing that there are as many as 2 million looms in the country. It is also estimated that a population round about 10 million are still depending on this industry. The cotton textile industry employs only 4,30,165 workers of whom a considerable number are working in spinning mills, producing yarn for the handlooms. Thus, although the mills are producing 61 per cent of the total cloth consumed in the country, they employ only a seventh of the total number of workers in the cotton textile industry and the remaining six-seventh are employed in the hand-weaving industry. The 2½ million workers engaged in hand-weaving maintain (including themselves) a population of about ten millions. If after a hundred years of mill competition, the handloom industry is still able to employ such large numbers, certainly it indicates that the Indian Handloom

Industry has a unique capacity for survival. It may be remembered that during this period the handlooms in nearly every other country have either disappeared or dwindled to a very small number. The virility of this industry is indicated by the commendable adjustments made in certain centres in regard to the methods of production, designs, quality of work, etc. Not only fly-shuttle sleys but dobbies and jacquards have been introduced in many places and substantial improvements in workmanship have also taken place. It is quite clear that hand-weavers in certain parts of the country have been following the changes in popular taste and have adjusted their workmanship to modern requirements. Thanks to the use of chemical dyes in recent years, they are able to exhibit an innumerable variety of colours which was not formerly possible."

Handloom Industry can stand on its own legs

The handloom industry has always been in a position to stand on its own legs. That it can compete favourably with mills is the considered opinion of Sir Victor Sassoon, the well-known Mill-owner of Bombay. There can be no greater authority on the subject of Textile Industry in India than Sir Victor, and hence his views should command respect from all quarters. In the following interesting analysis on the "Economics of Handwoven Cloth Industry" he scrutinizes among other things, the cost of production of cloth produced by handloom, both with mill-yarn and hand-spun and by spinning and weaving mills, and the ultimate cost when it reaches the consumer's hands, and concludes that the economics of the handloom Industry is very sound, and "it can very favourably compete with the mill made goods."

Sir Victor took three categories of greys of 20s, 30s and 40s for the purpose of the analysis, and worked out the cost of clean cotton required per yd. of cloth, cost of carding and spinning and the cost of weaving per yd. on the basis of the prevailing wages and charges in South India, Sholapur and Ambernath (Bombay).

In the first category, the total cost of cloth per yd. worked out at about five and a half annas in the case of mill cloth, about nine and a half annas in the case of handloom cloth using mill-yarn in South India, and nine annas and ten pies in Sholapur.

In the case of the cloth made of handspun yarn 20s woven in handloom, the cost per yd. came to one rupee and three annas in

South India, one rupee and three and a half annas in Sholapur and one rupee and seven annas in Ambernath.

Cloth of 30s made by mills cost about five annas, while cloth made by handloom with mill yarn cost about nine annas three pies in South India and ten and a half annas in Sholapur, per yd. In the case of handspun yarn and handloom weaving, the cost of cloth per yd. was one rupee, three annas and nine pies in South India, one rupee and five and a half annas in Sholapur and one rupee and seven and three-quarter annas in Ambernath.

The total cost of production per yd. of cloth of the 40s worked out to about six annas in the case of mill cloth, and nine annas and three pies in South India, and ten annas nine pies in Sholapur in the case of handloom cloth made of mill yarn.

As for cloth made of handspun in handlooms, it cost about one rupee and six annas in South India, one rupee and eight annas in Sholapur and one rupee nine annas and nine pies in Ambernath per yd.

In the third category, the cotton used by mills for warp in mill cloth for higher counts has to be imported and is, therefore, slightly costly.

The ex-mill ceiling selling price of mill cloth of the first type was about six and a half annas and the retail controlled price about eight annas. In the case of the cloth of 30s the ex-mill price was six annas two pies and the retail price, seven annas and five pies. The third category of mill cloth cost about seven annas ex-mill and about eight annas and three pies retail.

Sir Victor said that for the purpose of this analysis he based the weaving charges for handlooms in South India on piecework rates worked out by Government of Madras Textile Institute in 1942 and doubled them to bring them to the current level.

The charges for handspun yarn are based on the six annas earning per day of eight hours working with average spinning speed, as adopted by the All-India Spinners' Association. The price of cotton has been worked on the wholesale basis and for the retail prices include in the case of Khadar the normal six and a quarter per cent as fixed by the A. I. S. A.

Although the cloth prices between mill-made and handloom showed such wide disparity, Sir Victor Sasoon maintained that with proper organization, live cooperative societies who would buy the yarn wholesale and would deliver to the hand or light power-loom cottage workers, ready sized beams for warp and cones for weft receiving in return the cloth for machine finishing, stamping, packing and

marketing would by these methods enable the cottage worker to compete favourably with mills due to the lower wages and charges ruling upcountry as compared to centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad etc.

Future Development Plans

Since writing the above review, we have come across a speech of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India delivered at the meeting of the All-India Handloom Board held recently at Bombay. In view of the important recommendations made by the Textile Commissioner, and their possible wholesome effect on the industry, we are giving below a summary of the proceedings of the Board.

At the outset he made an earnest appeal for the removal of all restrictions on the import of cotton, woollen, silk and rayon yarn and the continuance of effective control over the distribution of the cotton yarn. He commended to the serious consideration of the Provincial and State Governments, the desirability of encouraging handspinning on a wide and organized basis. He also revealed how the Government of India had under active consideration, the question of remodelling the Board on organizational basis and hoped that the question of placing the Board on a stable footing would also be considered. The question of placing funds at the disposal of the Board for financing approved schemes was already under the consideration of the Government. He further revealed that with a view to setting up a Central Marketing Organization, a start had been made with the appointment of three officers for the collection of data necessary for the formulation of a scheme for the inter-provincial movement of handloom cloth. Arrangements were also being made for exhibiting samples of handloom fabrics at the Textile Commissioner's office as a "Museum".

Presenting a rather gloomy picture of the yarn position in the country, the Commissioner continued : "The position is likely to be relieved to some extent by the increasing imports of yarn, particularly art silk, all of which can now be imported under open general licence from the U. K. and under special licence from the U.S.A. He stated that endeavours were also being made to encourage imports of cotton yarn but the quantities likely to be available would be very small at least for some time to come."

The Textile Commissioner opined that it was mainly with a view to ensuring as adequate a supply of yarn and cloth as could be reasonably expected under existing conditions that he had requested the Provincial Governments to accord exemption from eight-hour

shifts to such units as asked for it, but labour was unwilling to accede to such modifications. The alternative method of stepping up production by increasing the number of shifts was also not feasible owing to the reported paucity of skilled labour, shortage of coal, short supply of millstores, and the desirability of maintaining in good working order the machinery which had been subjected to considerable strain during the past six years. This was all the more necessary because very likely, it would take a number of years before any appreciable portion of the machinery sanctioned under the post-war development plan was likely to be supplied.

The Textile Commissioner added that the question of supplying dyes and chemicals to the handloom industry had also been receiving the Government's attention.

Small-scale and Large-scale Industry—Can go together

A handloom enthusiast of S. India makes a concrete suggestion for "linking up the handloom industry with the powerloom, without precipitating any conflict in their spheres of trade" and for self-sufficiency on a nation-wide basis, bearing in mind that "industrialization from the cottage can alone avoid catastrophes ahead". He argues that a considerable number of the working class in villages are in one way or other connected with individual or collective forms of handloom weaving. The present control schemes can be well utilized for future planning of the following :—

(1) Production on a nation-wide mass-scale of standardized qualities for mass consumption, with full government control and direction, both central and provincial,

(2) The manufacture of costlier and varying materials of both domestic and aristocratic qualities—especially for home use, women's garments of Indian style, domestic qualities: artistic and aesthetic.

The above two groups can be well considered by separate committees and be divided between the mill industry and handloom after taking into account the conditions and environments of the particular areas. Mass production of the specified qualities for mass consumption should be directed to the mills, and the domestic and quality fabrics of rare and varied nature to the handloom central organization under Government control and direction.

The proper division of cloths for manufacture on economical basis and the effective control through central organization to obviate conflicting problems are the main items for consideration. The

central, provincial and district organizations for the handloom scheme should supply raw materials, give specifications according to marketability, give technical guidance and supervision to small handloom groups; and they themselves should be a ready market for such products. In addition, all such goods can receive the necessary finishing, maketing labels, etc. besides a thorough inspection by a technical staff before despatch. In reality the district organizations should supply raw materials and purchase finished goods and dispose them of at their own risk for that particular group.

Other private weavers are not in any way barred from having their own trade, nor are they debarred from seeking help from such organizations. Such private weavers are not bound by the rules of the organizations as regards quality and specifications of their fabrics.

The agriculturists have considerable time at their disposal. They can be induced to utilize their leisure hours for the manufacture of ordinary varieties of cloth for village consumption. This will raise their standard of living. They will not be bound to the district organization and their work will be for the most part seasonal. On their behalf the district organization can market their goods.

This kind of linking up of agriculturists with middle class handloom weavers; setting up of a separate skilled class with government direction and finally leaving the major portion of the weaving industry for mass lines to the mills is worthy of careful consideration.

According to Mr. M. L. Gupta, another fervent advocate of revivification of cottage industries, there need be no conflict between the small-scale and large-scale mills and factories especially in countries like India, China and Japan, where we have a large population, with a low standard of living.

The author says :

"Western education taught us several strange lessons, and one of them was to look down and despise our own things and hug those that belonged to others. Our friends who look to the West for inspiration, want rapid large-scale industrialization and a thorough, total and complete annihilation of our cottage industries. They consider our home industries, as out of date and out of place, coarse, costly and mere relics of medievalism. But even for the most modern man, there is nothing to be ashamed of in our small-scale and cottage industries. Their economy is sound and essential and there is a great future for them and we must foster them for the sake of that large section of the population that directly and indirectly depends upon them. This does not mean that we are against any scheme of large-scale industrialization. Far from it. In a vast country like ours

we have ample opportunities and scope for all kinds of industries. Not only that we should have many large-scale industries so that they can help the formation and working of the smaller ones. The small-scale industries cannot work successfully if there be no large scale "key" or heavy industries on which they depend for many of their things."

Some people imagine that small-scale and large industries cannot go together. But on a closer study of contemporary history of the working of such institutions in foreign countries, especially Japan where all sorts of industries, small-scale, medium-sized and bigger ones, all work side by side quite harmoniously, here in our country also, there is room for all. Even critically speaking they are functioning not as competitors, but supporting and supplementing each other. Mass producing factories turn out articles which are "raw materials" for the small-scale cottage and medium-sized industries to work on, just as big spinning mills produce yarns of cotton, silk, wool or rayon for the hand-looms. They are linked up so very closely and are inter-dependent. Few know that even in England the mother country of textile machines, the small-scale industries, the *charka* and the handloom are making their presence felt and successfully making their way ahead. According to Ratan Rawlley, a Textile Authority, "In spite of the latest development in weaving by automatic machinery, the silk industry has not at all been able to dispense with the services of the handlooms even to this day. The handloom weaver is still the motive force in the production of artistic designs in silk weaving, and Macclesfield may still boast of its weavers who contribute to the well-being and the progress of the British Silk Industry."

"We may also write a para or two on the industrial development of Japan. Specially after the World War No. 1 the markets of many countries were flooded with cheap Jap goods. The Governments here, as in every other country, had to resort to the erection of high tariff walls to protect the industries of their country from Japanese competition. What then is the secret of Japan's industrial success? How was it possible for her to produce, export and dump her goods and undercut the prices in the different markets of the world? We all know that just about 50 years ago, Japan formed a group of small insignificant islands, the people mostly were engaged in agriculture and fishing pursuits. There were no mills or factories, or manufacturing industries. The progress she has made in different directions is indeed formidable, staggering, unbelievable. Strangely enough even to this day though she is supposed to be highly indus-

trialized, she remains for all practical purposes, predominantly an agricultural country, where the small-scale industries dominate the economy of the land. It was recently estimated after a comprehensive enquiry carried out by a group of Economists that no less than 65 per cent of the total industrial production is derived from her cottage industries which comes to us as a surprise, accustomed as we are to think of her in terms of large-scale industrial establishments. This is also acclaimed to be one of the reasons for her "steadfast" economic structure and perhaps her ability to go on with the war without in any way being impaired or crippled, financially or economically by her enemies. Her manufacturing activity is confined to small-scale institutions, much as it was a hundred years ago. The workshops are the private residences of the village folk in most cases, and they use very primitive tools. More than one half of all her industrial workers are employed in "factories" which employ less than 10 workers and who are outside the provisions of the Factory Act. The only industries that are carried on a large-scale are spinning and weaving, iron and steel, heavy chemicals, ship building, paper, cement and a few others. Almost all others are cottage industries and have their roots more firmly embedded in the countryside or households of the village folk.

Let us once more assert that the cottage industries of Japan were not affected in any way by the advent of "mass-producing" factories. On the contrary the former have only flourished after the advent of the latter, and in several cases they have come to occupy the proud position of being the backbone of several big manufacturing concerns. To quote a leading Japanese Industrialist: "In a country where western capitalism was suddenly introduced into an old fashioned feudal society and where during several centuries of national life isolated from the outside world, the people had developed a peculiar mode of life, very different from that of all other nations, even the powerful modern methods of production cannot change its traditional industrial system in short time." This is equally true in the case of India also. It is really marvellous that in the Japan of today there are numerous small industries existing and in some cases even thriving side by side with huge companies owning large-scale factories organized into influential cartels and combines. Sixtyfive per cent of the total exports consist of the manufactures of small and medium-sized industries each of which employ 5 to 10 workers. These cottage industries are mechanized and are run with the aid of power. The products of these cottage industries are collected, finished, graded and marketed by Export Associations or Cartels.

To come specifically to the Textile Industry, let us add that the small-scale ones (handlooms) are able to stand and face the so-called competition from the larger ones, when both are engaged in the same trade. We are told that "in cases where mass production of standardized goods is possible, large-scale factories are able to produce at less cost but where goods of varied patterns are demanded in small quantities, smaller institutions are better suited to adapt themselves to the actual requirements and can therefore successfully compete with large producers. In all textile industries including cotton, silk, wool and rayon, there appears to exist a line of division of labour between the two categories of industrial units. While spinning or making yarns is carried on solely in large establishments a considerable part of weaving has to be allotted to small-scale industry. Those bold seats of domestic manufactures, which had already become famous in the latter part of the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) are now succeeding in the export business as well as in the manufacture for home consumption."

KHADDAR

Khadi has come to occupy an honoured place in the political and economic life of the country. Among the various economic panaceas advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, Khadi production is at once the most important and controversial piece of reform. This section is not intended to list the arguments for and against Khadi, but gives only a factual presentation of the subject

In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "Khadi is the symbol of unity of Indian humanity, of its economic freedom and equality", and, therefore, ultimately, in the poetic expression of Jawaharlal Nehru, "the livery of India's freedom". Moreover Khadi mentality means decentralization of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. Therefore the formula so far evolved is that every village should produce all its necessaries and a certain percentage in addition for the requirements of the cities. Heavy industries will, need be, centralized and nationalized. But they will occupy the least part of the vast national activity which will mainly be in the villages.

"Having explained the implications of Khadi, I must indicate what Congressmen can and should do towards its promotion. Production of Khadi includes cotton growing, picking, ginning, cleaning, carding, slivering, spinning, sizing, dyeing, preparing the warp and the weft, weaving, and washing. These, with the exception of dyeing are essential processes. Every one of them can be effectively

handled in the villages and is being so handled in many villages throughout India which the A. I. S. A. is covering. According to the latest report the following are the interesting figures :

"275,146 villagers, including 19,645 Harijans and 57,378 Muslims scattered in at least 13,451 villages, received, as spinners, weavers, etc. Rs. 3,485,609 in 1940. The spinners were largely women.

"Yet the work done is only one-hundredth part of what could be done if Congressmen honestly took up the Khadi programme. Since the wanton destruction of this central village industry and the allied handicrafts intelligence and brightness have fled from the villages, leaving them inane, lustreless, and reduced almost to the state of their ill-kept cattle.

"If Congressmen will be true to their Congress call in respect of Khadi, they will carry out the instructions of the A. I. S. A. issued from time to time as to the part they can play in Khadi planning. Only a few broad rules can be laid down here.

"1. Every family with a plot of ground can grow cotton at least for family use. Cotton growing is an easy process. In Bihar the cultivators were by law compelled to grow indigo on 3/20 of their cultivated land. This was in the interest of the foreign indigo planter. Why cannot we grow cotton voluntarily for the nation on a certain portion of our land? The reader will note that decentralization commences from the beginning of the Khadi processes. Today cotton crop is centralized and has to be sent to distant parts of India. Before the war it used to be sent principally to Britain and Japan. It was and still is a money crop and therefore subject to the fluctuations of the market. Under the Khadi scheme cotton-growing becomes free from this uncertainty and gamble. The farmer needs to know that his first business is to grow for his own needs. When he does that, he will reduce the chance of a low market ruining him.

"2. Every spinner would buy—if he has not his own—enough cotton for ginning, which he can easily do without the hand-ginning roller frame. He can gin his own portion with a board and an iron rolling pin. Where this is considered impracticable, hand-ginned cotton should be bought and carded. Carding for self can be done well on a tiny bow without much effort. The greater the decentralization of labour, the simpler and cheaper the tools. The slivers made, the process of spinning commences. I strongly recommended the *Dhanush Takli*. I have used it frequently. My speed on it is almost the same as on the wheel. I draw a finer thread and the strength and evenness of the yarn are greater on the *Dhanush Takli* than on the wheel. This may not, however, hold good for all. My

emphasis on the *Dhanush Takli* is based on the fact that it is more easily made, is cheaper than the wheel and does not require frequent repairs like the wheel. Unless one knows how to make the two 'mals' and to adjust them when they slip or to put the wheel right when it refused to work, the wheel has often to lie idle. Moreover, if the millions take to spinning at once, as they well may have to the *Dhanush Takli*, being the instrument most easily made and handled, is the only tool that can meet the demand. It is more easily made even than the simple Takli. The best, easiest and cheapest way is to make it oneself. Indeed one ought to learn how to handle and make simple tools. Imagine the unifying and educative effect of the whole nation simultaneously taking part in the processes up to spinning! Consider the levelling effect of the bond of common labour between the rich and the poor!

"Yarn thus produced may be used in three ways: by presenting it to the A. I. S. A. for the sake of the poor, by having it woven for personal use, or by getting as much Khadi for it as it can buy. It is clear enough that the finer and better the yarn, the greater will be its value. If Congressmen will put their heart into the work, they will make many improvements in the tools and make many discoveries. In our country there has been a divorce between labour and intelligence. The result has been stagnation. If there is an indissoluble marriage between the two, and that in the manner here suggested, the resultant good will be inestimable.

"In this scheme of nation-wide spinning as a sacrifice I do not expect the average man or woman to give more than one hour daily to this work."

Production and Consumption Figures

Explaining the reasons for the rise in Khadi prices and the resultant scarcity of the commodity, people who are in the know of things say that "it is a fact that demand for Khadi has suddenly risen very high due to the present cloth crisis. It may be pointed out that this demand is not normal. As regards non-availability of Khadi in India, the supply has dwindled during the last three years".

In 1942, the Governments in various Provinces closed down almost all the centres of the A. I. S. A. and other certified parties. In 1941-42, India produced 16,007,829 sq. yds. and in 1942-43, 10,045,214 sq. yds. and in 1943-44 the production was 11,153,755 sq. yds. And though production of Khaddar has decreased by 22 per cent in Andhra, 70 per cent in Behar, 50 per cent in Gujrat, 12 per cent in

Tamilnad, 70 per cent in U. P. and 90 per cent in Bengal during 1942-43, the total decrease in all India production was not more than 30 per cent. The cause of this anomaly is to be found in the fact that production increased in some Provinces like Utkal, Karnatak and Kerela, etc. where the A. I. S. A. functioned. It is emphasized that transport difficulties have been hampering production to a very great extent.

As regards the price of genuine khaddar produced by the A. I. S. A. and certified organizations it has not increased so much as spurious things and mill made articles. All-India Spinners' Association, it is claimed, does not work from any profit motive. Its main principle is to give a living wage to the artisans engaged in production of Khadi. As the cost of necessities of life has become unusually high, the wages of the spinners and weavers had to be doubled and in some cases trebled. Cotton price has also doubled itself. Under the circumstances, it is contended there was no other alternative than to increase the price of Khadi by 100 per cent only as compared to prewar rates, while cost of living index has gone up by 245 per cent, prices of mill-made and handloom cloth have increased four or five times. But the difficulty is that there are many profit-mongers and uncertified dealers who charge sky-high prices for their products. They do not give proper wages to the spinners and weavers and thus exploit the producers and the consumers alike. The innocent public become a prey to these profiteers, he concludes, and blames the khadi organizations as a whole.

In normal years our country used to consume annually about 10 million yds. of Khadi worth about Rs. 34,00,000. Hand-spinning and weaving (in other words, Khadi) received an impetus specially after 1920, when the Indian National Congress gave a fillip to the movement by declaring that people should wear Khaddar as a symbol of discipline and sacrifice. The All-India Spinners' Association was started in September 1925 and was made distinct from the Indian National Congress. A sum of Rs. 25,000 ear-marked by the Congress for the production and sale of Khadi was transferred to it. Since then the Association has been the driving force in the industry. When the Congress Ministries came to power in 1937, a greater impetus was given to the movement.

The chief factors that have impeded the progress of the industry are the comparative dearness of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and its uncertain quality. The advocates of Khadi are however confident that with the application of modern methods both the cost of production and the quality can be made competitive.

The All-India Spinners' Association extends its operation to over 15,000 villages and engages over 350,000 artisans. For the period ending 30 June 1942, for which figures are available, the value of Khadi produced was Rs. 1,20,02,430, of Khadi sold Rs. 1,49,84,513 and of the wages disbursed about Rs. 80 lakhs. During the 18 years of the existence of the All-India Spinners' Association, it produced Khadi of the value of Rs. 6,83,57,862, the value of the sales being Rs. 9,01,89,231. The total wages disbursed have amounted to Rs. 4,10,30,031 representing nearly 60 per cent of the cost of production as against 22 per cent in the organized large-scale textile industry. The aggregate funds employed in the activities of the Association have amounted to about half a crore of rupees. The artisans benefiting from the work of the A. I. S. A. fall mainly into two groups; spinners numbering 3,24,391 and weavers 25,024 and the number of ginners, carders etc. 4,842. The respective shares in the wages bill were Rs. 2,04,204, Rs. 1,57,85,288 and Rs. 48,24,368. Of the total number of artisans, 74,051 were Muslims and 23,968 Harijans.

The aim of the All-India Spinners' Association is to make each village self-sufficient, so far as its need of clothing are concerned. For a rural population of 288 millions in India about 2,880 million yds. of cloth are needed annually. Assuming the average price of a yard to be four annas, the amount spent by the peasants annually is Rs. 72,00,00,000. If Khadi is produced and consumed in the villages vast numbers of the unemployed amongst agriculturists would find relief.

CHAPTER XI

TEXTILE MACHINERY

We have always been dependent on foreign countries for all our plants, machinery and accessories for industrial purposes. Before the World War I, imports of textile machinery accounted for 40% of the total machinery imports into this country, followed by electrical machinery which made up to 6%. Through the 20-year period following the war, textile machinery, much of which was for cotton goods manufacture, accounted for 20 to 25 per cent of the total machinery imports, and electrical equipment for about 15 to 18 per cent. The chief sources of supply were of course Great Britain, and to an extent Japan and some of the continental countries. But by the end of the inter-war period, Germany had about 7% of the business, large gains having been made specially after 1935. United States of America had the merest fractional part of the Indian market for textile machinery, i.e., just about 1%.

During the boom period of 1921-25, much new machinery was installed in mills, the total number of machines being equal to 45% of the machinery in use prior to 1920. But re-equipment was on a moderate scale during 1921-25 as wear and tear was not too heavy and most of the machines were fit to give good service. Mills in India today have machinery nearly 40 years old, and these would be unfit for service after some time. The proportion of machines added between 1936 and 1940 to the total in service is small, as compared with those added between 1921 and 1925. 50% of the weaving machines now are virtually obsolete and worn-out. The stress of war has definitely lowered their efficiency and renewals and replacements are badly needed.

Between the year 1939 and 1944, the number of spindles in cotton mills increased from 10.06 to 12.22 millions, while the number of looms actually decreased from 202,464 to 201,761, but the output of yarn increased from 1,298 to 1,625 million lbs. and that of cloth from 914 to 1,205 million lbs. Of course this increase in production was secured by working the existing equipment at very heavy pressure. And as a result of war-time requirements in many cases the production of finer goods has decreased. It is believed that India's cotton mills producing 1,550 million lbs. of yarn and 4,500 million yds. of cloth have gone coarser by 23% as a sq. yd. of cloth weighs 4.1 ounces as

against 3.3 in 1937. Wear and tear has increased and re-conditioning of textile machinery is the immediate need of the industry.

Attempts at Indigenous Manufacture

When Sir Ardeshir Dalal was Planning Member to the Government of India, he realized the importance of these factors and made a move in the direction of making a start in the manufacture of textile machinery within the country itself. He discussed the matter with the representatives of Textile industry in India, and, when he visited England, had discussions with the textile machinery manufacturers in that country also. Several schemes for the setting up of a textile machinery manufacturing corporation were put up by interested parties but no co-ordinated effort was there and hence little headway could be made. On December 17, 1945, Sir Ardeshir again met the Textile Millowners in Bombay and had further discussions on the subject. A Press communique issued afterwards declared that the Government was prepared to take the initiative in bringing the millowners together and starting nogotiations with the representatives of textile machinery manufacturers abroad if the industry was agreeable.

It was subsequently announced that "the spokesmen of the Indian Textile industry had agreed to explore the possibilities of setting up a co-operative organization to undertake the manufacture of textile machinery in the country". It may be observed in this connection that the manufacture of textile machinery in India was initiated by Birla Brothers 10 years ago, when the Textile Machinery Corporation was founded (in 1938) for the purpose of manufacturing all types of cotton textile machinery. But the work was interrupted due to the outbreak of the war, when the Government requisitioned its factory at Belghurriah, 24 Parganas, Bengal. The factory was given back to the owners only on 1 Dec. 1945. The company was well-equipped with plant and machinery and had first rate technicians in its staff to assist both in the production and planning of new designs. It had already undertaken the production of spindles, and much headway had already been made in the production of spinning ring frames. Other spinning machinery, and important finishing plants had also been planned and it was expected that by 1948 the company would be able to supply the entire requirements of a mill from its own factory.

Meanwhile its sister concern, Texmaco (Gwalior) Ltd. which during the war, was devoting its attention to the manufacture of looms, was

able to turn out about 100 looms per month. But several restrictions beset the progress of this institution also. There was great difficulty in obtaining essential raw materials, and the meagre quota allotted, could enable it hardly to manufacture some loom parts. And it was not until January 1945, that the manufacture of looms, as distinguished from loom parts, was permitted at all.

Imports

As already observed, 50% of the entire spinning and weaving plant in this country will need replacements within the next 10 years. In the first five years, it is estimated that 3,300,000 spindles and 50,000 looms will have to be replaced along with dyeing, bleaching printing and finishing machinery, if the annual needs of only 12 yds. of cotton cloth *per capita* are to be met. If the annual *per capita* requirements should be increased to 18 yds. procurement of an additional 2,400,000 spindles, and apparently 68,000 looms would be necessary. Estimated requirements in other lines of machinery include 24,000 flat revolving cards ; 20,000 draw and speed frames and 22,000 ring spindles. The Bombay Plan sets annual goal of 30 yds. *per capita*, which, if fulfilled, would mean importation of still greater quantities of most types of textile machinery. Till recently our experiences were such as could not induce optimism on the score of machinery imports.

The Indian Industrialists' Delegation that visited England and America in 1944 in their report emphatically opined :

> "The prospects are anything but bright about the availability of capital equipment in the immediate future from either of the two countries. In both the countries the market is primarily a sellers' market and buyers will have to take their turn. The position, they say is probably least satisfactory in regard to textile machinery for which India's need is perhaps the most urgent. There appears to be no chance of getting any for a long time from America, while deliveries from England cannot be expected under two years".

In a subsequent statement, Mr. G. D. Birla, one of the delegates, exposed the conspiracy, to put it mildly of the highly "impolite" attitude to send round a Delegation across seas for the ostensible purpose of establishing contacts, seeing things for themselves so as to better plan the industry and to follow it up with a ban on their having an insight about the possibilities of importing textile machinery into this country. "I was surprised to learn from textile machinery

manufacturers that they had been instructed by the Government of India, not to furnish any quotations or even preliminary estimates for any kind of textile machinery to a party unless it had obtained permission from the Government of its import." Mr. Birla added : Textile machinery manufacturers in England have never been anxious to help India much and the only result of the action taken by the Government has been to render this attitude overstiff. It is significant that while the prices of other capital goods in England are higher by about 60%, those of the textile machinery are higher by about 150% taking pre-war prices as the base. The Government of India have indirectly encouraged the textile machinery manufacturers to be more indifferent to Indian needs and have thus rendered a great disservice to this country. Such has been the story of our helpless dependence on foreign makes of machinery.

Prospects for Manufacture

In an interesting discussion initiated by the Bombay Branch of the Institution of Engineers recently the question of manufacture of machinery for industrial and agricultural purposes was seriously considered. Mr. S. S. Marathe who led the debate contested : "At present India imported 90% of her machinery requirements from abroad. Given opportunity and facilities, a large portion of this could be manufactured locally. There were a few Indian factories producing home equipment, agricultural implements, small prime movers but their output considerably fell short of India's post-war needs. Not only machinery, tools and tractors were imported but also other industrial machinery even for the well established industries like Textile, sugar and chemicals. During the second world war when almost everything was in short supply, Indian machinery and other needs were to a great extent met by local production."

It is not difficult for us to manufacture at least some of the machines which we are now importing from abroad, if only we make a serious effort. But without scientific planning, and adequate equipment of the "mother" machineries, it is highly improbable that we shall be able to manufacture machineries. The war as we said earlier gave a fillip to several new industries and innumerable new workshops came into being but neither the Government, nor the private enterprisers have up till now conceived of any production of vital machine tools and accessories. Except one or two solitary instances, there is no iron and steel alloy industry in the country nor any laboratory for research in metallurgy to guide machine manu-

facturers in the matter of production. The Government, as well as the public who have funds and power to build up such things have been apathetic towards creation of any metallurgical laboratory or any up-to-date workshop equipped with plants and machineries to manufacture vital machines and equipments for turning out consumer goods.

"The Indian textile industry, would need a sum of Rs. 100 crores for the rehabilitation of its existing machinery and expansion to cope up with the country's immediate postwar need", we are told. "Of the ten million spindles worked by the textile industry, over 50 per cent would need replacement; the Industry was also planning to instal three million new spindles. Orders to the tune of Rs. 15 crores have already been placed with United Kingdom manufacturers by the Indian Textile industry."

It is a pity that people do not appreciate that instead of placing huge orders abroad for textile and other machineries required, costing crores of rupees, it is far better, to press the Government for import of "mother" plants from abroad so that we could manufacture our machinery requirements here in India itself. It would have resulted in a lot of saving of our national wealth. There is no excuse for the India Government, as well as the Debtor Governments in London and Washington, that capital goods for building up of capital industries in India are not possible, in view of the fact that capital goods are not available. Canadian and Australian Governments have been able to obtain and import capital goods during the pitch time of the war, and there is no reason why in our case those will not be obtainable or importable even after 2 years of the termination of the war.

Latest developments in this direction are however encouraging. One fine morning, on October 4, 1946, we were informed that a Textile Industrialists Mission was leaving for the U. K. "to try to negotiate with the British Textile Industry to work out some sort of merger under which certain types of textile machinery parts would be manufactured in India. The mission would endeavour, we were told, to get capital equipment from Britain for the manufacture of these parts in India. Inconclusive negotiations for this had been going on since 1942, and the Textile Industrialists Mission, sponsored by the National Government, shortly proceeding to London, would seek to finalise these negotiations. During their conducted six weeks tour of Great Britain, the Indian Industrialists could see whatever they wanted of the development in the manufacture of textile equipment.

The news flashed by the Government on the return of the Delegation was also encouraging. A Government *communique* issued in this connection said :

"The Indian Textile Machinery Delegation sponsored by the Government of India for investigating the feasibility of establishing the manufacture of cotton textile spinning machinery in India returned to India after having concluded an agreement with the Textile Machinery Makers Ltd. of the U. K. for this purpose. According to the agreement, a textile spinning machinery manufacturing plant will be started in India as soon as possible with the full assistance and co-operation of the British firm. The agreement provides *inter alia* for the formation of an Indian company with a capital of Rs. 15 million. While the majority of shares will be held by Indians, the British companies are to have a financial interest in the proposed undertaking and will be represented on the Board.

"The location of the industry has not yet been settled. It will, however, be decided after a thorough examination of the various suitable centres by British experts, who are expected to arrive in India at the beginning of next year. The establishment of the industry on a regular production basis may probably take about two years. All the same, the industry when established will accelerate production of new machinery which is urgently needed in India not only to fulfil the planned extension of India's cotton textile industry but also to hasten the rehabilitation of the over-worked and worn-out machinery in the existing textile mills of the country.

"The question of starting a textile machinery industry in India came to prominence, as already mentioned, during the war period, especially after 1940. A beginning was made in 1941 when an Indian firm with a capital of Rs. 2.5 million began to manufacture some parts of textile machinery, as also a few hundred looms. Its progress was considerably impeded partly on account of difficulty in importing the requisite machinery due to war, but also by the virtual requisitioning of a part of the plant for war purposes. The capital of this concern has now been increased to Rs. 4.5 million and plans are in the offing to expand the output as well as to extend the lines of manufacture.

"Meanwhile, sometime in 1944, the textile machinery manufacturers of the U. K. sent their representative to India in order to negotiate with Indian textile interests regarding the possibility of setting up a textile machinery manufacturing industry in India in co-operation with Indians. The negotiations did not bear fruit immediately, but after the termination of the war, the broken thread was apparently taken up, which has now resulted into an agreement between the parties.

"The co-operation between the British and the Indian industrialists in launching this enterprise in India is expected to quicken the

pace of production inasmuch as the Indian industry will get all the technical help and guidance from the British manufacturers.

"The importance of a textile machinery manufacturing industry in India does not require any elaborate reasons. For, India is now one of the leading manufacturers of textile goods in the world, having as much as 417 cotton mills with a total spindleage of 10 millions and a loom capacity of 200,000. Not only most of this machinery need replacement but there are also extension programmes. In order to increase the cloth output in the country by about 1,700 million yds. a year, the Government of India have proposals to instal, as the immediate target, about 2.75 million additional spindles.

"India has long been an important importer of textile machinery from the U. K., Japan, etc., the average value in the pre-war period being estimated at about Rs. 2.5 crores per annum. The U. K. had the largest share in this trade, amounting to nearly 80 per cent. From the U. K.'s point of view also, India was the single largest customer in this respect, absorbing as much is 40 per cent of the total textile machinery produced in that country."

With the above plan for machinery manufacture in the offing, the prospects for the realization of the Textile Panel's cloth product on target look brighter than ever before.

CHAPTER XII

MILL STORES AND TEXTILE AUXILIARY INDUSTRIES

Our cotton mill industry has been dependent for several mill-stores and auxiliaries on supplies imported from England and other foreign countries. At the outbreak of the last war, the industry was therefore faced with an actual shortage of such stores and accessories, the import of which in adequate quantities to meet the increased demand could not be effected on account of the pre-occupation of these countries with the war and the bottleneck of transport and shipping space. On account of this scarcity the prices of mill stores and accessories rose fabulously high and the mills were stampeded into stocking large quantities of the available stores even at enhanced prices so that production might not stop for lack of these essential auxiliaries. The artificial boom in their trade and the resulting speculative tendencies caused things to grow from bad to worse and at last the Govt. intervened to control their import and distribution to the textile mills in February 1942. Our mills had perforce to depend partly on indigenous sources for their supplies of accessories like healds and reeds, starch, leather goods like pickers, picking-bands and buffers, ropes and bandings, spare parts of textile machinery, textile auxiliaries and chemicals. The war, therefore, by causing this acute scarcity of mill stores and accessories and the rocketing of their prices, gave a powerful artificial stimulus to the growth of auxiliary industries for the manufacture of mill stores and accessories. The textile mills were thus helped in running their machines and in producing cloth with the locally manufactured stores and articles. Moreover, the Government required a number of materials and goods for the successful prosecution of their war efforts and therefore harnessed most of the available industrial resources for securing their requirements of stores and war materials for the military, civil and industrial consumption. The inflation of currency, the high prices and the boom in business greatly accelerated the industrial activity and it was expected that the prosperity caused by scarcity and uncontrolled business would help to industrialize the country on a permanent footing after the war; and the starting of the textile auxiliary industries was thought to be a promising feature of this future industrialization of India. The idea of making Indian textile industry independent and self-sufficient in the matter of mill stores and accessories

gained currency so that in future the industry might not be handicapped by the stoppage of imports again. India has the necessary materials, skill and enterprise for the manufacture of these mill stores and auxiliaries but these auxiliary industries require encouragement and patronage from the Government, and Industrialists in the initial stages.

The main stores and accessories of the textile mills can be classified under the following heads :—

1. Textile leather goods like pickers, picking bands, and buffers, beltings and roller skins etc.
2. Wooden articles like bobbins, picking sticks, skewers etc.
3. Spinning and weaving accessories like shuttles, healds and reeds ; card clothing and cans.
4. Ropes, bandings and tapes.
5. Starches and china-clay.
6. Chemicals and Colours.
7. Textile machinery and parts.

Textile Leather Goods

As regards the textile *leather goods industry*, successful attempts have been made to manufacture pickers but the industry is largely in the hands of people who are incapable of planning the procurement of raw materials and machinery and maintaining quality production in the post-war period. Of late some of the bigger Industrial Houses have interested themselves in this branch and there appears to be a good future for this industry. The estimated annual production of pickers is 20,000 gross and there is the necessity of forming a Pickers' Manufacturers Association for securing raw materials, fixing sale prices, planning production and stopping internal competition to stabilize the industry. The estimated annual production of buffers is 150 tons, but the quality of the buffers is not good. The manufacturers of buffers will do well to improve the quality keeping in view wear and tear and the life of the buffer. Picking bands and roller skins have also been manufactured but on account of their poor quality they have not been patronized by the mills.

Bobbins

Prior to the last war there was only one Bobbin factory in U. P. at Bareilly engaged in the large-scale production of Bobbins. It had been started during the first World War (1914-1918) and served its purpose very well. Since then it had been running unprofitably.

The Government, therefore, introduced the Bobbin Control Order which brought to light that there were about 500 small-scale units engaged in the manufacture of textile (cotton) bobbins. Under rigid official control these bobbin factories slowly declined in number. These indigenous factories have immensely helped the textile industry during the emergency of the war and prevented a reduction of cloth and yarn production. One estimate of capital invested in the industry put the figure at 52 lakhs. Many mush-room factories have died out but there are 30 of them still flourishing.

The factory at Bareilly was founded by the Government, among other things, to manufacture cotton mill bobbins from *Haldu*, but it has been taken over by a big Kanpur Industrialist and has been supplying millions of bobbins of good quality. There are more than a dozen factories in and around Calcutta, a few in Bihar and Orissa, including one in Mambhanni State which has vast resources of *haldu* and other timber suitable for bobbins. Indian jute mill bobbins have also been made from *haldu* which is plentiful in U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Nepal. There has been a cornering of the *haldu* by timber merchants, who secured priority wagons and this sent up the price of *haldu* to 500% and caused an enhancement in the price of the bobbins. The Forest Utilization Officers of Bengal have taken considerable trouble to get Indian *birch* wood from the nearest Himalayan region, and the Forest Research Institute, at Dehra Dun have experimented with several species of timber and tried to devise cheap methods of seasoning timber for bobbins. Wood bobbin requires well-seasoned wood or timber. The Imperial Scientific Research Institute at Delhi has invented a process for resin impregnation of jute mill bobbins. Thus processed, the bobbins last longer and have been found satisfactory. The manufacturers of wood bobbins however were confronted with the difficulties of seasoning in kilns which some of them had established. But the jute manufacturers who inspired the Jute Industry Essential Stores Control Order, 1943, had been insisting on the use of cheaper Dundee bobbins. The jute mill industry consumes about 6 lakhs worth of bobbins and not even 5% of its expenditure is on imported internal stores. Its refusal to buy Indian bobbins had thrown hundreds of artisans and carpenters out of employment. Graft and corruption had been rampant amongst several jute mills and they buy through brokers. Therefore it was impossible for quality manufacturers of jute mill bobbins to reach the jute mills on account of the ring of personal interests involved. While the timber had to be purchased at fantastic prices, bobbins were to be sold at controlled prices. With control of timber prices and

adequate supplies being made available for seasoning, the prices of bobbins are bound to go down. The import facilities for Dundee bobbins have thrown thousands of workers out of employment.

Some of the factories have been set up with big capital expenditure and about 50 lakhs of rupees are invested in them. There has been lack of knowledge of technique to manufacture bobbins and up to July 1944 nearly 191,000 gross bobbins of different types from slubbing to ring weft and Wadia pirns and special types were supplied. These special types have amounted in value to Rs. 1,15,00,000 on an average.

Shuttles

Shuttle manufacture began in 1934 with the establishment of a factory in Bombay and three more were added to it between 1937 and 1939. Shuttles are prepared from cornelwood, which is imported in all countries from the U. S. A. The industry here, therefore, depends upon imported cornelwood blocks from America. The manufacturers have found great difficulty in obtaining suitable timber from local sources. During the war imported timber was not available and attempts at manufacturing from indigenous timber resulted in poor quality. Still it has served the immediate need of the industry and it is hoped that this industry will develop slowly. To make matters worse, the Government levied an import duty of 25% on blocks as against 10% only on manufactured shuttles. The agitation and strong representations to Government to abolish the import duty on cornelwood block were of no avail. The manufacturers, therefore, found it difficult to persuade the mills to accept the indigenous shuttles but the high percentage of rejections and rebates caused great loss and inconvenience to the manufacturers. Therefore, this industry was in a precarious condition at the outbreak of the war. The war caused a scarcity of shuttles and, therefore, the indigenous manufacturers got an opportunity and helped the textile industry to work its looms. Several of the shuttle factories have been closed for non-availability of cornelwood blocks. Shipping space occupied by manufactured shuttles is a little more than the space—occupied by cornelwood blocks of similar quantity. It is surprising that while shipping space for blocks from America to England is available there and from there again shipping space is available to transport actual shuttles prepared from the blocks to India, there is no shipping space for bringing the cornelwood blocks direct from America to this country.

Healds and Reeds

It was between 1932 and 1934 that two factories for the manufacture of healds and reeds were set up in Ahmedabad and Bombay; but in spite of their best efforts they could not work to capacity, because the mills were not prepared to buy Indian made healds and reeds. They were suffering losses and would have been forced to close down but for the shortage caused by the war. Neither the Government nor the mills encouraged them before the war, and they dragged on a miserable existence till the war started. The stimulus of the war caused an expansion and the production of healds went up from 16,000 dozs. in 1940 to 22,000, doz. in 1941 and 24,000 doz. in 1942; while that of reeds increased from 5,500 doz. in 1940 to about 10,800 doz. in 1941 and about 10,000 doz. in 1942. If the necessary imported raw materials are made available, there is considerable scope for the development of this industry.

Ropes, Bandings and Tapes

The manufacture of these has been carried on for the last 20 years and the war has provided great scope for expansion and further stabilization of the industry. Indigenous ropes and bandings are being manufactured by a few well-known firms. There are two important factories supplying ropes to a large number of mills. But the industry is not provided with any facility for importing good Egyptian yarn which alone is suitable for first class and durable ropes. The indigenous tapes compare favourably with the imported ones and many mills are using them. Still cotton tapes continue to be imported also.

Starches and China-clay

The manufacture of starches has been taken up by industrialists in Bombay and the Punjab and the needs of the mills have been satisfactorily supplied during the last few years. There are five important works and their monthly output in 1944-45 amounted to 1,500 tons. The acute shortage of food grains has been a serious handicap to the successful running of this industry as manufacture of starch from wheat is now not permitted without a permit from the Starch Controller, who is also the Textile Commissioner. Prior to the institution of the Size Control Order in 1942, limiting the amount of the size to 10% of the weight of cotton in the cloth, enormous quantities of starch were consumed in India, but this control order has reduced consumption within the capacity of the starch industry. The prices

of maize and tapioca starch have been fixed. The Government have promised to protect it in the post-war period against unfair competition from abroad, if the industry is found to be conducted on sound lines.

China-clay

Before the war India used to import China-clay in large quantities for her textile, paper, rubber and other industries from Cornwall in England. There are, however, large deposits of China-clay in many parts of the country, and with the outbreak of the war and the stoppage of imported supplies private enterprise began to develop the China-clay mines in Travancore, Malabar, Bihar (Bhagalpur and Singhbhum), Gujerat and Canara, Jubbulpur in C. P., Delhi, Gwalior, Cudappah in Madras and Ajmer-Merwara. In the beginning the quality of the indigenous clay was inferior to that of the imported one, but later on it improved gradually. But the mills did not give proper encouragement to this industry and the position was worsened by the Government ban on transport of China-clay by rail and the reduced use by the mills. Since 1927 there has been a gradual but steady decrease in the imports from Cornwall on account of the larger production from the Singhbhum district. The war brought about a total stoppage of imports and the increased demand and high prices stimulated production still further. China-clay is used by the textile industry to fill in the pores of cloth. The cloth and paper industries are the heaviest consumers of China-clay in India at present. It is time for the miners and the capitalists to concentrate their energy and money to increase the production of China-clay or *Kaolin* by a systematic and methodical working of the deposits and make India self-sufficient by ousting the Cornish clay. The future development of the industry according to Dr. Crookshank of the Geological Survey of India depends upon the producers turning out a reliable clay suitable for the needs of the cotton industry by improving the present methods of *Kaolin* purification. "There is no reason why, with greater purification, much more Kaolin of textile quality should not be produced in India."

Chemicals and Colours

Chemicals form the basis of a number of industries and the absence of a strong and well-organized chemical industry is one of the important bottlenecks to our planned and rapid large-scale industrialization during the ensuing years. A balanced growth of agriculture and industry to raise the standard of living of the masses and the

provision for national defence require an early development of both acids and alkalis. The progress so far achieved in the manufacture of heavy chemicals falls far short of our minimum requirements for national regeneration in the years to come ; and the heavy imports of chemicals during normal years proves beyond doubt that there is a great scope for the internal development of the heavy chemicals industry. In the industrialized countries of the West the production of acids and alkalis is taken as the index of the industrial progress of a nation. While some progress has been achieved in the acid industry even before the war, the position regarding alkalis has been highly unsatisfactory.

Sulphuric acid feeds the large-scale industries and is the basic chemical for numerous industries connected with explosives, textiles, leather tanning, non-ferrous metallurgy, electroplating, alkalis and fine chemical industries. It is the hub of the progress of large-scale industries and the increasing use of ammonium sulphate as a fertilizer for augmenting agricultural production has increased its importance still more. While 70% of the total output of this acid in Russia is utilized in the fertilizer industry, in India out of a total output of 74,000 tons in 1943 only 20,000 tons were so used. Before the war there were 29 factories producing sulphuric acid, six of them producing for themselves, and the others for the market. The raw material viz., sulphur was imported from Sicily, Java and Japan. Labour did not play an important part in it though its corrosive nature led to 25% higher wages prevailing in this industry than elsewhere. The units of production were in the vicinity of highly industrialized areas and indigenous pyrites were not utilized fully in acid production. The maximum productive capacity of the country was not more than 85,000 tons and actually only 25,000 tons were produced annually on an average.

The war accelerated production of sulphuric acid on account of its special value for munitions and manufacture of essential war supplies, the industry, therefore, received ample patronage from the Government. The entry of Japan, into the war cut off supplies of sulphur and made the situation very critical and the indigenous sources had to be tapped to the maximum. In 1942, the defence requirements were over one lakh tons and considerable quantities were required for the production of nitric acid, bichromates, alum and copper sulphates of which the British Empire was in acute shortage. Therefore, new plants were set up and production was increased by 8000 tons annually by 1943. The Government had instituted control in 1942

to ensure regular and planned distribution to meet urgent needs and keep prices steady. The prewar excess capacity was also utilized fully and the production was pushed up to 93,000 tons. Attempts were also made to get four new plants from the U. S. A. to increase the production by another 12,000 tons annually. Compared to the prewar period the demand increased four times the growing demand for sulphuric acid by the sugar factories, the estates and other subsidiary chemical industries. The Kohi-Sultan Sulphur deposits of Baluchistan were rediscovered and some supplies were obtained therefrom. But crude mining methods meant inflated cost and the Baluchistan sulphur was priced five times the cost of wartime imported sulphur. These deposits cannot meet the national demand for more than 3 years. The war also stopped the import of Chilean nitrates but the indigenous potassium nitrates filled the gap. Still the gap between demand and supply bids fair to make India dependent on imported supply of sulphur in the post-war years. The demand for this acid is bound to increase in the ensuing years of rapid and planned industrialization.

It has been suggested that the quantity of the sulphuric acid at present used in the manufacture of nitric acid, bichromates and iron sulphates can be cut by about 66 2/3% and the surplus utilized for producing alum, magnesium sulphate and superphosphates. The Government have decided to increase the production of fertilizers for growing more food and large quantities of gypsum are available to manufacture ammonium sulphate in several parts of the country. Gypsum is found in Kabul, Punjab, N. W. F. P, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Rajputana, U. P., Madras, Sind, Kudah, and Kathiawar. 6½ million tons of gypsum are required to produce ammonium sulphate and since 4½ million tons are available, gypsum deposits may be profitably used in industries where sulphuric acid is urgently needed. Science graduates can easily be trained in the existing plants to cope with fresh developments. Unskilled labour not forming an important factor will not be a bottleneck. The Chamber process of manufacture is inefficient and costly and the contact type plants from the U. S. A. will have to be imported. The needs of the various provinces have been surveyed by experts and it has been suggested that one plant should be established in Ahmedabad, one in U. P., one in Salem in Madras and one more in U. P. Localization of sulphuric acid production is of great importance and since the Government aim at regional industrialization in future it is hoped that the postwar plan to increase the production of this all important acid will take into account the urgent needs of the greatly industrialized provinces.

Caustic soda, one of the most important alkalis, is the basis of many other industries. It is being used in the manufacture of soap, paper, bleaching, dyeing and printing of artistic textiles, in vegetable ghee, in paints, dyes, disinfectants, in many fine chemicals and in coffee plantations for spraying diseased coffee plants. Bleaching powder is indispensible for the textile industries and laundries for bleaching of textiles, in paper for bleaching of pulp and for the manufacture of organic chemicals like chloroform, disinfectants, germicides, etc. It is also of supreme importance in keeping clean and in hygienic condition roads, hospitals, railways, dairies, food plants and water works etc. No planned drive for the improvement of public health can be successful without a well-organized alkali industry. Most of the other industries have to use caustic soda and chlorine and even the development of acid industry depends upon adequate supplies of alkalis. The production of caustic soda like that of sulphuric acid and of power is a key industry essential to the economic and industrial development of the country.

As compared to consumption, the production of caustic soda in our country is however very low at present. In pre-war years the annual consumption was to the tune of 20,000 to 25,000 tons, but during the war the consumption more than doubled and reached about 50,000, to 55,000 tons annually. With the anticipated growth and development of industries in the post-war years the consumption would reach 1,20,000 to 1,50,000 tons per year. The growth of the nascent Rayon Industry (for every 3000 lbs. of rayon, about 2,000 lbs. of caustic soda are required) the projected vegetable ghee and soap industries and paper and pulp industries would substantially increase its demand. Against this, total production at present is about 10,000 tons and another 10,000 tons are being planned to be produced.. According to the *Indian Trade Bulletin*, leaving aside the cases of plants auxiliary to some paper factories the total annual production of caustic soda is about 600 tons electrolytic and an equal amount of caustrised casutic soda. The present annual production is therefore, about 12,600 tons as against the total consumption of 54,000 tons. There is thus a wide gap between demand and supply which is bridged by imports. During the last two years there has been intense activity to increase the production by setting up additional plants. Taking into account the three lease-lend plants shortly expected, the licences granted for the plants in Bombay and one in Mysore and the permission given to one of the manufacturers in the south to duplicate the capacity, the future estimated supply would be about 24,000 tons and this falls considerably short of our annual requirements.

The raw materials required for the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder are very few and all facilities for organizing production to meet the increased demand are available in many parts of the country. Salt, lime-stone, fuel, power and water are required for manufacturing them. With the expected development of hydroelectricity the industry will have natural advantages and the difficulties regarding storage, packing and transport are not insurmountable. In fact while the sulphuric acid industry depends upon imported sulphur, the raw materials for caustic soda are available here. Moreover, the indigenous manufacture of caustic soda has a considerable advantage over the foreign manufacturer in marketing. Soda being a heavy chemical, its transport from another country and incidental charges increase its landing cost; and the factory located amidst the consumers can supply the soda in the form in which it is mostly used, viz. 50% liquid solution. It saves the trouble and expense of solidifying and packing it in drums which must be opened by the consumer to obtain the solution by redissolving the solid. This process is both expensive and burdensome to the customer.

Before the war a few factories had been set up to manufacture caustic soda and bleaching powder, but the cheap imports and the absence of cheap electric power in the different areas having raw material and other natural advantages, prevented them from thriving. While the sulphuric acid industry was protected by tariffs against foreign competition, the caustic soda industry had to compete with duty free imports. This war, however, cut off these imports and afforded a golden opportunity to the producers of alkalis to set their house in order and build up a strong alkali industry by successful exploitation of the rich natural resources and advantages. The imports were curtailed during the war by 25,000 tons and the three production units, viz. the Alkali and Chemical Corporation, the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation and the Mithapur Works of the Tatas increased their capacity which had been estimated potentially at 75,000 tons per annum. A few paper and textile mills have made arrangements for production of small quantities of soda for their own use. Judging by the power and raw materials available there is a scope for about 4 or 5 more factories each with a capacity of 10,000 tons per annum to be allocated in different parts of India.

As regards *bleaching powder* our annual requirements are 11,000 tons and hardly 4,000 are being produced in the country; the gap being filled up by imports. Indigenous production of powder can also

be stepped up since the capacities of the Mettur and Tata Chemicals are 2,500 and 4,500 tons per annum respectively. The Rohtas have their own bleaching powder plant with a capacity of 1,250 tons. Given the necessary Government assistance, imports can be dispensed with and production increased to meet the increased demand in the post-war period of planned economy.

Chlorine, a by-product of electrolytic caustic soda, is used for the manufacture of bleaching powder and fine chemicals and organic solvents, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloral, ethyl chloride etc. Hydrochloric acid is manufactured by burning sulphur chlorine with hydrogen gas. Besides with surplus chlorine production, as a result of the expansion of the alkali industry, ferric chloride, zinc chloride, berium chloride and potassium chlorate can also be developed in the future. Liquid chlorine is very essential for water purification in big towns. Chlorine has also been used for disinfection and in sanitation besides textiles and a number of paper factories have their own arrangements for chlorine generation for pulp bleaching. The imports of chlorine both in the form of liquid and bleaching powder have been estimated at about 10,000 to 12,000 tons. But with the setting up of more paper and textile factories etc. the consumption would soon be doubled to about 20,000 to 25,000 tons. Moreover the demand for chlorine for preparation of organic chlorine compounds may be expected to consume an equal amount. Therefore the estimated chlorine consumption annually during the postwar years may be taken at about 45,000 to 50,000 tons. The indigenous manufacturer of chlorine has greater advantages than the caustic soda producer. The weight of the containers for transport of chlorine from foreign countries would generally be 1½ to 2 times the weight of their contents and it being an explosive material, the freight on it is specially high. Bleaching powder definitely deteriorates in transit.

As to *soda ash*, the annual consumption is estimated at 80,000 tons while the total production is hardly 56,000 tons, Common salt limestone, and ammonia being available in large quantities and at cheap prices, the gap of 24,000 tons can be easily made up by 2 or 3 more plants for the purpose.

Bichromate Industry

The war has also stimulated the development of bichromate manufacturing in our country. The pre-war consumption of bichromate was about 3,000 tons imported mostly from the U. K. Sodium

and potassium bichromates are used in Khaki dyeing, leather tanning, match industry etc. and the production of chemicals like chromium sulphate chromium acid, and chrome pigments. It is a basic and highly important branch of the chemical industry and requires Government and industrialists' support and patronage to become well-established. The war, by creating increased demand for khaki cloth and tanned leather, stepped up the consumption to 6000 tons. On account of several bottlenecks the imports from the U. K. declined during the war and supplies therefore were obtained from the U. S. A. The situation was rather unsatisfactory and, therefore, the Government tried to persuade the local industrialists to establish plants for manufacturing it in 1941-42. The Government of India promised to give adequate protection to this industry in the postwar period. Our country has many basic advantages for the establishment of this industry. Chrome ore is found in abundance in Mysore, C. I., Chaibasa and Baluchistan and soda ash, lime, sulphuric acid, fuel oil, coal are easily obtainable. Prior to the war the chrome ore used to be exported and then imported in manufactured form. Local skill was also available and Dr. N. R. Damle of the Bombay Industries Department was deputed by the Central Government to England and America to study the technical side of the industry for the benefit of the manufacturers here. We have plants for its manufacture at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. With the cessation of hostilities the imports have begun again and are causing anxiety to the local manufacturers. The A. I. B. M. Association therefore demanded protection and the Tariff Board in their recent deliberations have recommended it.

Dyes and Colours

Besides chemicals, dyes and colours are also required in large quantities by the Textile Industry and the manufacture of synthetic dyes and colours is closely related to the development of chemicals. Dyeing and Printing form an important section of the textiles and the future expansion of this section of the industry is, therefore, bound up with the supply of dyes and colours in adequate quantities and of good qualities. The war cut off the overseas supplies and the scarcity caused an upward surge in prices and control of the available supplies and their distribution through Government agency. The Government also encouraged the exploration of the possibilities of manufacturing dyes from the local resources available. Accordingly

the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research appointed the Dyestuff Exploratory Committee which in April 1941 approved a list of 51 dyes in a 15 Year Plan for the establishment of a dyestuff industry in India for manufacturing some common dyes in great demand from local raw materials at a cost of about Rs. 25 crores. The plan envisaged manufacture of all the dyes in substantial demand together with all the necessary intermediates. The close relation between the manufacture of dye-intermediaries and dyes and the preparation of every fine chemical and synthetic drug makes the dyestuff industry a basic industry, and this consideration together with the premier position of the textile industry led the Committee to recommend the manufacture of as wide a range of dyes as practicable and economically feasible. The minimum requirements of the Textile Industry for the production of primary, secondary and tertiary shades in greatest demand by the consumers and the export markets have visualized the possibilities of manufacturing 13 vat dyes, 1 sulphurized vat, 3 solubilized vat, 4 Naphtols, 8 Fast Bases and Salts, 9 direct dyes, 7 basic, 3 acid, 2 sulphur dyes, and 1 mordant colour within a period of 5 years after a brief period of preparation and also the manufacture of some intermediates. In addition to these 51 basic synthetic dyes to be manufactured in the first stage of the plan, the production of all the intermediates required for them was to be uudertaken within 10 years and finally the production of all the dyes in substantial demand in the country together with all the necessary intermediates was to be undertaken in the third stage within a period of 15 to 20 years.

The raw materials required for the manufacture of common dyes consist of *coal-tar raw materials* and *inorganic chemicals*. The first of these is dependent on the by-product 'coking' carried out for metallurgical purposes and for gas manufacture. If this is already carried out on a large scale to meet the demand, the production of coal-tar hydrocarbons can be increased by better recovery methods. In the absence of demand for metallurgical coke, carbonization of coal cannot be carried on merely for the recovery of coal-tar. Benzene, Toluene and Naphthalene are the three essentials of coal-tar raw materials of which the first two are available in quantities larger than the demand. The third, though inadequate, may be increased without difficulty. Besides about one third of the anthracene needed may be available and the remainder may be secured by using the Naphthalene route to Anthraquinone. Carbazole may be separated from the residues in the refining of crude Anthracene but Pyridine will have to be imported.

As to the inorganic chemicals, including mainly acids, alkalis, salts, compounds, metals, non-metals, oxides, gases etc., it is regretable that several of them are not produced in our country and those that are produced have already been allocated to other industries so that there is little or no surplus available for the dyestuff industry. In other countries the dyestuff industry has been able to get the inorganic chemicals from other industries. It will take a long time to make 80 or more inorganic chemicals at economic prices for the dyestuff industry, while the production of several chemicals in demand by other industries has been undertaken and will be undertaken in due course independent of the dyestuffs. After providing for the essential inorganic raw materials which cannot be imported, the dyestuff industry may go forward. The major inorganic heavy chemicals are being produced in our country but have more or less been allocated to existing industries and many of them not obtainable at favourable prices. Therefore the Dyestuff Exploratory Committee recommended that the dyestuff industry should manufacture heavy chemicals like sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, caustic soda and chlorine required by it in large quantities ; that a nitrogen fixation industry should be established early under Government auspices, if necessary, and the scale of production of synthetic ammonia should consider the requirements of the dyestuff industry, and that manufacture of intermediates and dyes should be carried on in one centralized factory manufacturing the whole series of dyes through all the stages, starting from coal-tar raw materials. The dyestuff industry should therefore be organized in cooperation with the large-scale producers of heavy chemicals. The ultimate success of the industry will depend upon the availability of coal-tar raw materials of requisite purity, heavy chemicals in adequate quantities and economic prices, plant, and the technical knowledge of the various complicated processes of manufacturing dyes. Hydro-electricity for power for manufacture of intermediates and other inorganic chemicals and for production of dyes is also essential. The dyestuff industry when developed, will form the basis of synthetic drugs based on coal-tar products and enable their production at economic rates comparable with those of Europe and America in normal times. In fact it is a key and basic industry.

CHAPTER XIII

POST WAR PLANNING OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Government of India set up in April 1945, 29 Panels to make recommendations to Government on the development of industries, both existing and new. The members of the Panels consisted of those who were prominently associated with the industry : the services of one or two experts were also made available to the "Panels" specially in tackling technical matters. The various Departments of the Government were instructed to supply all factual data required by them. Each Panel was given the target to be aimed at in the first five year period, and wherever possible the target to be reached within 15 years.

A general directive was issued to each Panel to report on the scope and extent of development ; in the case of new industries, it was stated that the information would consist of the nature and scope of the industry and of its importance to the country. In the case of existing industries, the information was to be more comprehensive and besides a general survey of the present condition of the industry would indicate the targets to be aimed at ; also whether the industry should be State-owned either on grounds of national interest or because private capital is unlikely to take it up ; the capital required for development ; the extent to which technical advice from abroad may be necessary ; the manner and the degree of co-operation with foreign firms both as regards capital and management ; 'the location of the industry ; the nature of assistance required from Government in the form of protective duties, bounties, research grant, expert advice, etc ; the control that Government should exercise in the case of private ownership ; whether the industry should cater for the export market and whether it should develop as in Japan on the cottage industry basis, and if so, to what extent.

For the Cotton Textile Industry no separate Panel was formed but the Textile Control Board itself was called upon to act as the Panel.

The following formed the personnel of some of the other Panels connected directly or indirectly with the Textile Industry.

Heavy Chemicals industries

Sir Shri Ram (Chairman), Mr. Kapilram Vakil, Dr. M. S. Patel, Messrs. Seshasayee, S. G. Shastry and P. R. Crerar (Members).

Electro-Chemical Industries :

Sir J. C. Ghosh (Chairman), Messrs. Kenneth Hall, Dr. M. S. Patel, Kapil Ram Vakil, Parker and Dr. B. K. Ram Prasad (Members).

Silk :

Mr. N. Rama Rao (Chairman), Messrs. R. Peychand, H. Pullman, Rutnam, and Bose (Members).

Coir, Rope and Cordage :

Mr. Karunakaran (Chairman), Messrs. W. G. Grant, M.L.A., and Rutnam, (Members).

Hosiery :

Sir H. G. Misra (Chairman), Messrs. H. R. Dande, A. K. Chowdhury, Fakhruddin, Firth and A. W. Tatlow (Members).

Ready made Clothing :

Mr. S. Jajodia (Chairman), Messrs. Khandke, Wachel Molla and Narendra Singh (Members).

Wool :

The Hon'ble Lala Ramsaran Das (Chairman) ; Messrs. Jivandas Bhawandas, W. R. Watt, S. Ratnam, J. C. Lal, and A. K. Watal (Members).

Industrial Plant and Machinery :

Mr. G. L. Mehta (Chairman), Messrs. K. K. Birla, S. L. Kirloskar, Brig. Cox, Malgaokar, P. F. S. Warran and Mr. Barraclough (Members).

Machine tools :

Sir Lakhmipati Misra (Chairman), Sir Dhunjisha Cooper, Mr. S. L. Kirloskar, Mr. J. Hodkinson, Dr. Seth, Mr. Latif, and K. B. A. G. Khan (Members).

Rayon and Artificial Silk :

Dr. Nazir Ahmad (Chairman), Mr. M. Subba Rao, Mr. N. P. Sinha, Mr. M. P. Bhargava and Mr. Gautam Sarabhai (Members).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY PANEL

The Cotton Textile Planning Committee for the expansion of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry consisted of the following members :—

Messrs. D. M. Khatau (Chairman), T. V. Baddeley, B. M. Bagri, Sakarlal Balabhai, B. W. Batchelor, Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, R. C. Jall, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar, Sir Shri Ram and Messrs. Krisknaraj M. D. Thackersay, J. Tinker, and Neville Wadia.

In May 1946, the Panel submitted their Report to the Government, making among other things, the following recommendations :—

"The expansion of India's present productive capacity of mill made cloth from 4,800 million yds. to 7,200 million yds. per annum is desirable but impracticable at present because of difficulty in securing the necessary machinery.

"An expansion of about 2.75 million spindles proposed as the immediate target will produce an additional 1,700 million yds. a year, consisting of 510 million yds. of fine, and 1,190 million yds. of coarse cloth.

"The production, together with handloom cloth, amounting to 1,500 million yds. will help to provide approximately 18 yds. per head per annum after allowing for exports of 10 per cent of the total Indian production.

"Planning must be on an all-India basis.

"In order to raise the general standard of living, it is necessary for industrial enterprise to be sited not in one or two selected areas but on a country-wide basis.

"The distribution of new plants and extensions of the existing plants should follow territorial divisions of India as defined in the Cotton Cloth (Movement) Control Order."

In their resolution on the Panel's report, the Government of India state that they are in substantial agreement with the Committee. The Resolution says "inter alia" :—

"The Government of India agree with the Committee that for the next few years it will not be possible to procure enough machinery to support an expansion of more than, 1,700 million yds. per annum of cloth. Like the Committee, the Government of India would have preferred a greater expansion, but on a consideration of the probable availability of textile machinery in the near future there is no alternative but to plan for the present on the basis of the target recommended by the Committee. The plan will in the present circumstances be an interim plan and it is the intention of the Government of India to review it when world economic conditions or other circumstances make a review desirable.

"The Committee recommended in essence that expansion should be distributed all over India. With this recommendation, the Govern-

ment of India are in entire agreement, and they have accepted with some minor modifications the detailed suggestions of the Committee for the allocation of new spindleage in the various zones. It is also proposed to allot some 1,30,000 spindles for the purpose of expansion of small mills in various states in the South Deficit Zone and in the Rajputana Deficit Zone.

"The Committee have taken the view that the amount of "free" yarn at present available from India's mill production is adequate for the needs of handloom weavers and other consumers of yarn. The Government of India, however, think it necessary to ensure increased supplies of yarn for handloom weavers and other consumers, and have to this end directed that at least 25 per cent of the new spindles installed shall be left uncovered by looms. Each British Indian Province and Indian State would of course be the best assessor of its own exact needs, and the Government of India propose therefore that the Provinces and States may, if so advised, reserve a larger spindleage for such purposes.

"The Committee have recommended a reduction in the duty on foreign cotton and a full rebate of import duty paid on cotton for the benefit of India's export trade. The Government of India do not consider that these measures are justified in the present non-competitive conditions of world trade ; but they will review the matter on the lines recommended by the Committee when competitive conditions return, in order that the Indian export trade may be enabled to compete in world markets on equal terms with other countries.

"The Committee recommended that the import of second hand productive machinery should be prohibited. Since it will be some years before India can produce enough cloth for her own requirements, the Government of India have not been able to accept this recommendation ; they will allow import licences for second-hand productive machinery for the present, if they are fully satisfied that the machinery in question will be serviceable for a reasonable period and suitable for economic production.

"The Committee have recommended that import of certain machinery should be permitted freely from any country in the world. Having regard to existing currency difficulties, the Government of India consider that import of plant from countries in respect of which they exist should be permitted only when there is reason to believe that the plant will be delivered appreciably earlier or will be considerably cheaper or better than if obtained from the sterling areas.

"The Committee have recommended that where the replacement of existing plant by new one is allowed, the replaced plant should be

scrapped. While the Government of India appreciate the force of the Committee's recommendation on this point, they cannot see their way, in the present conditions of cloth shortage, to accepting it in toto. But they will urge Provincial and State Governments the desirability of preventing the use by mills of inefficient and uneconomic plants.

"The Committee recommend that the Government of India should indicate to manufacturers that priority should be given to orders for expansion and new mills over orders for replacement of existing machinery. The Government of India accept this recommendation.

The Committee have pointed out in their Report that the present prices of textile machinery manufactured by firms in the United Kingdom are high. The Government of India agree that this is so, and they will endeavour to obtain a reduction in those prices."

To achieve the Panel's target of production, Government of India have allotted new units for the various Provinces and States. In regard to the distribution of the 125 new Cotton Textile Mills, proposed to be erected in India, a subsequent Government communique, has allocated mills and spindles as follows :—

Place.	No. of Mills.	No. of spindles.
Bombay	24 ..	.. 3,52,000
Madras	16 ..	.. 3,25,000
Bengal	12 ..	.. 2,64,000
United Provinces ..	15 ..	.. 4,37,000
Punjab	9 ..	.. 2,13,000
Bihar	6 ..	.. 1,51,000
C. P. and Berar ..	4 ..	.. 1,19,000
Orissa	3 ..	.. 75,000
Sind	4 ..	.. 1,00,000
Indian States ..	32 ..	.. 7,08,000

How this expansion will be distributed has been further amplified by the Government in the following manner :—

Zone.	Provinces and States.	Fine Spindles.	Coarse Spindles.
Bombay surplus area.	Bombay Presidency.	1,14,000	..
	Baroda.	38,000	..
	Nawanagar.	..	25,000
	Junagadh.	..	25,000
	Bhavnagar.	..	25,000
	Cambay.	19,000	..
Sind Zone.	Sind Province.	..	75,000
	Khairpur.	..	25,000
Punjab Zone.	Punjab Province.	1,14,000	3,23,000
	Delhi Province.	..	..
	N. W. F. P.		..
	Bahawalpur.	..	50,000
	Nabha.	..	25,000
	Kapurthala.	..	25,000
United Provinces Zone.	United Provinces.	1,14,000	1,50,000
	Benares State	..	25,000
Bihar Zone.	Bihar Province.	38,000	1,75,000
Bengal Zone.	Bengal Presidency.	1,25,000	2,00,000
	Assam Province.	1,00,000	(Coarse and fine mixed)
	Seraikala.	..	25,000
Orissa Zone.	Orissa Province.	19,000	1,00,000
	Mayurbhunj.	..	25,000
Central Provinces Zone.	Central Provinces.	76,000	75,000
	Rewa.	..	25,000
South Zone.	Madras Presidency.	1,52,000	2,00,000
	Hyderabad	19,000	50,000
	Mysore.	19,000	25,000
	Travancore.	..	50,000
	Cochin.	..	25,000
	Pudukottah.	..	25,000
Rajputana Zone.	Gwalior.	19,000	..
	Bharatpur.	..	25,000
	Bikaner.	..	25,000
	Dholpur.	..	25,000
	Alwar.	..	25,000
	Palanpur.	19,000	..

TOTAL :—	885,000	fine spindles.
	1,873,000	coarse spindles.
	100,000	for Assam, coarse and fine together.
	2,858,000	

As observed earlier, the recommendations of the Planning Committee included a production target of 8,000 million yds. to be reached in a period of five years from 1946. The exact increase in the output of mills suggested by the Committee was 1,700 million yds. And in order to achieve this increase an addition of 2.75 million spindles with a proportionate increase in looms, to the existing productive capacity was suggested. The Government, however, increased this figure by 238,000 to 2,988,000 spindles. This additional capacity was allocated by the Committee all over India on a basis which was accepted by the Government as equitable. Quotas were announced

to each Province and to such of the important Indian States as were favourably placed for the output of cotton textiles.

Of the contemplated additional productive capacity of 2,988,000 spindles, the total for all the British Indian Provinces was 2,250,000 spindles, the balance of 738,000 spindles being the quota for the Indian States. The share of the British Indian Provinces consisted of 1,298,000 coarse spindles and 852,000 fine count spindles, (which was exclusive of the quota for Assam which was allocated 100,000 spindles in fine and coarse). As against this, all the Provinces have taken up only 2,006,408 spindles. Of these 1,571,580 spindles are in respect of new mills and 434,828 spindles for expansion of the existing mills. There is a balance of 243,592 spindles for which the Provinces have yet to suggest the names of promoters. An interesting feature is that while quotas in respect of coarse count spindles have been readily taken up, there has not been the same amount of enthusiasm in respect of fine count spindles. Thus, of nearly 900,000 fine count spindles offered, only about 500,000 spindles have been taken up. In distinct contrast to this the actual allocation of coarse count spindleage is in the neighbourhood of 1,500,000 which compares with 1,300,000 spindles offered.

Another interesting feature revealed by the Government's list of details is the poor total number of looms applied for. If the spinning capacity of all the spindles allocated so far is to be absorbed in full by weaving there must be, at least, an addition of about 58,000 looms (calculated on the basis of one loom for every 45 fine spindles and one loom for every 32 coarse spindles). The Government of India in their resolution stated that, at least, 25 per cent of the spindles must have, at least, 43,500 looms to cover the spindleage allocated. As against this, only 14,262 looms or about one-third seems to have been allocated. Many fear that there will be a plethora of yarns in the country.

Of the allocation of looms, it was stated that Bengal, Orissa, Sind, Punjab, and Assam were given 2,850, 2,360, 1,500, 776 and 1,625 respectively while there was no allocation of looms to Bihar, and the United Provinces. Bombay Province has been allocated 1,111 looms of which Bombay city gets 328 and Ahmedabad 783, and the rest of the Province gets no looms. Central Provinces has been allocated in all 3,257 looms, of which 2,350 were for the new mills, and 907 to the existing ones for expansion.

In answer to a question by Sardar Mangal Singh in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari gave certain conflicting figures in regard to the new cotton mills proposed

to be erected in India. Surprisingly enough, wrote the *Commerce*, these figures do not agree either with the Central Government's statement to the Press issued only a week before, giving details of the actual allocation of spindleage to the various Provinces and the number of new mills, or with the quotas for all the Provinces and States as recommended by the Planning Committee for Textiles. The extent of this discrepancy will be clear from the following table :

Centre.	C. R. Statement.		Government's Press Note.		Quota allocated by Planning Committtee.
	No. of new Mills.	Spindle-age.	No. of New mills.	Spindle-age.	*Spindleage.
Bombay.	.. 24	.. 352,000	Nil	Nil	114,000
Madras.	.. 16	.. 325,000	24 ..	273,700	352,000
Bengal.	.. 12	.. 264,000	16 ..	210,372	325,000
U. P.	.. 15	.. 437,000	3 ..	75,000	264,000
Punjab.	.. 9	.. 151,000	7 ..	175,000	213,000
Bihar.	.. 6	.. 213,088	9 ..	229,000	437,000
C. P. & Berar.	.. 4	.. 119,000	6 ..	126,000	166,000
Orissa.	.. 3	.. 75,000	4 ..	119,000	119,000
Sind.	.. 4	.. 100,000	3	75,000	75,000
Indian States.	.. 32	.. 708,800	No details given		738,000
	125	.. 2,744,088			2,988,000

*Including for expansion of the existing mills into economic units.

Whereas no reference seems to have been made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to the allocation of spindles to Assam, the Press Note referred to above clearly stated that that Province had been allocated 100,000 spindles of which all but 25,000 spindles had been taken up by the Assam Government itself. In the case of the Punjab, besides the 229,000 spindles distributed over nine mills, 182,508 spindles have been, according to the Press Note, nationalized, meaning thereby that the Punjab Government has reserved them for the mills which it proposes to start on its own account. Be that as it may, if the figures given by the Hon'ble Member in the Assembly, assuming that he has been correctly reported, represent the latest position, it is inexplicable ; how there could, as there is actually in some cases, be a fall in the number of new mills over those indicated in the Press Note which preceded the Hon'ble Member's statement. Further more, in certain cases, Bombay and the U. P., for instance, the spindleage allocated to new mills alone is more than the quotas recommended by the Planning Committee, which include provision for expansion of the existing uneconomic units into economic units. In the case of Bombay, in particular, the Planning Committee's suggestion

was that there should be no new mills. The Press Note referred to above also indicated that no names had been recommended for erection of new mills. But Mr. Rajagopalachari's reported statement in the Central Assembly is in direct conflict with these facts.

The Thakersay Mission

In a recent press communique, the Government of India have declared : "Allocations of textile machinery for import under the Government of India textile expansion plan are now practically complete. The Government requested Provincial Governments to nominate promoters to take up the quotas of new spindles and looms made under the textile expansion plan.

"They have no reserve quotas to allot over and above the quotas allocated to the Provinces". The textile expansion plan is an interim plan covering three to five years. It is not intended to add to the spindleage provided for therein either by way of a second plan or otherwise, until there are improved prospects of securing textile machinery either through Indian manufacture or from abroad. For the purpose of exploring such prospects a Textile Machinery Delegation sponsored by the Government of India has left India to visit U. K., and the Continent.

Mr. Krishnaraj Thakersay, Leader of the Mission, before leaving India, stated that the Government of India was sponsoring a plan for installing in India a plant for the manufacture of textile machinery, the possibilities for which could be investigated by the Mission. He further said that orders for textile machinery worth Rs. 160 millions had already been placed by Indian Millowners with manufacturers in the U. K. and the Mission would try to speed up deliveries.

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARIES OF PANEL REPORTS

COTTON TEXTILES

In February, 1945, the Government of India appointed a Committee to prepare a plan for the development of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, and suggested to them that the aim should be to increase the productive capacity of the existing mill industry from 4,800 million yds. to 7,200 million yds. per annum of mill-made cloth. The principal decisions which have resulted from this Committee's appointment are set forth in the following paragraphs.

1. TARGET OF EXPANSION

The Committee agreed that the expansion of the mill industry proposed by the Government might, in principle, be desirable, but they considered it impracticable in the immediate post-war period owing to the impossibility of procuring the necessary textile machinery. They recommended, therefore, that for the present the aim should be to expand mill production by 1,700 million yds. per annum only (510 million yds. fine cloth and 1,190 million yds. coarse cloth) which would mean an increase of 2.75 million spindles (1.25 million for fine counts and 1.5 million for coarse counts). This has been accepted by Government as an interim target. The broad results are expected to be as follows :—

	Million Yds.
Existing production of mill-made cloth	4,800
Existing production of mill-made handloom cloth ..	1,500
Proposed increase in production of mill-made cloth ..	1,700
TOTAL ..	8,000
Less provision for export at 10 per cent of total production	800
Balance available for India	7,200

Assuming that the total population of India is about 400 million, the above production would provide approximately 18 yds. of cloth per head per annum.

2. Allocation of new Spindleage

The Committee made recommendations for the allocation of the new spindleage to different Territorial Zones on the principle that industrial enterprise must be distributed, as far as practicable, on a country-wide basis. The Government of India have accepted these recommendations subject to some minor modifications.

3. Handloom Industry

The only evidence regarding the quantities of cloth produced by handlooms in India is contained in the report of the Fact Finding Committee, (Handlooms and Mills) 1942, which puts pre-war production at 1,500 million yds. per annum. This production would require 333 million lbs. of yarn per annum. The surplus yarn produced annually at present by all existing mills is estimated to amount to 503 million lbs. The Committee considered that this surplus was quite sufficient to provide for the future requirements of the handloom industry as well as to meet the demand of other consumers. The Government of India were not, however, entirely satisfied on this point, and, therefore, in order to ensure increased supplies of yarn to handloom weavers and other consumers, they have directed that 25 per cent of the new spindles installed should be left uncovered by looms.

4. Tariff Policy

In order to encourage fine count spinning in India, the Committee recommended a reduction in the duty on foreign (long staple) cotton from two annas to half an anna per lb ; and in order to encourage the export trade, they recommended a full rebate of import duty paid on cotton. The Government of India did not consider these measures justified in the present non-competitive conditions of world trade, but have promised to review the matter when competitive conditions return.

5. Import of Textile Machinery

The Committee recommended (*i*) that the import of machinery for new plants and extensions of old plants in accordance with the approved allocation (*Vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) should be permitted freely from all countries,

(*ii*) that the import of second hand or reconditioned productive machinery should not be permitted,

(*iii*) that where import of productive machinery is permitted for replacement of *existing* plant, the replaced plant should be scrapped.

In view of the existing shortage of cloth and the probable inability of India to produce enough cloth for her own requirements for some years to come, the Government of India have not been able to accept the last recommendation. As regards the first recommendation the Government of India consider that import of machinery from countries whose currencies are scarce, should only be permitted where there is reason to suppose that the machines will be appreciably better or cheaper or will be delivered appreciably earlier than if obtained from the sterling areas.

WOOLLEN TEXTILES

1. Present position of the Industry

At the outbreak of World War II (1939-45) there were 15 woollen mills in India and total capital invested at the end of 1939 was somewhere between three to four crores of rupees. The worsted industry depends mainly on imported wool as most Indian wools are unsuited for worsted process. Imported Merino is also required for fine quality woollens. The mills produce chiefly surges, shirtings, drab mixture flannels and over-coatings. The following table gives a rough idea of the existing capacity of the mill industry :—

Woollen spindles	..	..	50,000
Worsted spindles	..	..	37,500
Powerlooms	..	..	2,300
Handlooms in mills	..	..	500

2. Target of Expansion

The attached table gives in a summarized form the average annual imports and indigenous manufacture of woollen goods during 1936-39 and an estimate of India's requirements during the first five years of the post-war period. It will be seen that the Panel expect an overall increase in consumption of about 60% over the pre-war consumption. In their opinion the target figures of production given in the table can easily be met by existing plants and by new plants already licensed so far as heavier fabrics are concerned. They accordingly recommend that no further licenses to new parties for imports of woollen/worsted machinery should be issued during the first post-war quinquennium, and that new licences should hereafter be confined to existing woollen mills seeking to rehabilitate or balance their plant or to substitute fine count spinning for existing heavy counts.

3. Location

The Panel are of opinion that the location of the existing woollen mills and of the proposed (Vide Table II attached) new ones for which capital issues have been sanctioned is quite rational and no fault can be found with it.

4. Organization and Government assistance

The Panel have made the following recommendations regarding the organization of the industry and the assistance to be given to it by Government :—

(*i*) The industry should continue to be run under private ownership as at present.

(*ii*) In the abnormal conditions created by World War II, the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers of India and the Textile Manufacturers of India and the Textile Manufacturers Association, Amritsar, which came into being during the period of hostilities, played an important part in furthering the cause of lac woollen industry in the country. Their continuance in the post-war period is therefore, strongly recommended and the mills are advised to group themselves into one or the other of the two Federations

(*iii*) Steps should be taken to establish a woollen Textile Research Institute.

(*iv*) Arrangements should be made for training woollen technicians in India and abroad in accordance with a programme drawn by the Panel.

(*v*) A Woollen Development Section should be started as part of the Industries Department.

(*vi*) As the Indian Woollen Industry will need help and protection from Government for a long time to come, raw wool and tops should be exempted from customs as at present, and similar exemption should be granted on artificial fibres used for blending with wool.

(*vii*) Woollen machinery should also be exempted from the payment of import duty.

5. Other recommendations—The Cottage Woollen Industry

The Cottage Woollen Industry in India is a fairly important one and deserves to be preserved in the post-war period. At the outbreak of the war there were approximately 100,000 handlooms in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Jammu, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Mysore State, but their range of production was limited. For the development of the cottage industry the Panel has recommend-

ed that the organizational aspect should receive vigorous attention and that a Demonstration Centre equipped with 'H.F.' plant for producing high quality woollen textiles should be established at Delhi.

6. The Indian Carpet Industry

With a view to reducing the cost of Indian carpets and thus popularizing them in foreign markets the manufacture of machine-made carpets should be encouraged and to this end, facilities given for the import of machinery from Germany and U. S. A.

7. The recommendations made by the Panel are at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

Statement showing the average annual imports and indigenous manufacture of woollen goods and an estimate of India's requirements during the first post-war quinqueanium.

Table I

a—Imports
b—Indian Production.
1936/1939

Item		Average pre-war consumption (i.e. pre-war import+Indian production lbs.)	Estimated Indian requirement during the first 5 post-war years lb.
Woollen Knitted Apparel	a	269,000	2,200,000
	b	950,000	
		1,219,000	
Woollen Worsted Piecegoods	a	2,153,000	5,500,000
	b	1,347,500	
		3,500,500	
Mixture Piecegoods	a	1,413,000	2,500,000
	b	74,500	
		1,487,500	
Blankets and Rugs	a	3,635,000	9,400,000
	b	2,137,000	
		5,772,000	

Worsted Yarn for Weaving	a	1,617,000	3,000,000
	b	59,000	
		1,676,000	
Knitting Wools and Hosiery yarns.	a	1,169,000	2,600,000
	b	430,000	
		1,509,000	

(a—Imports ; b—Indian Production. 1936/1939)

ITEM		Average pre-war consumption (i.e. pre-war import+Indian production lbs.)	Estimated Indian requirement during the first 5 post-war year lb.
Shawls and Lohis	a	nil	1,000,000
	b	672,500	
		672,500	
Carpet Yarns (woollen yarns for carpets and Blankets.	a	nil	3,000,000
	b	1,856,000	
		1,856,000	
Mechanical Cloth	a	144,000	300,000
	b	67,000	
		211,000	
Other goods	a	700,000	1,000,000
	b	334,000	
		1,034,000	

TABLE II

Existing Mills.		New Mills for which Capital issues have been sanctioned.
Kanpur	2	Benares State
Dhariwal	1	Baroda
Bombay	6	Bombay
Baroda	1	Rampur
Bangalore	2	Bihar
Amritsar	4	Kashmir

Srinagar	1	Chheharta Khasa Amritsar Panipat Multan	Punjab
Mirzapur	1	Jaipur	
Allahabad	1	Calcutta Mirzapur Ahmedabad	

THE SILK INDUSTRY

1. Scope of the Report

The Panel has considered in detail the problem of the silk industry and has submitted its recommendations for the first quinquennium. The Panel has also outlined the expansion of the industry during the second and third five-year periods. The enquiry has been confined to sericulture proper and has not dealt with the non-domesticated silk-worms.

2. Present Position

The sericulture industry consists of two well-defined sections—(1) the production of cocoons and (2) the production of raw silk including the utilization of the by-products,—the first of which is essentially a cottage industry and the second partly a factory industry. The pre-war figure of consumption was 10 million lbs. of silk and silk products per year as against an indigenous production of 1¼ million lbs. During the war, owing to the urgent need of the United Nations for high quality silk, Government specially stimulated the development of filatures and this gave sericulture an impetus such as it had never had before. This rise in price of silk gave added impetus to the industry. The impulse is now exhausted and it is essential that the industry which is also an essential national asset should be safeguarded against collapse.

3. Target of Expansion

The target recommended for the first quinquennium is consolidation and retention of the present position of the industry. In the second and third five-year periods, the industry should be expanded. At the end of fifteen years, production is expected to reach about 4 million lbs. of silk which would still leave a deficit of 11 million lbs. which would have to be imported, on the assumption that the demand will have increased by then to 15 millions lbs.

4. Measures for Consolidation of Present Position

The following are the measures proposed for the consolidation of the present position :—

Improvement of mulberry Cultivation

The provinces should prepare five-year plans for development of the industry which should include the establishment of mulberry farms for experimental purposes.

Adequate supply of disease-free seed

The total requirement of seed would be about 13 crores of layings requiring about 300 fully-equipped grainages. Special seed cocoon areas should be organized for the efficient functioning of grainages. The seed organization must be effectively controlled by Government.

Control of silkworm diseases

Legislation for control of silk worm diseases on the lines of that in force in the Mysore State be enacted.

Improvement of rearing, Reeling, Organization and Marketing

Rearing should be supervised by an itinerant staff of trained men and sericultural co-operative societies should be formed for the purpose of avoiding wastage of effort in the earlier stages of rearing. Reeling by the primitive method of "charkhas" should more and more be replaced by filatures.

Development of the Spun-silk Industry

The following measures are recommended :—

(*i*) For the purpose of spun-silk industry, India may be divided into two zones, north and south, and there may be put one spun-silk mill for each area dealing with all the waste produced in it. These mills should purchase all the silk waste in their respective areas at a fair price.

(*ii*) Exports of silk waste from India should be prohibited.

(*iii*) The spun silk mills should be afforded all necessary priorities and facilities for manufacture and transport of machinery to expand their operation sufficiently to cope with their responsibility ; and should be regarded as sole agents for the export of Indian silk waste and permitted to export only unutilized surplus.

Organization and inter-Provincial and States' Co-Operation

All branches of the industry should be organized and co-ordinated into a well-knit whole. There should be regional silk associations

enjoying the support of the administrations and federated in an all-India organization.

5. Location

The industry is at present located in Mysore, Bengal, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir. The Panel has not made any recommendations regarding location as the first five-year plan confines itself primarily to the consolidation of the existing industry.

6. Panel's Recommendations

The Panel have made the following recommendations regarding Government assistance and control :—

(*i*) *Central Silk Board* :—A central Silk Board, which should be statutory body, representing all Sericultural Provinces and States, should be set up to bring together the knowledge and interests of all silk-producing parts of the country in order to implement the policy of the Government regarding the industry.

(*ii*) *Research* :—There should be a well-equipped research institute for each sericultural Region and a Central Institute for the whole of India where the results of research in the regions would be co-ordinated.

(*iii*) *Technical Assistance* :—There is already much knowledge and experience available in India and no foreign assistance is necessary except for specific purposes which will have to be decided by the Central Silk Board.

(*iv*) *Standardization of products* :—Every producing State or Province should set up one or more Conditioning Houses for issuing certificates of quality and standard, and to deal with silk imports, there must be at each port of the entry a Conditioning House run by the Central Government. An All-India Inspector of all Conditioning Houses should be appointed.

(*v*) *Decontrol of prices* :—As silk is an article of luxury, the prices should be decontrolled without delay.

(*vi*) *Foreign Raw silk entering as war reparations* :—As the effect of releasing Japanese reparation silk in the market at a very low cost price would be disastrous to the indigenous industry, it should only be released in the market at the prevailing price.

7. Government have not yet passed orders on the Report.

ARTIFICIAL SILK AND RAYON INDUSTRY

1. Consumption

India's consumption of rayon rose from negligible quantities in 1923 to 60-70 tons per day immediately before the war. There was no indigenous production, and the bulk of the imports of rayon, which in 1939-40 amounted in value to Rs 459 lakhs, came from Japan. A steady increase in consumption is to be expected in the coming years owing to increase in population and a rising standard of living.

2. Target of Expansion

The Panel has recommended the establishment of the rayon industry in India, where almost all the raw materials required for the manufacture are, or can be, made available in abundance. There is room in their opinion, for 6 or 7 factories immediately (each with a productive capacity of 10 tons per day), and for 4-5 more later. At least one factory should be for the manufacture of acetate rayon and the rest for viscose rayon. Capital goods worth about Rs. 10 crores will be required for these seven factories.

3. Location of Factories

The rayon factories should be evenly distributed throughout the country with due regard for such essential factors as proximity of raw materials, market for finished products, power, facilities for disposal of effluent, communications etc. The Panel consider certain localities in Bombay, C. P., the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Travancore, Rewa and Tehri-Garhwal (or British Garhwal in the U. P.) suitable for the erection of rayon factories.

4. Nature of Government Assistance Required

The Panel consider that the rayon industry should be under private ownership and control; but they recongnize that for its successful establishment in India, considerable Government assistance and initiative will be required. In regard to this they have made a number of important recommendations :—

(*i*) Cellulose is the main raw material required for the manufacture of rayon and India is rich in cellulose bearing materials—cotton, bamboo, wood, *bagasse*, hemp, reeds, etc. But extensive research and working out of technical details will be required before pulp of standardized quality and suitable for rayon manufacture can be prepared from these indigenous raw materials. The Panel has,

therefore, recommended that in the initial stages imported wood-pulp should be used for rayon manufacture, but that at the same time the use of indigenous raw materials should be developed and encouraged. This will entail research work on bamboo and bagasse and organization of the production of cotton linters. The Panel recommend in this connection ;

(a) that an immediate survey be made through the Inspector-General of Forests of all cellulosic raw materials in the country,

(b) that Government should set up a semi-commercial pilot plant of a capacity of about 400 lbs. per day for preparing pulp and about 100 lbs. per day for spinning yarn. This plant will materially assist in the solution of technical problems connected with the establishment of the industry, and

(c) that two cellulose Research Institutes should be established, one concentrating on the manufacture of different kinds of pulp, and the other on the utilization of these pulps in various consuming industries.

(*ii*) If sufficient private capital is not forthcoming to establish the rayon industry, Government should help by subscribing a certain percentage.

(*iii*) Government should promise to give adequate protection to the industry in the form of protective duties, bounties, a subsidy, or any other means.

(*iv*) Import duty on sulphite wood-pulp, which may initially be used for rayon manufacture, should be remitted and duties on chemicals used for rayon manufacture reduced. The industry should also be relieved of import duties on machinery, until prices come down to a reasonable level.

(*v*) The Government of India should send 12 young Indians (6 chemists and 6 engineers) abroad every year for specialized training in rayon manufacture.

5. Other Important recommendations

(*a*) In view of the large quantities of chemicals needed in the manufacture of rayon, the Panel have stressed the importance of close co-ordination of their recommendations with those of the Heavy Chemicals Panel.

(*b*) The Panel have also emphasized that foreign co-operation in technical matters will be essential in the initial stages.

6. Orders of Government

Government have decided that it is not necessary to lay down any targets of production or to indicate or restrict the location of new

units. As regards the other recommendations of the Panel, no orders have yet been passed.

THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY

1. Present position

The hosiery industry has been in existence in India for the last fifty years. The main centres of manufacture are in the Provinces of Bengal, Punjab, U. P., Bombay and Madras. The industry is also growing in some Indian States, e.g., Mysore, Indore and Gwalior. The units vary considerably—some are large-size factories, some are on a cottage industry basis.

Different branches of the industry may be distinguished according as cotton, wool, silk or rayon (artificial silk) is used as yarn for the manufacture of knitted goods. The cotton hosiery branch is the most important and accounts for over 85% of the total consumption of yarn by the industry. Most of the woollen, silk and rayon yarn used to be imported from Japan.

2. Production target

Figures of present production have not been given, but before the war, production was quite insufficient to meet the demands of the internal market and hosiery goods of all classes were imported. The Panel consider that the internal demand is bound to increase, not to mention the possibility of developing an export trade. They recommend the following annual production targets during the first five post-war years.

Type of garment	Annual production target at the end of 1951	Quantity of yarn required
(1) Underwear	600 million pieces (including 200 million pieces for export).	150 million lbs. At the rate of about 4 oz. per garment.
(2) Outerwear including neckwear, headwear etc.	100 million pieces (including 33 million pieces for export).	37½ million lbs. At the rate of 6 ozs. per garment.
(3) Footwear including socks, stokings etc.	50 million pairs (including 17 million pairs for export).	4 million lbs. At the rate of about 1 lb. per doz. pairs.

The Panel anticipate that this production would be divided between cotton, woollen and rayon hosiery as follows :

Type of garment	Anticipated % of cotton hosiery	Anticipated % of woollen hosiery	Anticipated % of rayon and staple fibre hosiery (including silk)
1. Underwear	80	10	10
2. Outerwear	60	40	..
3. Footwear	70	20	10

In order to achieve this production target the Panel estimate that over 15,000 knitting machines will have to be imported and that altogether capital goods worth Rs. 10 crores will be required during the quinquennium.

3. Location

The Panel are of the opinion that besides the general principles laid down in the industrial policy of the Government, no other factors should govern the future location of hosiery factories in India, and they make no specific recommendation in this regard.

4. Recommendations regarding the extent of Government Control

The industry should be run entirely by private enterprise. The necessary private capital will be forthcoming in the Panel's opinion for the projected expansion. There should be no Government controls except those which may form part of the general industrial policy of the Government.

5. Nature of Government Assistance required

The industry should be assisted in the following ways :—

(*a*) *Protection :* The present rate of tariff granted should be continued.

(*b*) *Establishment of needle manufacturing factories :* Early steps should be taken to establish factories for the manufacture of hosiery needles in this country. The possibility of manufacturing knitting machines in India should be explored.

(*c*) *Research :* A separate research section should be attached to the Cotton Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay, for tackling research problems. The Government should sanction an adequate grant for this purpose and provide for active co-ordination between the industry and proposed research section.

(*d*) *Help for developing export trade :* The Panel think that with the elimination of Japan there are bright prospects of developing an export trade of which advantage should be taken. Government should provide facilities by reduction of railway freights.

6. Miscellaneous Recommendations

The Panel have also made the following miscellaneous recommendations :—

(*a*) *Supply of yarns:* Government should keep constantly in view the needs of the hosiery industry when allocating spinning plants both for cotton yarn or worsted yarns.

(*b*) *Development on cottage industry basis :* When Government electrification plans mature and power is available in the villages at cheap rates, the industry should be developed on a cottage industry basis.

(*c*) *Industrial Association :* Hosiery manufacturers should form themselves into an association for the development of the industry, particularly with regard to fixing specifications and grades of products both for internal and export markets. The Panel do not favour a *cartel* for the industry.

7. Government Orders

Government have decided that it is not necessary to lay down targets of production or to indicate or restrict the location of new units. Orders on the remaining recommendations have not yet been passed.

COIR, ROPE CORDAGE AND OTHER FIBRE INDUSTRIES

1. The Coir Industry—Preliminary Remarks

The coir industry depends on the cultivation and production of coconuts and hence it is mainly confined to South India.

2. Pre-war production and Post-war targets

The relevent figures (which are only estimates) relating to coir manufactured and unmanufactured, are given below :—

Province or State.	Acres in 000's of acres.	Pre-war production (tons)	Post-war targets (tons)
Madras ..	606	25,038	1,00,000
Travancore ..	585	80,000	1,00,000
Cochin ..	67	17,000	19,000
Mysore ..	170	*	2,100
Bombay ..	29	63	7,500
Bengal ..	31	225	225
Orissa ..	30	*	*

*not available.

The Panel are of opinion that Bombay and Bengal should aim at attaining self-sufficiency, while Travancore, Cochin and Malabar should try to find export markets for their products. With full utilization of available raw materials, improvement in communications and introduction of improved chemical and mechanical methods of retting, the post-war targets can in their opinion be achieved. They recommend that the cottage characteristics of the industry should not be disturbed and thus disrupt village economy. Introduction of some cheap and easy machinery worked by manual labour is advocated.

3. Marketing of coir products

The existence of a multiplicity of middlemen should be done away with by organizing Co-operative Societies.

As regards foreign markets, a set-back was experienced during the war, but as cheap floor coverings, such as China grassmats, are not available, there is a great demand for coir mats and mattings in U. S. A., Canada and almost all the European countries. Coir yarn is also in demand. With conditions returning to normal, the present demand may not last, but steps should be taken to expand our markets, preferably for the manufactured goods. This should be kept as an objective in the post-war policy for the coir industry.

4. The future position of the Coir Industry

The Panel for various reasons think that competition from Ceylon and preference for jute floor-coverings, or other cheap floor-coverings will not affect the Indian Coir Industry in the near future. Regarding hemp, Javan sisal etc. the Panel are of opinion that only East African Sisal will be a factor in the world's supply of hard fibres, and this only after a number of years. This being the case, the cultivation of industrial plants (such as East African Sisal) on a large commercial scale with the aid of up-to-date machinery should engage the serious attention of the various Governments. Research should also be directed to the manufacture of synthetic fibres on a commercial scale and improvement in machinery and methods of manufacture.

5. Government Assistance

The coir industry is fundamentally a cottage industry and there is no need for nationalization or the provision of the capital by the State. Some assistance from Government is, however, required in regard to research, the development of marketing on a co-operative basis, legislation for establishment of licensed warehouses, and improvement of communications.

6. Rope and other Fibre Industry

The panel have not made any recommendation whatsoever.

7. Government Orders

Government have not yet passed any orders on this report.

THE READYMADE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

1. Present Position

At the outbreak of World War II India had scarcely developed a Readymade Clothing Industry. There were two small factories owned by Railways to meet their own requirements and there were a few firms in large cities producing readymade garments on machines, but generally speaking the industry did not cater for the civilian population. However, World War II produced as many as 9 clothing factories and three parachute factories to meet army requirements. In December, 1944, these concerns employed over 14,100 skilled labourers, 2,300 semi-skilled labourers, 11,300 unskilled labourers, and in addition more than 200,000 workers were employed by contractors throughout the country. Compared with the normal peacetime output of 9,000,000 readymade garments, the output in 1942-43 was about 100 million garments. With the cessation of hostilities there has been a considerable drop in demand for military clothing and unless measures to switch over to peacetime requirements are kept in readyness there will be unemployment, besides loss of energy and labour expended in organizing the industry to its present pitch. An additional reason for having this industry is the fact that at least 5 to 10 per cent saving in cloth can be effected when the cloth is cut on a mass scale by modern methods.

2. Post-war target

The Panel recommend that five readymade clothing factories should be established during the first five post-war years. Each factory should have a minimum production capacity of 10,800 garments per day and they should increase their production annually by 25 per cent.

3. Location

These factories can, with advantage, be located at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Amritsar. As the Industry already exists at these places, technical personnel will be readily available. Moreover these places are important textile producing centres.

4, Raw materials machinery

Cloth is the chief raw material and the five proposed factories will consume on an average about 4 million yds. of cloth per month. Modern machinery should be imported. Capital goods worth about Rs. 35 lakhs will be required in the first five post-war years.

Organization

The industry can be left entirely to private enterprise. No foreign co-operation in the form of capital or management is necessary.

Government assistance and control

The Panel made the following recommendations regarding Government assistance and control :—

1. There should be Government control over marketing and distribution of products, supply of materials, designs and specifications, prices and wages.

2. Government should appoint a special officer with high technical establishment under him to study the problems of the industry and run one of the Ordnance Clothing Factories, which are to be closed down, as a model institution. A small advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the trade should be constituted to guide the work of the above organization.

3. The Industry does not need protection but concessional railway freights may be allowed for transport of cloth required for the industry.

4. Provincial Governments should provide all facilities such as supply of electric power at concessional rates, acquisition of land, registration of companies, etc., to prospective industrialists who wish to start the industry.

5. Government should arrange to allocate the required quota of cloth to this industry.

6. At least 12 young Indians should be sent abroad every year by Government for advanced technical training in the different branches of this industry. Training of lower technical personnel such as tailors, supervisors, etc., should be done at the proposed Government Polytechnics which are to be established in the country.

Export

The question of export should be taken up later when the present acute shortage of textiles has eased. In the event of India exporting textiles at all, Government should insist that these should be, so far as possible, in the form of readymade garments.

No action has yet been taken on the report.

APPENDIX

NOTE

While the information in this publication has been obtained mostly from official and authentic sources and has been thoroughly checked, no responsibility is assumed for loss or damage resulting from any errors or inaccuracies which may occur.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU NOW AVAILABLE

1. SILK INDUSTRY ANNUAL, 1947—(2nd Edition)	Rs. 3/-
2. CATTLE WEALTH OF INDIA—(2nd Edition)	Rs. 5/-
3. HAND-BOOK OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE 1947	Rs. 3/-
4. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & THEIR PLACE IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY	8 annas
5. A PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN INDIA—(2nd Edition)	Rs. 2/-
6. ESSENTIALS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—(Revised Edition)	Rs. 3/-
7. UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES ANNUAL	Rs. 10/-
8. CENTRAL & PROVINCIAL FINANCES : NEED FOR RE-ADJUSTMENT	8 annas
9. LOCAL TAXES & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	4 annas

THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

P. O. Box No. 45

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Kanpur, (U. P.)

Agricultural Production—Area and yield

(A) British India (excluding Burma)

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44	1945-46
Cotton								
Area (000) acres	16,150	17,061	16,188	12,790	14,862	14,084	11,751	14,480
Yield (000 bales*)	2,837	3,738	3,755	2,911	4,186	4,140	3,328	3,438
Yield per acre (lb.)	70	88	93	91	113	118	113	..
Jute								
Area (000 acres)	1,505	3,079	3,381	2,491	2,847	2,104	2,030	..
Yield (000 bales*)	3,974	8,861	10,258	7,941	8,559	5,383	5,425	..
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1,056	1,151	1,214	1,275	1,203	1,023	1,031	..
Area under Improved Crops.								
Cotton (000 acres)	1,116	3,006	3,829	3,188	4,864	Not available.		
Jute (000 acres)	57	300	1,144	1,003	1,314	Not available.		

(B) Indian States

Description	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
Cotton						
Area (000 acres)	9,388	10,547	9,361	9,897	9,227	8,669
Yield (000 bales*)	2,280	1,971	1,707	2,048	1,940	1,744
Yield per acre (lbs.)	97	75	73	83	84	80
Area and Yield of Principal Crops						
Jute						
Area (000 acres)	36	34	26	42	56	30
Yield (000 bales*)	79	77	46	97	77	54
Yield per acre (lbs.)	878	906	708	924	550	720
Area under Improved Crops						
Cotton (000 acres)	Not available	128	276	210	Not available.	
Jute (000 acres)	,,	Not available			,,	

* 1 bale = 400 lbs.

Estimated Acreage of Indian Cotton

Year	All India	U. P.
1934-35	23,515,000	715,000
1935-36	25,444,000	596,000
1936-37	24,759,000	700,000
1937-38	25,746,000	595,000
1938-39	23,490,000	665,000
1939-40	21,580,000	496,000
1940-41	23,311,000	402,000
1941-42	24,151,000	439,000
1942-43	19,203,000	317,000
1943-44	2,039,000	37,000

Estimated yield of Indian Cotton

(*Bales of* 400 lbs.)

1934-35	4,764,000	194,000
1935-36	5,867,000	195,000
1936-37	6,234,000	175,000
1937-38	5,722,000	200,000
1938-39	5,051,000	181,000
1939-40	4,909,000	150,000
1940-41	6,080,000	150,000
1941-42	6,223,000	107,000
1942-43	4,702,000	93,000
1943-44	5,094,000	112,000

Yield per acre of Indian Cotton

(*in pounds*)

1934-35	82	109
1935-36	92	132
1936-37	101	101
1937-38	89	135
1938-39	86	110
1939-40	92	121
1940-41	101	146
1941-42	103	98
1942-43	98	116
1943-44	100	120

Yarn Production

(*in pounds*)

1934-35	99,73,96,589	9,97,01,307
1935-36	105,56,15,683	10,80,20,179
1936-37	105,06,36,071	11,50,02,739
1937-38	116,07,15,937	10,73,99,774
1938-39	130,32,45,902	11,77,03,838
1939-40	132,48,73,374	12,46,99,731
1940-41	134,91,55,791	13,41,35,686
1941-42	157,71,77,579	15,39,44,049
1942-43	153,37,95,865	15,80,12,370
1943-44	168,04,62,582	15,40,15,387

Details of Yarn Production (in counts) '000 omitted

(*in pounds*)

	1942-43		1943-44	
	All India	U. P.	All India	U. P.
1-10	1,66,573	22,384	162,805	22,227
11-20	8,17,664	91,847	869,418	83,142
21-30	3,15,557	32,734	373,466	37,376
31-40	1,49,509	6,543	169,993	7,164
Above 40	65,923	71	85,392	109
Waste etc.	18,510	4,433	19,388	3,997
Total	15,33,796	158,012	1,680,463	154,015

Cloth Production in India ('000 omitted)

	All India		United Provinces	
	lbs.	Yards	lbs.	Yards
1934-35	736,199	33,97,456	54,336	209,755
1935-36	761,074	35,71,371	53,740	204,360.
1936-37	781,814	35,71,987	62,922	236,981
1937-38	864,205	40,84,276	63,382	244,181
1938-39	920,476	42,69,269	61,609	238,802
1939-40	877,812	40,12,529	70,243	271,790
1940-41	981,403	42,69,475	82,081	286,077
1941-42	10,93,358	44,93,613	88,224	292,983
1942-43	10,62,057	41,09,337	94,666	309,040
1943-44	11,92,678	48,70,687	91,080	324,212

Consumption of Indian Cotton in the various Provinces of British India and Indian States during the last 6 years

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act).
(Figures in thousand bales of 400 lbs.).

Years	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
British India :						
Bombay Island	750	634	982	1,058	1,271	1,199
Ahmedabad	346	305	341	415	365	429
Bombay Presidency	1,316	1,172	1,579	1,764	1,939	1,907
Madras Presidency	470	507	526	594	647	597
United Provinces	356	349	381	427	437	414
C. P. & Berar	165	143	154	179	174	148
Bengal	85	101	135	126	136	138
Punjab and Delhi	124	165	172	180	182	183
Rest of British India	..	45	47	65	59	52
Total of British India	2,562	2,483	2,995	3,325	3,575	3,438
Total of Indian States	558	557	622	690	731	678
Total for India	3,120	3,040	3,617	4,025	4,306	4,116

Cotton Consumption by Mills

Zones & free Areas	Indian Cotton				Foreign Cotton			
	Consumption during season		End-Season stock		Consumption During season		End-Season stock.	
	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45
West Zone								
Bombay Island	11,54,817	12,48,213	4,50,372	3,68,265	2,17,315	2,40,354	1,27,755	82,788
Ahmedabad	3,90,307	4,05,674	1,91,000	1,83,658	2,24,863	2,30,297	96,632	1,14,019
Remainder	7,40,857	7,74,870	3,56,455	3,39,129	71,370	70,210	26,916	28,097
Total West Zone	22,85,981	24,28,757	9,97,827	8,91,052	5,13,548	5,40,861	2,51,003	2,24,904
North Zone								
Delhi	90,920	96,316	61,512	49,029	5,919	5,179	3,407	4,900
Cawnpore	3,05,121	3,36,849	1,73,699	1,79,210	610	270	1,550	197
Calcutta	74,393	86,158	40,281	36,565	4,461	4,298	2,491	2,120
Remainder	2,15,748	2,39,671	98,598	1,05,462	21,557	21,680	12,406	8,851
Total North Zone	6,86,182	7,58,994	3,74,090	3,70,266	32,547	31,427	19,854	16,068
South Zone	6,83,463	7,22,852	3,08,995	2,87,445	56,115	68,114	23,986	31,866
Central Free Zone	2,35,055	2,61,038	1,04,810	1,12,508	2,440	2,820	3,720	754
Northern Free Zone	67,843	73,133	38,318	27,759	..	..	..	..
Total—All India	39,58,524	42,44,774	18,24,040	16,89,030	6,04,650	6,43,222	2,98,863	2,73,592

Note :— The above figures are in bales of 400 lbs. gross.

Spindles and Looms of Indian Mills by Provinces & States

Provinces & States	1939		1943	
	Spindles	Looms	Spindles	Looms
Bombay Island	2,850,774	67,235	2,831,328	66,269
Bombay Province other than the Island of Bombay including Sind	3,165,523	73,705	3,058,163	69,939
Total	6,016,297	140,940	5,889,491	136,208
Rajputana	88,524	2,134	116,174	2,715
Berar	68,312	1,437	68,714	1,454
Central Provinces	323,502	5,759	303,897	5,293
Bihar and Orissa	27,500	269	27,040	796
Hyderabad	124,140	2,157	120,308	2,461
Central India	389,118	10,972	398,908	11,084
Bengal Province	444,196	9,940	476,144	10,855
Punjab	111,264	2,647	105,148	2,705
Delhi Province	108,634	3,112	112,176	3,067
United Provinces	724,688	11,532	774,822	12,616
Madras Province	1,368,309	6,712	1,479,934	6,492
Travancore	12,000	300	11,336	300
Mysore	165,062	2,607	163,288	2,878
Pondicherry	87,824	1,946	83,188	1,966
Total	10,059,370	202,464	10,130,568	200,890

—

Progress of Indian Cotton Mills

Year	No. of Mills*	No. of Spindles	No. of looms	Avg. No. of Hands employed daily.
1866 ..	13	309,000	3,400	7,700
1880 ..	56	1,461,590	13,502	44,410
1890 ..	137	3,274,196	23,412	102,721
1900 ..	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189
1910 ..	263	6,195,671	82,725	233,624
1915 ..	272	6,848,744	108,009	265,346
1920 ..	253	6,763,076	119,012	311,078
1925 ..	337	8,510,633	154,202	367,877
1930 ..	348	9,124,768	179,250	384,022
1935 ..	365	9,685,175	198,867	414,884
1940 ..	388	10,005,785	200,076	430,165
1944 ..	407	10,222,107	201,761	505,562
1946 ..	421	10,305,000	203,000	495,000

* Excludes mills in course of erection.

Statistical Statement of Mills in India (excluding Indian States and Foreign Territories)

Year ending 31st March	No. of Mills	*Cotton consumed in bales of 392 lbs.	Yarn produced in pounds	Cloth produced	
				In pounds	In yards
1919-20	263	1,952,318	635,760,273	383,925,750	1,640,047,774
1920-21	255	2,120,230	660,002,597	367,481,791	1,580,849,746
1925-26	303	2,113,384	686,427,479	465,039,687	1,954,462,650
1930-31	310	2,633,176	867,278,562	590,357,964	2,561,133,035
1935-36	366	3,181,418(a)	1,055,615,683(a)	761,074,483(a)	3,571,370,903
1940-41	429	4,251,022	1,349,155,791	981,402,688	4,269,475,002
1943-44	487	4,844,564	1,680,462,582	1,192,678,290	4,870,686,903

*Year ending 31 August. (a) Excludes Burma.

Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarm into India ('000's omitted)

Year (April-Mar.)	U. K.		Japan		Total	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
1932-33	13,357	13,180	18,149	16,071	45,103	37,882
1934-35	9,792	10,050	11,339	11,595	34,022	30,986
1936-37	7,662	7,887	15,830	13,742	28,520	25,487
1938-39	4,681	4,945	21,169	17,690	36,459	29,291
1939-40	2,829	3,164	27,164	24,211	41,132	35,196
1940-41	1,297	1,963	11,822	13,484	19,334	21,795
1941-42	370	848	4,207	7,283	8,173	12,405
1942-43	60	141	..	..	945	1,632
1943-44	66	136	..	..	630	1,184
1944-45	45	121	..	..	192	402
1945-46	123	368	..	..	123	368

India's Foreign Trade : Trade in Selected Commodities

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
A. Imports :						
Cotton piecegoods.						
Yds. Million	1,510	1,823	1,937	1,225	764	447
Rs. Million.	838	694	538	213	134	81
B. Exports :						
Raw Cotton Tons (000)	371	594	663	365	762	388
Rs. Million.	416	912	663	204	444	236
Cotton piecegoods						
Yds. Million	146	182	149	66	102	390
Rs. Million	75	69	54	21	26	106
Raw Jute : Tons (000)	472	696	898	563	821	243
Rs. Million	164	291	324	97	148	79
Jute Manufactures						
Bags (Million No.)	534	425	498	415	567	678
Rs. Million	239	232	249	112	121	203
Cloth (Million Yds.)	1,353	1,456	1,568	1,012	1,708	1,547
Rs. Million	285	283	316	102	155	242

Exports (*in millions of Rs.*)

Articles	Pre-war 1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Toyal War Period
Raw cotton & waste	247	310	245	175	53	75	77	935
Raw Jute	134	198	78	104	90	83	75	628
Raw Wool	30	32	16	26	12	17	23	126
Manufactures								
Apparel	3	4		7	6	4	5	33
Chemicals, Drugs & Medicines	4	5.6	6.5	9.5	5.8	6.6	4	38
Dyes & Colours	7	9	8	6	3.6	3	5	34.6
Cotton yarns & manufactures.	71	86	165	360	462	426	376	1875
Jute yarns & manufactures.	263	487	454	539	364	495	604	2943
Woollen yarns & manufactures.	8.5	8	7	8	4	6	1	49

Imports

Articles	Pre-war 1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Total War Period
Raw Materials :								
Tallow, Stearine & Wax	3.6	4	3	6	3.7	4	2	22.7
Cotton, Raw and Waste	85	81	94	153	154	1745	240	897
Silk	6	6	7.6	8	**	*	*	21.6
Wool	6	7	28	28	30	40	21	154
Wood & Timber	26	24	26	27	1.6	1	*	79.6
Manufactures :								
Apparel	6	5	4	3	1	*	1.4	14.4
Chemicals, Durgs & Medicine	56	75	81	87	59	69	101	472
Cotton Yarn & Manufactures.	142	141	114	68	14	13	15	365
Woollen & Manufactures.	22	14	15	19	8	4.5	10.5	71
Other yarns & Textile Fabrics.	35	61	73	50	5.5	3.5	7	200
Silk	13	12	9.6	7	**	*	*	28.6

** Less than a million of Rs.
* Negligible amount.

Labour in Textile and Allied Industries ('000)

Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Cotton	487	489	594	609	649	655	656
Jute	299	304	311	310	302	289	303
Silk	6	6	6	6	5	6	8
Woollen	7	9	12	13	14	14	15
Chemicals	5	6	9	12	16	17	18

Production & Exports—1938-39

Cotton 39%	P.	6,875,000 bales
	E.	2,703,000 bales
Jute 57%	P.	6,819,000 bales
	E.	3,863,000 bales
Cotton Piece-goods 4%	P.	4258 mill. yds.
	E.	177 mill. yds.
Jute Manufactures 79%	P.	1,205,000 Tons.
	E.	955,000 Tons.

Imports of Coal Tar Dyes

Imports of coal tar dyes declined by Rs. 1,06 lakhs or 21 per cent in 1942-43 to Rs. 3,98 lakhs, and by 5 million lbs. to 7 million lbs. in quantity during the previous year. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The following table shows the details of the imports of these dyes during the past three years :—

Imports of Coal Tar dyes

	Quantity			Value		
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
	lbs. '000	lbs. '000	lbs. '000	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Alizarine	1,155	1,420	663	18	27	14
Congo red	1,091	799	298	17	15	7
Coupling dyes of the napthol group	1,437	1,380	989	80	98	90
Vats	1,544	1,510	628	172	182	128
Sulphur black	3,865	3,062	1,793	35	37	45
Others	4,238	3,556	2,193	133	145	114
Total	13,330	11,727	6,564	455	504	398
From U. K.	2,420	4,170	3,957	77	163	240
,, Germany	52	..	..	2	..	..
,, France	344	..	..	19	..	..
,, Switzerland	646	753	207	53	95	40
,, Japan	2,000	705	62	48	17	3
,, U. S. A.	7,230	5,638	2,293	2,37	2,14	1,11
,, Other countries	638	461	45	19	15	4

Industrial Labour (British India)

(Figures in italics related to the number of factories).

	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1943	1944 (a)
	233	*297*	*333*	*346*	*374*	*515*	
I. Govt. and Local Fund factories.	1,08,193	1,41,112	1,22,870	1,14,666	1,32,446	3,55,878	4,20,435
	4,885	*6,278*	*6,863*	*7,520*	*10,092*	*12,694*	
II. All other Factories.	12,14,338	12,90,917	12,17,805	14,05,944	16,18,691	20,80,434	21,02,318
	384	*417*	*469*	*592*	*1,303*	*1,446*	
(i) Textiles	6,60,520	6,84,836	6,65,073	7,29,247	8,17,077	10,01,893	9,93,269
	1,762	*2,217*	*2,173*	*2,141*	*2,132*	*2,065*	
(ii) Gins and Presses	1,56,712	1,75,068	1,53,820	1,62,665	1,63,226	1,41,303	1,42,998
	320	*385*	*395*	*448*	*610*	*816*	
(iii) Chemicals & Dyes	29,013	43,139	42,922	51,235	57,934	84,485	90,476

Industrial labour (Indian States)

(Figures in italics relate to the number of factories).

	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1941
	47	*48*	*50*	*106*	*127*	*126*
Durbar-owned Factories	14,613	18,298	21,422	32,528	38,661	28,839
	922	*1,062*	*1,292*	*1,445*	*1,627*	*1,945*
All other factories.	119,218	137,939	177,128	212,498	260,433	328,850
	78	*88*	*83*	*146*	*175*	*239*
(i) Textiles	43,203	48,230	59,851	85,243	117,554	151,178
	536	*645*	*756*	*726*	*704*	*735*
(ii) Gins and Press	35,823	42,164	51,777	49,313	43,506	44,728
	62	*75*	*65*	*81*	*108*	*134*
(iii) Chemicals & Dyes, etc.	5,248	6,446	7,770	8,671	11,460	14,692

Industrial Production

INDIA (*excluding Burma*)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44	1944-45
1. *Cotton Manufactures.*								
Piecegoods :—								
Million yds.	1,581	1,970	1,893	3,170	3,572	4,269	4,871	4,726
Million lbs.	367	459	446	695	782	981	1,193	1,200
Yarn :—								
million lbs.*	660	719	648	1,103	1,051	1,349	1,680	1,651

	1932-33	1934-35	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
II. *Jute Manufactures* (including twist and yarn 000 tons)	903	950	1,253	1,221	1,100	1,247	1,068	1,097
III. *Heavy Chemicals* :—								
Sulphuric acid (000 cwts).	484	530	560	512	778	813	848	778

*includes knitted goods.

A SHORT SURVEY

OF THE

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The first Cotton Textile Mill in India on modern lines to be established was the Bowreah Cotton Mills founded at Fort Gloster (near Calcutta) with British capital in 1818. But the real foundation of the Cotton Textile Industry was laid in Bombay when Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy floated the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills in 1859. In the initial stages, progress of the industry was slow but things later very much improved. "Fortune so much smiled on these mills", says the chronicler, "that the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill was able to declare in the very first year of its existence, a bumper dividend of Rs. 1,000 per share (par value Rs. 5,000)". The remarkable success of the working of these concerns attracted more and more capital and by 1884, there were in existence no less than 63 mills, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 657.6 lakhs, with 14,500 looms, and 16,10,600 spindles. The progress continued, and at the beginning of this century, the number of mills were computed at 156, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 1,419.5 lakhs; the number of looms and spindles stood at 36,000 and 40,46,100. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 gave a further impetus to the industry, and by 1919 we had no less than 207 mills with an aggregate capital of Rs. 18,78,73,000 in rupee stock, and £2,00,000 in sterling stock, equipped with 74,757 looms and 57,80,124 spindles; on the eve of the Great War in 1914, there were in India 239 cotton mills with a total capital investment of Rs. 20,00,14,000 in rupee stock and £2,00,000 in sterling stock. The number of looms and spindles stood at 90,268, and 62,08,758. By this time India had come to be recognised as the fourth greatest cotton manufacturing country in the world.

The World War I and the years that immediately followed it, proved a period of "unprecedented properity"—it earned on an average a profit of 30% per annum, the actual profits on the individual mills having ranged from 13 to 180 per cent. Production had increased and the export trade in piecegoods more than doubled the pre-war average. The dividends paid by the industry amounted to 40.1 per cent of the paid up capital in 1919; 35.2 per cent in 1920, and 30% in 1921. The capital invested in the industry stood at Rs. 40.98 crores (1921-22).

But then the tide turned. A period of depression set in, due to

various causes, chief among them being, fall in the agricultural prices, increasing competition from Japan, labour troubles and general world depression, etc. Right up to 1936 this continued, when things showed signs of improvement. The outbreak of the World War II brought about further prosperity, the industry's profit earnings leaped up—the chain of Index profit which was 155 in 1936 rose to 202 in 1940, and 489 in 1941 and 761 in 1942. Imports from foreign countries had ceased and great demand came for clothing from the army, and for the use of "allies" in the defferent theatres of war; civilian consumption, both at home and of the neighbours who used to depend on us proved very beneficial to the industry. All efforts were made to step up production and more mills resorted to double and and three-shift workings, and those mills which had closed down resumed operations, thus earning huge profits.

The following statement showing the "Profit Trends" will be of interest to our readers :—

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year.	No. of Companies.	profits. (Rs. 000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year. (Rs. 000)	Chain: Index (Base:1928= 100)
1928	58	1,23,02	..	100.0
1929	58	1,21,97	1,23,02	99.1
1930	58	46,68	1,21,97	37.9
1931	58	64,63	46,68	52.5
1932	58	1,01,85	64,63	82.8
1933	58	41,74	1,01,85	33.8
1934	58	1,10,85	41,74	90.1
1935	59	1,07,63	1,08,95	89.0
1936	59*	1,17,90	1,06,46	98.8
1937	59	1,64,96	1,17,90	138.2
1938	57	2,48,53	1,64,96	208.3
1939	61	1,98,64	2,67,85	154.6
1940	63	2,86,95	2,01,38	220.1
1941	60	6,81,35	3,06,63	489.1
1942	75	11,09,78	7,03,53	760.7
1943	65	12,93,69	9,90,35	994.0

*Companies are not the same as in the preceding years.

It will be seen from the above that up to 1936 the industry was in a depressed state. From 1937 onwards the profits earned by the industry have been rising with the exception of 1939 when profits fell

as compared with the preceding year. The outbreak of the war in September 1939 gave a fillip to the industry and cotton mills have been earning huge profits. The chain Index rose from 217 in 1940 to 489 in 1941 and to 761 in 1942. The figure for 1943 is 994 which shows a rise of nearly 31 per cent over the preceding year's index.

According to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, the total paid-up Capital of the Textile Industry as on August 31, 1945 was Rs. 54.36 crores. The number of mills as on this date stood at 407, with 10,238, 131 looms and 202,388 spindles. The number of workers employed was computed at 509,778. The cotton consumed was 4,909,314 bales (bales of 392 lb.) and the yarn spun 1,643 million lb.

The following are further details of the Capital investment in the Cotton Textile Industry in the various Provinces and States in India as on 31st August 1943 :—

Name of the Centre	Capital invested Rs.
Bombay City and Island	13,63,43,172
Ahmedabad	6,04,23,635
Rest of Bombay Province including Sind	6,03,83,926
Total Bombay Province ..	25,71,50,733
Rajputna	1,00,89,600
Berar	30,20,300
Central Provinces	2,19,79,350
Bihar and Orissa	22,24,745
Hyderabad	99,63,815
Bengal	3,23,21,876
Punjab	40,19,417
Delhi Province	1,69,97,010
United Provinces	3,17,86,126
Madras Province	5,25,21,414
Travancore	2,50,000
Mysore	95,15,550
Pondicherry	61,06,233
Central India	2,74,73,920
TOTAL ..	48,54,20,089

As for the "location" of the Industry, Bombay Province continues to occupy the pride of place, although it has not expanded in the Province since 1929 (the number of units has actually declined from 219 in 1929 to 203 in 1943). Of the Provinces, Madras has made

the largest progress in recent years, the number of mills and the number of spindles and looms having gone up from 12 mills with 440,360 spindles and 3,139 looms in 1929 to 65 mills with 1,480,000 spindles and 6,492 looms in 1943. The Industry in Madras is predominantly spinning. The most important centres of the Industry in the South are Madras proper, Madura, and Coimbatore. Bengal is another Province, in which the industry has made rapid progress in recent years. For instance, while in 1921 there were only 13 mills with 362,000 spindles and about 3,000 looms, in 1943 there were 34 units with 476,000 spindles and nearly 11,000 looms. Bengal has thus come to occupy the third place among manufacturing Provinces in India. The United Provinces and Central India are among the other important centres of the Industry.

The Industry has made very rapid progress in recent years in some of the Indian States as well. The important centres of Industry in these parts include Indore, Baroda, Mysore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Gwalior etc.

The Post-war period is to witness many more textile mills in this country. The 407 mills noticed earlier does not include the 14 mills that had been either "registered" or were in the course of erection. In addition, several Prospectuses of new mills are being published in the newspapers, and finance journals. Quite a good number is from Bengal, Punjab and Madras.

The present per capita consumption of cloth in India which is hardly 10 yards, is too low, and all authorities have been of the view that it should be raised to at least 30 yards. And assuming that we should have 20 yards of cloth *per capita* on an average (to maintain a fair standard of comfort) we should produce at least 8,000 million yards per annum, which means an increase of 100% of the present production of the mills, (which is only 3,800 million yards). It is calculated that to produce this additional quantity of cloth, we should have equipments costing about 62 crores of rupees.

The Textile Industry as we have already said has been doing well during the past few years. Many of the concerns have accumulated handsome Reserves. There will be also no great difficulty in raising funds either for "replenishing" the war-worn out plants, or even for putting up new ones. The Industry has also gained the confidence of the investing public, and hence there will be no difficulty to secure fresh capital.

In the following pages we give in as brief a form as possible the financial position of a few of our Textile Mills, from their Balance sheets, along with the details of working capital, etc. We trust the information will be found useful not only for the administrative heads, but also for Financiers and Investors in general.

The Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : G. Samuel Aaron (*Managing Director*), V. K. R. V. Vydianatha Iyer, Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., D. Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-law, A. K. Kader Kutty Saheb, P. R. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantula Garu, A. K. Kunhi Mayen Hajee, P. Lakshminarayana Iyer, P. V. R. M. Kulayandayan Chettiar. REGISTERED OFFICE : Pappinisseri, N. Malabar, S. India.

The Mills are situated at Pappinisseri, and are equipped with 966 looms of which 321 are power looms, and 645 handlooms. A Tile factory is also attached to the mills.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 ; Rs. 3,00,000 in 30,000 6½% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each and Rs. 7,00,000 in 70,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 20,000 6½% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each, and Rs. 4,00,000 in 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each. *Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. 10,00,000 ; Rs. 3,00,000 in 6½% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up ; Rs. 1,00,000 in Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up.

The Company issued in 1945 30,000, Ordinary shares, and 10,000 Preference shares at a premium of Rs. 2-8-0 per share.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,89,255	5,24,162	5,60,802	5,99,713	5,99,963	10,00,000	10,00,000
Profit	46,355	98,897	90,016	77,085	1,04,446	1,73,036	1,71,487
Depreciation	19,412	62,620	36,707	33,276	33,345	52,122	82,421
Dividend	40,265	37,296	45,878	29,971	27,997	63,000	63,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	9	7½	9	7½	7	9	9

Abdul Samad Haji Lal Muhammad Weaving Factory

OWNER : Khan Saheb Abdul Samad Haji Lal Muhammad, Mill premises, Bhivandi. (Thana District).

The Factory is situated at Bhivandi, Thana District and equipped with 246 looms.

Acharya Profulla Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : The Bengal Workers' Association Ltd., Boyra Main Road, Khulna (Bengal).

The Mills are situated at Khulna, Bengal and are equipped with 110 looms.

A. D. Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Girdharlal Amratlal Ltd., Quilon, Travancore State.

The Mills are situated at Quilon, Travancore State and are equipped with 11,336 spindles and 300 looms.

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"Holloways" Gardens, 34, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1903. DIRECTORS : A. D. Shroff (Chairman), K. M. D. Thackersey, S. R. Davar, T. V. Baddeley, C. B. E., Sir Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., D. R. D. Tata, Gautam Sarabhai, Navinchandra Mafatlal and N. H. Tata. MANAGING AGENTS : Tata Industries Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The mills are situated at Ahmedabad and are equipped with 44,224 spindles and 1,016 looms. They worked for 290 days employing 3,099 workers and consumed 7,131 candies of cotton (1947).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 20,00,000. Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 10,00,000 in 5% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

The Original Capital of the company which was only Rs. 10,00,000 was raised in 1939 to Rs. 20,00,000 by creating 10,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each out of the Reserve fund and the same was issued to the existing share-holders in the proportion of one such share for each share held.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 30th June.							
	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Reserve & other funds	15,57,228	15,93,823	16,79,497	18,66,497	22,66,497	26,31,497	30,31,497	33,85,302
Depreciation fund	35,65,700	36,68,161	37,71,020	38,94,302	40,15,887	41,38,351	42,60,136	43,86,336
Profit	*2,18,099	*4,26,817	*8,78,185	*18,48,231	*25,46,343	*23,24,855	*20,09,363	*13,80,707
Dividend	80,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8	10	15	20	18	13	13	13

*Before providing Depreciation and provision for Taxes.

The Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Amritlal Hargovandas & Bros. Ltd., Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 29,924 spindles and 669 looms.

The Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chandulal Chimanlal & Co., Post Box No. 24, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Mithipur, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 32,392 spindles and 576 looms.

The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning & Manufacturing Co,. Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Karamchand Premchand Ltd., Outside Dhariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Dhariapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 44,216 spindles and 882 looms.

The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. C. Parekh & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 29,848 spindles and 666 looms.

The Ahmedabad Kaiser-I-Hind Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramanlal Kanaiyalal & Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 21,444 spindles and 490 looms.

The Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Hariprasad Jayantilal & Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Ahmedabad and are equipped with 28,464 spindles and 592 looms.

The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Company Limited.

Registered 1880. DIRECTORS : Gautam Sarabhai, B.A., (Cantab), Ex-officio (Chairman). Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., A. Geddis, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Maneklal Premchand, Vikram A. Sarabhai, M.A., (Cantab), (Special Director). AGENTS : Karamchand Premchand Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Mill Premises Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Company owns two mills : The Calico Mills containing 86,946 ring and doubling spindles and 1,515 looms ; The Jubilee Mills consist of 40,596 ring and doubling and 768 chapon spindles and 881 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 61,00,000. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 57,33,333. *Called up* : Rs. 57,32,642.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	29,99,770	43,83,103	53,48,803	54,32,548	55,32,908	56,32,770	56,32,642
Reserve Fund	38,00,000	54,17,213	49,27,563	49,27,563	48,27,639	47,27,778	46,27,905
Depreciation	9,00,000	9,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	7,00,000	6,00,000
Other Funds	3,59,955	8,64,955	10,67,692	10,71,239	52,02,521	10,74,882	10,74,882
Profit	*19,29,010	8,69,963	51,39,509	†1,77,02,768	90,76,865	76,86,210	46,08,993
Dividend Ordy.	4,00,000	4,83,333	4,83,333	5,00,000	5,20,000	54,00,000	5,60,000
Dividend Rate% per annum.	20	20	20	20	20	25	25

*Provision for taxation 1940 Rs, 5,00,000.
†Subject to Taxation.

Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Narottam Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Near Kokhra, Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated (No. 1) at Near Kankaria Road, outside Raipur Gate with 23,368 spindles and 588 looms and (No. 2) at Kokhra, Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad with 20,956 spindles and 448 looms.

The Ahmedabad New Standard Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : S. Naranlal & Co., Ltd., near Sarsapur gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 16,608 spindles and 458 looms.

The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1916. DIRECTORS : Sheth Chamanlal Girdhardas (Chairman), Sheth Manilal Hemchand, Sheth Maneklal Manilal, Sheth Gunvantlal Jivanlal (Ex-officio) Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal (Ex-officio) and Sheth Shankerlal Naranlal. MANAGING AGENTS : Jivanlal Girdharilal & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 25,488 spindles (ring) and 1,100 looms and employs 1,100 workers.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 11,20,060. Rs. 6,25,000 divided into 2,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each and Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 4,000 Preference shares of Rs. 125 each. *Issued, subscribed and called up* : Rs. 10,00,000.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE-SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Paid up Capital	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000			
General Reserve	5,93,184	5,93,184	6,43,184	7,68,184	..	..	..
Depreciation	1,28,687	2,13,863	2,46,266	2,12,873	..	..	..
Profit	2,22,480	7,09,851	11,38,999	38,60,377	..	..	..
Dividend Ordinary	70,000	1,02,000	1,22,000	30,000	..	..	..
Preference rate % per annum 5%	..	6,250	25,000	25,000	..	..	..

The Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Himatlal Motilal & Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 31,496 spindles and 587 looms.

The Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chimanlal Maneklal & Co., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 19,552 spindles and 514 looms.

Ajit Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1931. DIRECTORS : Sakarlal Balabhai, Chandulal Madewlal, Chhotalal Hirachand, Jhaveri Chimanlal Chhotalal, Chinubhai Naranbhai. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS : Chinubhai Naranbhai & Co. Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 22,460 spindles and 512 looms, and consumes approximately 11,400 bales of cotton annually. The Mill specialises in the production of long-cloth, dhoties, saries, shirtings, dyed poplins, mulls, crepes, etc.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. Rs. 7,00,000 in 3,000 5½% (Tax-free) Cumulative "A" Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, 2,000 4½% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference "B" shares of Rs. 100 each, and 2,000 5% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference "C" shares of Rs. 100 each, all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paid up Capital	11,91,125	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	..
Reserve Fund	2,05,000	2,80,000	71,574	3,40,000	3,40,000	..
Depreciation Fund	7,63,000	9,13,000	10,78,000	12,10,000	13,45,000	..
Profit	*3,31,205	8,46,000	31,61,712	*8,11,890	9,08,296	..
Dividend Ordinary	75,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	15	20	25	20	20	

*After providing for taxation Rs. 90,000 and including last year's carry forward.

Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd.

Registered 1943. DIRECTORS : N. O. Inasu (Chairman), M. S. Ramaswamy Chettiar, P. S. Palaniappa Chettiar, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, (Managing Director), and R. V. R. Tatachari. MANAGING AGENTS : Ramal & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Alagappanagar, Cochin State (South India).

The Mills are suituated at Alagappanagar, Cochin State in South India and are equipped with 40,000 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 10,000 "A" Class 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, free of Cochin Income Tax, and 1,50,000 "B" Class Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued, Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. 20,00,000 in 10,000 "A" Class 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each (payable in cash) and 1,00,000 "B" Class Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each (payable in cash).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital ...	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
General Reserve ..	..	4,00,000	8,00,000
Depreciation ..	1,10,242	1,57,490	2,30,654
Profit ..	10,23,167	10,80,950	5,73,103
Dividend ..	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,50,000
Dividend Rate% p. a.	25	25	15

The Alwaye Textile, Ltd.

Registered 1942. DIRECTORS : N. S. Kandaswamy Chettiar, A. R. Sethuraman Chettiar, A. T. Devaraja Mudaliar, Arjun Veera Haridas, P. N. V. Rathinaswamy Nadar, C. P. Kandaswamy, B.A., B.L., K. N. Palaniswamy Gounder, S. N. V. Senniappa Mudaliar, and N. K. P. Muthuswamy Chettiar.

The Mills are situated at Alwaye in Travancore State (South India) and are equipped with 600 looms (No. of Rings 720) and 10 power looms. At present they manufacture yarns of counts of 2s and 4s and consume 800 candies of waste cotton (1 candy=500 lbs.) per year.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5,000 Ordinary shares. *Issued* : Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 2,500Ordinary shares. *Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. 1,33,500 divided into 1,335 Ordinary shares.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th September.

	1944 Rs.
Paid up Capital	1,29,500
Profit.	*35,709
Depreciation	25,839
Dividend	..
Carried forward	*35,709

*Loss

Amritsar Spinning Mills

OWNER : Y. R. Puri, 36 Queen's Road, Lahore.

The Mills are situated on G. T. Road, Amritsar and are equipped with 4,648 spindles.

The Ananta Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jayantilal Amratlal Ltd., Post Box No. 42, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 21,992 Ring Spindles and 450 looms.

The Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd.

MANAGERS : Best & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 63, Madras.

The Mills are situated at Pondicherry and are equipped with 44,384 spindles and 1,000 looms.

The Anjar Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Nandlal Khanna, Anjar, Kutch.

The Mills are situated at Anjar, Kutch and are equipped with 5,312 ring spindles and carry on the production of Grey yarns only.

Apollo Mills, Limited

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : Seth Dwarkadas Shrinivas, Seth Puranmal Boopna, Seth Basantilal Ramkumar, K. K. Lala, B.A., LL.B., K. H. Bhabha, B.A., LL.B., Seth Keshardev Shrinivas and Seth Gokalchand Morarka. AGENTS : The Rajputana Textiles (Agencies) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Delisle Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay.

The Mills are equipped with 46,826 spindles and 898 looms. They employed on an average 2,896 workers per day. Worked for 293 days, consuming 12,155 candies of cotton (1946).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 50,00,000 in 25,00,000 shares of Rs. 2 each, fully paid up. During 1943, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the former owners transferred their interests to the new management.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 31st december.						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital ..	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000
Profit ..	56,872	12,92,738	*18,79,518	*21,20,069	*14,14,295	*11,08,538	**7,86,893
Depreciation ..	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Dividend	..	4,68,750	7,03,125	9,37,500	6,25,000	6,25,000	6,25,000
Dividend Rate % per annum ..	..	9 3/8	14 1/16	18 3/4	12½	12½	12½

1942* After providing for Taxation Rs. 21,50,000
1943* After providing for Taxation Rs. 59,00,000
1944* After providing for Taxation Rs. 39,00,000
1945* After providing for Taxation Rs. 29,00,000

**After providing for taxation and Depreciation.

Aruna Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1928. DIRECTORS : Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chandrakant Chhotalal Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Narottambhai Lalbhai, Narottam Chandulal and Narottam P. Hutheesingh. AGENTS : P. M. Hutheesingh & Sons Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 40,728 spindles and 728 doubling spindles and 960 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up and Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paid up Capital	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	
Reserve Fund	2,65,000	5,15,000	2,65,000	12,15,000	3,50,000	
Depreciation Fund	23,26,238	25,56,238	27,81,238	29,86,239	31,54,239	
Profit	*12,83,257	*20,73,347	*73,26,040	*43,73,179	23,37,552	
Dividend	50,000	50,000	1,20,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	10	19	12+8	12+8	

*Profits before providing for depreciation and taxation.

The Arvind Mills, Limited

Registered 1931. DIRECTORS: Chimanbhai Lalbhai, Kasturibhai Lalbhai, (Ex-officio) Narottam Lalbhai, Rasiklal Maneklal. AGENTS : Narottam Lalbhai & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE: Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 56,904 (ring) and 3,656 (doubling) spindles and 1,210 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 26,25,000. Rs. 10,50,000 in 10,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each ; Rs. 5,25,000 in 5,250 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 10,50,000 in 10,500 4½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	15,75,000	15,75,000	21,00,000	21,00,000	26,25,000	26,25,000
Reserve Fund ..	4,00,000	6,00,000	4,75,000	12,75,000	15,50,000	21,50,000
Other Funds ..	10,85,000	15,65,000	17,45,000	26,36,877	33,16,877	37,57,541
Profit ..	10,86,162	8,88,000	17,49,979	18,31,864	13,80,650	14,04,414
Depreciation ..	3,96,114	3,18,600	3,05,674	2,69,178	2,37,600	2,36,000
Dividend ..	2,62,500	2,10,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	20	30	30	30	30

The Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1942. DIRECTORS : S. Chatterji, B. B. Sircar, N. R. Guha Thakurta, D. N. Chatterji, J. M. Mukherjee. MANAGING AGENTS : S. Chatterji & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

The Mills specialise in the manufacture of silk for parachute making, steam filature silk yarn etc.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 49,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, and 25,000 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each. *Issued* : Rs. 11,00,000 divided into 21,950 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 2,500 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 5,02,550 divided into 10,001 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, and 2,500 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each, issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Rs.				
Paid up Capital	1,86,505				
Profit	10,000				
Depreciation	33				
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5				

The Aryodaya Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mangaldas & Bros., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Asarva Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 34,240 spindles and 1,760 looms.

The Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mangaldas & Balabhai & Co., Post Box No. 40, Ahmedabad.

The Company owns two mills which are situated at Asarva Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 53,466 spindles and 1,108 looms.

The Asarwa Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Chhotabhai Patel & Co., 1, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Asarva Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 20,564 spindles and 475 loms.

Asher Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1938. DIRECTORS : Dewan Bahadur M. Venkatarama Iyer (Chairman), P. D. Asher, Dewan Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, M. N. M. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliar, P. Suryanarayana, Rao Sahib K. Kylasamier, Dr. K. V. Gopalakrishna Iyer, V. V. C. V. Periaswami Mudaliar and S. Chenniappa Mudaliar. MANAGING AGENTS : Textile Corporation Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Avanashi Road, Tiruppur, South India.

The Mills are situated at Tiruppur and are equipped with 14,000 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 2,000 6% (free of Income Tax) non-Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 8,00,000 in 8,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 8,00,000 in 8,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called and Paid up* : Rs. 8,00,000 in 8,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. The management issued Debentures to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 in 200 6% 1st Mortgage Debentures of Rs. 1000 each (secured on land, building, and machinery and with a floating charge on other assets).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
Paid up Capital	3,70,067	3,73,250	7,97,367	7,99,928	7,97,367	7,99,942	7,99,944
Debentures	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,05,000	2,05,000	..	..
Profit	..	36,498	3,18,194	20,61,405	8,07,355	6,71,238	2,76,313
Depreciation	67,692	38,271	79,129	81,802	68,948	61,202	55,354
Dividend	..	..	96,000	1,79,984	95,993	79,994	79,994
Dividend Rate % per annum	..	3	12	22½	12	10	10

Asoka Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1918. DIRECTORS : Chimanbhai Lalbhai, Ambalal Sarabhai, Kasthurbhai Lalbhai, Dr. D. F. Anklesaria, Narottam Lalbhai. AGENTS : Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Mill Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 36,236 spindles and 936 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000. Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 5% (taxable) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, all fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of Capital.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Paid up Capital	12,08,052	12,08,052	12,08,052	12,08,052	12,08,052		
Reserve Fund	..	9,16,875	9,16,875	10,25,000	10,25,000		
Depreciation Fund	..	36,09,711	41,09,711	44,34,056	45,89,056		
Profit	2,12,418	a7,83,135	b6,08,882	40,23,413	38,78,010		
Dividend	60,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,44,000	1,44,000		
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	20	20	10+14	10+14		

(*a*) and (*b*) after providing Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 16,00,000 for taxation.

The Ashok Textiles Industries Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946 : DIRECTORS : Shankerlal Surajmal Kasliwal, B.Com., F.R.E.S., (Lond.), A.T.I., Ramniwasji Machhar, Lala Jagdishprasad Madan Mohan Pathak, Ramgopal Ramnarayan, Hastimal Surana, Noor Mohammed Haji Abdul Sattar, Devidas M. Kapadia, Natwarlal Mansukhlal, Abhayakumar Shankerlal Kasliwal (Managing Director) : MANAGING AGENTS : Surajmal & Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 152, Snehlatganj, Indore City, and 196, Vithalwadi, Bombay.

The Mills are to be equipped with 25,000 spindles and 575 looms, and are under construction.

CAPITAL : *Authorised :* Rs. 1,00,00,000 *Issued :* Rs. 60,00,000 : *Subscribed :* Rs. 41,00,000. *Paid up :* Rs. 20 per share have been called up (Rs. 10 with application and Rs. 10 with allotment) shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Atherton Mills

PROPRIETORS : Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 67, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Anwarganj, Kanpur and are equipped with 39,900 spindles and 898 looms.

The Aurangabad Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Gupta Sons, General Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Aurangabad, Hyderabad (Deccan) and are equipped with 18,316 spindles and 271 looms.

The Azam Jahi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1931. DIRECTORS : Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur, Raziuddin Ahmed, Habib-ur-Rehman, Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Osman Sobani, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur, O.B.E., Nadirsha B. Chinoy, B.A., LL.B., and C. S. Tyabjee, O.B.E. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS : The Industrial Trust Fund, H. E. H. The Nizam's Government. MANAGING AGENT : C. S. Tyabjee. REGISTERED OFFICE : 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Mills are situated at Warrangal, 87 miles by rail from Secunderabad on the Secunderabad-Bezwada line, has its own ginning and pressing factory in the mill compound and a Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing House ; its own spinning, weaving and other processes of cotton manufacture. The Mills are equipped with 19,944 spindles and 416 looms. They worked for 301 days employing on an average 1,495 workers and consumed 9,500 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Called up* : O. S. Rs. 36,00,000 in 36,000 shares of O. S. Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. In 1946 the Management resolved to increase the capital of the company from O. S. Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 36,00,000 (the issued Capital from O. S. Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 36,00,000) by the issue of 18,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares, which should rank for dividend from the year commencing 6 October 1945, and that the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 standing to the credit of the Company in the share capital Reserve be appropriated for distribution as Capital Bonus among the members holding shares on the 5th April 1946.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 5th October.

	1940 O. S.	1941 O. S.	1942 O. S.	1943 O. S.	1944 O. S.	1945 O. S.	1946 O. S.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	17,88,175	17,92,790	17,95,963	17,96,515	17,97,315	17,98,060	35,98,460
Reserve & Other Funds	1,27,000	1,32,000	2,11,000	41,71,893	61,81,893	79,81,893	71,81,893
Profit	3,08,506	6,84,182	24,26,682	5,61,817	5,63,106	37,36,729	22,67,389
Dividend	1,26,000	1,26,000	3,60,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	5,40,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	7	12	20	*20	*20	20+10	10+5

*Plus 10% Bonus.

Bagerhat Co-operative Weaving Union, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bagerhat, Bengal.

The Factory is situated at Bagerhat, Bengal and is equipped with 50 looms.

Balarama Varma Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Rajyasevanirata S. Chattanatha Karayalar, T. Venkataraghavan, Rao Sahib Paul Vincent, A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, A. V. George, M. L. Janardanan Pillai, S. Veeriah Reddiar, A. R. Sulaiman Sait and Parayath E. Raman Menon. MANAGING AGENTS : Karayalar Bros & Co. MANAGER : S. Vaidyanathan. TECHNICAL EXPERT : A. C. Mudaliar. REGISTERED OFFICE : Trivandrum, Travancore State, South India.

The Mill is under construction.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000. *Present Issue:* Rs. 14,00,000 *Subscribed:* Rs. 10,00,500. *Paid up* : Rs. 7,00,350.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1884. DIRECTORS : B. W. Batchelor, D. V. Bullock, D. M. Passmore, A. Thangavelu Mudaliar, O. E. Noronha, Abdulla Hussain Sheriff, A. Nisbett. MYSORE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS : The Secretary to Government Development Department and the Deputy Controller. AGENTS, SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS : Binny & Co., (Madras) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Agraram Road, Bangalore City (South India).

The Mills are equipped with 39,880 cotton and 6,871 woollen spindles and 1,157 cotton and 131 woollen looms. In 1939, the Company purchased the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. 46,50,000 in 40,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,000 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. Mysore Government has interests in the Company and has representation on the Board of Directors. It has been decided to raise the capital of the Company from Rs. 26,25,000 to Rs. 46,50,000 by the creation of 20,250 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each in 1947.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends 30th June and 31st December.

	1942 June Rs.	1942 Dec. Rs.	1943 June Rs.	1943 Dec. Rs.	1944 June Rs.	1944 Dec. Rs.
Paid up Capital	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000
Profit	8,03,175	10,29,470	4,86,255	15,90,754	3,96,711	12,08,097
Depreciation	4,53,121	5,04,702	5,08,412	10,56,816	4,04,776	4,94,753
Dividend Ordinary	1,26,562	1,26,562	1,26,562	1,51,875	1,26,563	2,02,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12½	12½	12½	15	12½	20
Dividend Pref.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Dividend rate % p. a.	6	6	6	6	6	6

	1945 June Rs.	1945 Dec. Rs.	1946 June Rs.	1946 Dec. Rs	1947 June Rs.
Paid up Capital	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000	26,25,000	46,50,000
Profit	6,96,048	10,78,607	4,60,769	5,10,315	4,90,034
Depreciation	1,43,070	2,47,258	1,53,714	3,03,264	1,05,606
Dividend Ordinary	1,51,875	1,51,875	1,51,875	1,51,875	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	15	15	15	15	..
Dividend Pref.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Dividend rate % p. a.	6	6	6	6	6

Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Shah Chaudhari & Co., Ltd., 23 Harrochander Mullick St., Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Sodepur, 24 Parganas, Bengal and are equipped with 10,728 spindles and 276 looms

Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Dr. Narendranath Law, 63, Radha Bazar, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Serampore, Hooghly and are equipped with 9,800 spindles and 300 looms.

Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.

SECRETARY : Mr. Vassonji Damodar, Panihati, Bengal.

The Mills are situated at Panihati and are equipped with 340 looms.

The Baroda Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Javerchand Laxmichand & Co., Pani Gate, Near Bhadar, Baroda.

The Mills are situated at Pani Gate, Near Bhadar, Baroda and are equipped with 30,376 spindles and 664 looms.

Barsi Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Hanmanbux Mundra & Co., Mill Premises, Barsi Town (Sholapur District).

The Mills are situated at Barsi Town in Sholapur District and are equipped with 11,152 spindles and 271 looms.

Basanti Cotton Mills Limited.

Registered 1932. DIRECTORS : Sir B. P. Singh Roy, K.C.I.E., (Chairman), The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Singh of Raipur, P. K. Mitter, S. C. Mitter, N. C. Chunder, M.L.A., R. N. Sircar, N. B. Beed, Sudhir Chunder Mitter. MANAGING AGENTS : The Calcutta Agency Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated in Panihati, near Calcutta and are equipped with 12,664 spindles and 356 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000. Rs. 35,00,000 in 3,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5,00,000 in 50,000 6¼% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed and paid up*: Rs. 20,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 50,000 (Issued for cash) 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up and Rs. 15,00,000 in 1,50,000 (Issued for cash) Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully called up. *Debenture Capital*: Rs. 16,50,000 in 5½% Mortgage Debentures in 3,300 Bonds of Rs. 500 each.

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	13,00,202	13,03,217	13,04,243	19,94,243	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	4,10,000	4,10,000	..	..	..	..
Profit	*15,714	1,24,571	5,39,527	6,37,236	1,25,901	1,36,334	2,67,378
Dividend	..	..	..	..	93,447	93,750	75,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	..	..	..	..	6½	6¼	5

*Loss. After providing for taxation 1943 Rs. 5,00,000 ; 1944 Rs. 4,20,771 ; 1945 Rs. 3,75,000 ; 1946 Rs. 1,65,000.

The Bechardas Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Durgaprasad S. Laskhari & Co., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad, and are equipped with 19,320 spindles and 496 looms.

The Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS : Jyotibhusan Gupta, Mahaliram Sonthalia, Madanlal Khemka, Roopchand Jhunjhunwala, Baboolal Dhandhania, Dwarka Prosad Jhunjhunwala, Lakshmidas and Chhoteylal Kanoria. MANAGING AGENTS : Sital Prasad Kharag Prasad. SECRETARIES AND AGENTS : Industrial Financing Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Chawkaghat, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

The Mills are equipped with 505 looms and 19,273 (ring) and 2,924 (mule) spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 75,00,000 in (i) 6,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and (ii) 15,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 45,49,970 in (i) 4,44,197 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 1,080 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Paid up* : Rs. 33,77,540 in (i) 3,27,234 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 1,052 Cumulative 7% (tax-free) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully paid up.

Half year ends 31st March and 31st September.

	1940 Sept.	1941 Mar.	1941 Sept.	1942 Mar.	1942 Sept.	1943 Mar.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital.	33,77,540	33,77,540	33,77,540	33,77,540	33,77,450	33,77,540
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	8,736	8,02,782	8,739
Other Funds	..	..	..	16,033	16,033	16,032
Profit	*12,096	*39,663	84,850	2,62,223	3,85,756	13,68,463
Dividend	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,617
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	..	..	..	5

*Loss.

	1943 Sept.	1944 Mar.	1944 Sept.	1945 Mar.	1945 Sept.	1946 Mar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	33,77,540	33,77,540	33,77,540	33,77,540	41,71,586	41,71,586
Reserve Fund	8,736	8,736	..	8,736	..	38,736
Other Funds	2,33,947	2,41,947	..	16,033	..	15,02,160
Profit	4,67,938	4,77,477	84,850	2,62,223	66,343	54,097
Dividend	2,75,000	1,22,713	..	..	..	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	33	..	..	..	..

Bengal Belting Works, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : S. K. Roy & Co., Ltd., 2 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Bosepura Lane, Serampore, Bengal and are equipped with 3,378 spindles and 60 looms.

The Bengal Fine Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., Satish Churn law, Kumar Ramendranath Roy, Raghunath Dutt, Rai Bahadur Swaika, Jatindra Kumar Das, Sudhir Chandra Nawn, S. Ganguly, Subal Chandra Nawn, C. C. Pyne. MANAGING AGENTS : B. C. Nawn & Bros., Ltd. SECRETARY : B. C. Mukherjee. REGISTERED OFFICE : Mercantile Buildings, 12 Lalbazar, Calcutta.

The Mills are under construction, and will be equipped with 13,600 spindles, and 150 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000. *Issued* : Rs. 50,00,000. *Subscribed* : Rs. 10,00,000. *Paid up* : Rs. 4,00,000.

Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1906. DIRECTORS : Rai Bahadur S. C. Chaudhuri, D. N. Bhattacharjee, J. K. Mukherjee, Rai Sahib S. C. Ghose, and Khan Bahadur Rahman. MANAGING AGENTS : The Bengal Textile Agency. REGISTERED OFFICE : 11, Clive Row, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Serampore, about 13 miles from Calcutta and are equipped with 36,000 spindles and 932 looms. There is also a dye house attached to the Mills.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 7,20,000 in 18,000 shares of Rs. 40 each. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 7,11,280 in 17,782 shares of Rs. 40 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	7,11,280	7,11,280	7,11,280	7,11,280	7,11,280	7,11,280	7,11,280
Profit	1,45,056	81,671	1,91,012	1,74,099	2,07,529	1,90,023	75,090
Dividend	..	35,564	88,910	..	..	..	3,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	5	12½	*40	*40	*20	..

*These Dividends were paid by the Managing Agents out of their own funds.

The Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1896. DIRECTORS : The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townend, H. P. Poddar, B. M. Birla, J. Aitken and D. P. Dunderdale. MANAGING AGENTS : Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Rajnandgaon, in C. P. and are equipped with 31,476 spindles and 624 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000 divided into (i) 90,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 3,000 7% (tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully paid up. DEBENTURE CAPITAL : Rs. 4,00,000 in 400 bonds of Rs. 1,000 each. Issued at par in 1897, and payable in November 1936, now repayable on November 15, 1956, with the option of repayment in whole or in part at 103% on any interest date before maturity. Interest 4½% (taxable) (reduced from 6% since November 10, 1936) payable half yearly on May 10 and November 10.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends 30th June and 30th December.

	June 1942	Dec. 1942	June 1943	Dec. 1943	June 1944	Dec. 1944
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve Fund	4,70,000	5,20,000	5,70,000	6,00,000	6,30,000	6,30,000
Profit	*1,74,584	2,11,250	2,10,645	1,81,704	9,26,846	2,32,670
Dividend	78,750	1,01,250	1,12,500	1,12,500	900	78,750
Dividend Rate % p. a.	17½	22½	25	25	20	17½

	June 1945 Rs.	Dec 1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,30,000	..
Profit	2,12,149	..
Dividend	78,750	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	17½	..

* After providing Rs. 2,90,000 for taxation.

The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1892. DIRECTORS : Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., LL.D., (Chairman), The Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran, Kt., Seth Badri Das Daga, Seth Ramnath Daga, Manecksha N. Pochkhanawalla, Solicitor, Lachhmandas H. Daga, Dadabhoy J. Registrar, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. MANAGING AGENTS : Kasturchand Dadabhoy & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Ilaco House, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated in Berar and are equipped with 21,384 ring spindles and 369 looms. They worked for 271 days employing on an average 871 workers per day and consuming 2,492 candies of cotton (1947).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 5,50,000. *Issued, Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. 1,80,600 in 903 shares of Rs. 200 each issued as fully paid up without payments being received in cash. Rs. 3,69,400 in 1,847 shares of Rs. 200 each issued for payment in cash (inclusive of 486 shares issued at a discount of Rs. 25 per share in the year 1892 such discount being then written off to Profit and Loss Account), fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,50,000	5,50,000	5,50,000	5,50,000
Reserve Fund	7,767	7,767	7,813	7,003
Depreciation and Other Funds	14,93,231	15,43,231	15,43,231	15,43,231
Profit	14,05,252	15,69,444	5,72,595	3,70,607
Dividend	41,250	41,250	41,250	27,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7½	7½	7½	5

The Bhalakia Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 29, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 16,464 spindles and 806 looms.

The Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Camp Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 31,720 spindles and 852 looms.

Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Purshotam Govindji & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Hubli and are equipped with 28,904 spindles and 604 looms. They worked for 311 days employing on an average, 1,825 workers per day and consuming 6,857 candis of cotton during the cotton year ending August 31, 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 32,75,000 in 65,500 shares of Rs. 50 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : RESULTS OF WORKING.

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paid up Capital	32,74,250	32,74,250	32,73,500	32,75,000	32,75,000	32,75,000	
Depreciation Fund	..	..	..	..	21,40,759	21,70,759	
Net Profit	1,25,643	1,59,958	8,85,833	25,43,349	39,91,982	14,76,690	
Dividend	98,250	*1,63,750	2,61,940	2,62,000	1,96,500	1,63,750	
Dividend Rate % p. a.	3	5	8	8	6	6	

*Transferred from Dividend Equalisation Fund Rs. 30,000.

The Bharat Stores Laxmi Cotton Mills

OWNERS : The Bharat Stores Ltd., Water Works Road, Agra.

The Mills are situated on Water Works Road, Agra and are equipped with 6,552 spindles.

The Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mohatta Bros., Kankaria Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Jagannath Mahadev, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 11,960 spindles and 364 looms.

The Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramanlal Champaklal & Co., Palace Road, Boroda.

The Mills are situated at Kalol (N. Gujarat), Baroda State and are equipped with 12,376 spindles and 320 looms.

The Bhopal Textiles, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Bhopal, Central India and are equipped with 15,004 spindles and 400 looms.

The Bihar Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Kashinath & Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Phulwari-Sharif, Patna.

The Mills are situated at Phulwari-Sharif, Patna and are equipped with 5,500 spindles and 200 looms.

The Bihari Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Motilal Harilal & Co., Ltd., Near Khokra Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Khokra Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 17,330 spindles and 440 looms.

The Bijli Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : N. K. Limited, Freeganj, Agra.

The Mills are situated at Sasni Gate, Mendu Road, Hathras City and are equipped with 13,092 spindles and 20 looms.

The Bijoya Lakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : J. N. Mookherjee, Dr. N. C. Bhattacharjee, M.B., Manindra Nath Bose, Rajendra Nath Ghosh, Dhirendra Kumar Bose, B.E.C.E., Radha Kishore Bhattacharjee, Sital Chandra Bardhan, Rai Sahib M. N. Ghosh, P.S.C., C.R.C.S., (Retd.) and Gopal Chandra Mullick. MANAGING AGENTS : R. N. Industries, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : P-12 Central Avenue (P. O. Beadon street), Calcutta.

It is proposed to start an up to date Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The Managing Agents have already secured about 100 Bighas of land in Sodepur, within 9 miles from Calcutta with railway siding for the mill site of the Company.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 1,00,00,000. *Present issue* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 60,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each, and 10,000 six and a half per cent (tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Binod Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1914. DIRECTORS : Danvir Rajya Bhushan, Rai Bahadur Rao Raja Rajya Ratna Sir Seth Hukamchand, Kt., Rai Bahadur Vanijya Bhushan Seth Lalchand Balchand Sethi, Vanijya Bhushan Seth Nemichand Balchand Sethi, Seth Bhanwarlal Deepchand Sethi, R. C. Jall, M.A., LL.B., Seth Jawerilal Ramlal, Seth Munnalal Onkarmal. MANAGING AGENTS : Binodiram Balchand. REGISTERED OFFICE : Ujjain, Central India.

The Company has two mills (i) Binod Mills equipped with 34,952 ring spindles and 861 looms, and (ii) The Deepchand Mills, equipped with 16,284 ring spindles and 480 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 21,00,000 in 21,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid up* : Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE-SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	2,05,322	2,45,322	4,95,322	13,95,323	26,00,000	31,00,000	32,00,000
Other Funds	1,50,000	1,65,000	3,15,000	7,40,000	12,65,000	13,65,000	13,43,099
Profit	2,91,752	17,14,506	45,26,230	54,08,237	21,79,362	17,51,193	5,21,327
Dividend	1,60,000	6,00,000	15,00,000	22,20,000	8,00,000	7,40,000	3,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8	30	75	111	40	37	15

Birla Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : B. M. Birla, D. P. Khaitan, N. D. Kothari, R. P. Poddar, B. P. Khaitan, P. D. Himatsingka and Mahendrakumar Chowdhury. MANAGING AGENTS : Birla Brothers Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Subzmandi, in Delhi and equipped with 30,428 spindles and 784 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends 30th June and 31st December.

	1941 June. Rs.	1941 Dec. Rs.	1942 June. Rs.	1942 Dec. Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	2,56,250	2,56,250	2,56,250	2,56,230
Profits ..	a2,25,897	b3,25,098	c3,42,405	3,36,633
Dividend ..	75,000	..	1,12,500	1,50,000
Dividend Rate % per annum ..	10	..	15	20

	1943 June Rs.	1943 Dec. Rs.	1944 Dec. Rs.	1945 June Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	2,56,930	2,56,930	2,56,930	2,57,948
Profit ..	1,06,874	5,61,707	9,74,749	4,63,208
Dividend ..	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Dividend Rate % per annum. ..	20	20	20	20

(a) After setting aside Rs. 1,10,000 as reserve for Taxation.
(b) After setting aside Rs. 4,50,000 for taxation.
(c) After setting aside Rs. 4,50,000 for taxation.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1879. DIRECTORS : Sir Ness Wadia, Neville N. Wadia, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., L. A. Aalsall, C. N. Caroe, Maneklal Premchand, J. R. D. Tata, Sir Cusrow Wadia, Kt., C.I.E., AGENTS : Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Company has two mills. The Spring Mills having 1,08,464 spindles and 3,224 looms, situated at Naigaum Road, Dadar. They employed on an average 3,797 people. The Textile Mills are equipped

with 71,936 spindles and 1,631 looms, situated at Parel and employ 3,038 workers per day. They worked for 305 days consuming 23,622 candies of cotton (1945). In addition they have a Dye House at Dadar which undertakes dyeing of yarn for other factories.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 1,28,00,000 in 51,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 25,49,000 in 50,196 shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	62,74,500	62,74,500	62,74,500	62,74,500	62,74,500	62,74,500	62,74,500
Reserve Fund	102,58,718	102,58,718	11,87,723	100,01,001	100,01,001	100,00,801	100,00,771
Depreciation	263,52,461	269,08,679	273,83,015	278,23,111	281,08,447	285,41,607	288,84,025
Other Funds	12,56,640	12,84,821	14,54,391	47,29,370*	122,29,299	158,32,808	161,20,243
Profit	12,40,700	a32,50,512	a51,48,845	23,84,140	24,60,486	16,69,789	27,25,806
Dividend	7,52,940	15,05,880	25,09,800	25,09,800	18,82,350	18,82,350	16,31,370
Dividend Rate % per annum	12	24	40	40	30	30	65

*Includes Taxation Reserves. (a) After providing Rs. 34,25,00 for Reserve Taxation (1941) Rs. 34,25,000 (1942).

The Bombay Silk Filatures, Limited

Registered 1945 : DIRECTORS : Shrimant Chintamanrao Balachandrarao Patwardhan (Chairman), Shri Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, Shri Sardar Nagojirao Dattajirao Sirdesai, R. G. Stle, C.I.E., B.A.I.E., G. V. Salvakar, Ramanlal B. Chinai, S. K. Ranade, Sankar Rao P. Ogale, M. P. Kanga, G. A. Phadke, Narayan Rao G. Naik, M.R.A. MANAGING AGENTS : N. G. Naik & Co. Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 21, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on business of producing silk, and has obtained several concessions from the Government of Bombay.

The Bombay Silk Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1932. DIRECTORS : Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Kt., Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Navroji Merwanji, Gobhai, Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Rao Bahadur Denjee Takarsee Mooljee, J. P., Murarji Jadavji Vaidya and Hemantkumar Jadavji Vaidya (Ex-Officio). REGISTERED OFFICE : Colaba Road, Bombay. MANAGING AGENTS : Hansraj Sons.

The Mills originally started in 1932 by Messrs. Hansraj Sons, has been taken over by the new Management, to develop it on a large scale.

CAPITAL : *Authorised*: Rs. 25,00,000 in 34,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 8,000 5% (free of Tax) Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 12,50,000 in 17,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 4,000 5% Cumulative Pref. shares of Rs. 100 each. *Paid up*: Rs. 7,24,575 in 4,000 Ordinary shares fully paid up. 13,000 ordinary shares Rs. 25 called and 4,000 Pref. shares Rs. 50 called.

Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1900. DIRECTORS : J. A. Ogg, E. L. Watts and Ram Coowar Bangur. MANAGING AGENTS : Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Bowreah near Calcutta, and are equipped with 42,872 spindles and 835 looms. Originally established in 1882, it was re-organized in February 1900.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed*: Rs. 18,00,000 divided into 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 12,00,000, 6,000 8% "A" Cumulative Preference shares (carrying preferential claim to dividend and repayment of capital prior to "B" preference and Ordinary shares) and 6,000 7% "B" non-Cumulative Preference shares (carrying preferential claim to dividend only prior to Ordinary shares, but in all other respects ranking *pari passu* with Ordinary shares), all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends 30th June and 31st December.

	1940 Dec. Rs.	1941 June Rs.	1941 Dec. Rs.	1942 June Rs.	1942 Dec. Rs.	1943 June Rs.	1943 Dec. Rs.
Paid up Capital	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	20,68,409	..	..	20,70,625	20,71,121	*
Other Funds	..	..	..	..	14,01,983	25,76,982	1,24,579
Profit	87,613	2,60,730	4,32,528	6,65,155	10,71,160	14,99,835	1,00,000
Dividend Pref.	24,000	1,68,000	1,20,000	1,41,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Dividend Ordy.	..	..	..	30,000	90,000	90,000	60,000
Dividend Rate % p. annum	..	..	..	10	30	30	20

	1944 June Rs.	1944 Dec. Rs.	1945 June Rs.	1945 Dec. Rs.	1946 June Rs.	1946 Dec. Rs.
Paid up Capital	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000
Reserve Fund	*	*	*	12,33,365	*	12,35,128
Other Funds	*	*	*	25,70,898	*	17,63,166
Profit	85,501	1,05,797	1,00,178	1,02,838	1,21,768	1,04,859
Dividend Pref.	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Dividend Ordinary	45,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	75,000	60,000
Dividend Rate % p. annum	20	20	20	20	25	20

* Figures not available.

Bradbury Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1914. DIRECTORS: Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Dinsha K. Daji, Madanmohan Ramnarain, N. B. Jeejeebhoy, L. H. Lawford and Ramkrishna Ramnarain. AGENTS: Ramnarain Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: Imperial Bank, Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated on Ripon Road, Bombay and have an equipment of 33,632 spindles, and 848 looms. They worked for 304 days, employing on an average 1,767 workers per day and consuming 10,433 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL: *Authorised, Issued and Subscribed*: Rs. 25,00,000. Rs. 10,00,000 in 4,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up and Rs. 15,00,000 in 6,000 7% (tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of capital.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

Year ends 31st March.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,85,000	24,85,000	24,85,000	24,85,000	24,85,000	24,85,000	24,85,000
Reserve Fund	1,07,315	1,07,315	1,07,315	1,07,315	1,07,315	1,07,315	1,07,315
Profit	*5,166	*74,106	12,39,231	†21,84,697	37,49,538	44,60,966	44,38,814
Dividend on Pref. Shares	..	..	2,06,500	3,09,750	3,09,750	1,03,250	1,03,250
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	7	7	7	7	7

* Loss.

† After providing for taxation (1943) Rs. 3,75,509.

British India Corporation Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : Sir Robert Menzies, O.B.E., V.D., C.A., (Chairman and Managing Director), W. R. Watt, C.B.E., M.A., (Vice Chairman and Deputy Managing Director), R. N. Dutt, A.C.A., M.A., LL.B., Chaudhri Hyder Husein, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Sir Arthur Inskip, C.B.E., O.B.E., E.D., (Deputy Managing Director), Lady R. W. MacRobert, H. Crighton, C.A., Narendrajit Singh, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, B. West, V.D., SECRETARY : F. G. Brightman. REGISTERED OFFICE : 14/87, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

The Company's Mills and Factories at Kanpur are : (1) The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., with 22,364 spindles and 380 looms ; (2) The Cawnpore Cotton Mills with 75,474 spindles and 972 looms ; (3) The North West Tannery Co., Ltd., one of the largest and most up-to-date tanneries in the East ; (4) Cooper Allen & Co., Ltd., one of the largest Army boot and equipment factories in the world, with a production capacity of over 25,000 pairs of boots per day. At Dhariwal (Punjab) they have the New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., with an equipment of 16,600 spindles and 317 looms. The well-known firm of M/s. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., was acquired by the Corporation in 1946.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 3,65,00,000. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 1,46,00,000. Rs. 81,00,000 in 81,000 8% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up with preferential claims to repayment of Capital and payments of Dividends in arrears. Rs. 65,00,000 in 65,00,000 Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up. In October 1946, the Issued Ordinary Capital of the Company was increased from Rs. 44,15,000 to Rs. 65,00,000 by issue of 20,85,000 Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each, which were offered to the existing shareholders at a premium of Rs. 7/8/- per share in the proportion of one new share for every three Ordinary shares and/or Preference shares held on 5th October, 1946.

Information received on 16th March 1948 states :—"Extra-ordinary General Meetings have been called by the Company whereby the Authorised Issued Capital will be increased to Rs. 6,25,00,000 by the creation of an additional Rs. 2,60,00,000 Ordinary shares of Re. 1/- each and thereafter the Rs. 3,25,00,000 Ordinary shares of Re. 1/- each will be consolidated into 65,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 5/- each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

Year ends 31st December.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	1,46,00,000	1,46,00,000	1,46,00,000	1,46,00,000	1,46,00,000	1,46,00,000
Reserve and Other Funds	12,00,000	15,00,000	30,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	14,41,183
Depreciation	7,00,000	8,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
Profit*	38,71,479	40,72,953	55,33,803	41,90,366	39,28,193	51,69,184
Dividend Ordy.	11,03,750	11,03,750	11,03,750	11,03,750	11,03,750	24,68,125
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	25	25	25	25	50

*After providing for Taxation : 1941 Rs. 50,00,000 ; 1942 Rs. 75,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 1,35,00,000 ; 1944 Rs. 85,25,000 ; 1945 Rs. 92,50,000 ; 1946 Rs. 85,00,000.

Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1918. DIRECTORS : Tricumdas Dwarkadas (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Station Road, Broach.

The Mills are situated at Mohamadpura Road, Near Station, Broach and are equipped with 28,848 spindles and 542 looms. They worked for 227 days, employing on an average 1,003 workers per day and consuming 1,701 candies of cotton during the cotton year (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Paid up* : Rs. Rs. 20,00,000 in 8,000 shares of Rs. 250 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : RESULTS OF WORKING.

Year ends 31st March.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946
Paid up Capital	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
Net Profit*	†1,07,394	33,267	2,84,128	13,16,425	13,78,997	1,61,599	
Dividend	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	..	..	4%		
Prices of Shares : Highest	2½	80	108	270	240	160	
Lowest	2½	1½	25	100	125	110	

*Subject to Depreciation. † Loss.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : D. V. Bulloch, Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib, Purshotam Doss Gocoola Doss, B. W. Batchelor, Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, and D. M. Pas-

smore. MANAGING AGENTS: Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: 7, Armenian Street, Madras.

The Company was formed by the amalgamation of Buckingham Mill Co., Ltd., Carnatic Mill Co., Ltd., Jammalmadugu Press Co., Ltd., Tirupper Press Co., Ltd., and Tadpatri Cotton Press Co., Ltd., to take over the properties of the above mentioned Companies and to take over the Nellimaria Jute Mill at Nellimaria in Vizagapatam District. The two main cotton mills, the Buckingham Mill has an equipment of 52,536 spindles and 1,400 looms, and the Carnatic Mill has 66,572 spindles and 1,370 looms, both are situated at Perambur, Madras.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 2,50,00,000. (*i*) Rs. 2,00,00,000 in 2,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and (*ii*) Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued and Subscribed*: Rs. 1,10,54,100. (*i*) Rs. 89,23,900 in 89,239 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and (*ii*) Rs. 21,30,200 in 21,302 7½% (tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June and 31st December.

	June '44 Rs.	Dec. 44' Rs.	June '45 Rs.	Dec. '45 Rs.	June '46 Rs.	Dec.'46 Rs.
Paid up Capital	1,10,54,100	1,10,54,100	1,10,54,100	1,10,54,100	1,10,54,100	1,10,54,100
Reserve Fund	1,01,32,994	1,19,55,428	1,33,31,547	1,48,56,409	1,51,03,635	1,51,19,700
Profit	19,41,951	43,92,042	20,32,588	20,61,415	10,96,227	17,29,334
Depreciation	3,37,348	6,60,600	3,18,601	3,16,356	3,31,931	6,96,817
Dividends Ordy.	5,57,734	5,57,744	5,57,744	5,57,744	5,57,744	5,57,763
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	144
Dividend Pref.	79,882	79,882	79,882	79,883	79,883	79,882
Dividend Pref. Rate %p. a.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	83

Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS: P. N. Mehta & Sons, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Burhanpur, Central Provinces and are equipped with 30,056 spindles 523 and looms.

The Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS: Kedarnath Poddar, Gokulchand Bangur, Sheokissen Bhatter, Ghanshamdas Poddar, Radhakissen Poddar: MANAGING AGENTS: Kedarnath Poddar,

REGISTERED OFFICE : 16 New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated near Khardah on the Bengal Assam Railway and are equipped with 120 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 80,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and 2,000 Cumulative 6% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 7,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 2,000 Cumulative 6% (tax-free) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March and 30th September.

	Sept. '40 Rs.	Mar. '41 Rs.	Sept. '41 Rs.	Mar. '42 Rs.	Sept. '42 Rs.	Mar. '43 Rs.
Paid up Capital	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
General Reserve	12,000	..	40,000	..	40,000	40,000
Profit	39,605	a58,566	b60,405	c51,328	47,565	87,319
Depreciation	18,914	30,069	19,102	25,272	22,557	22,496
Dividend Pref.	..	..	12,000	6,000	6,000	..
Dividend Ordy.	12,500	25,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	10	5	5	5	5

	Sept. '43 Rs.	Mar. '44 Rs.	Sept. '44 Rs.	Mar. '45 Rs.
Paid up Capital	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7.00,000
General Reserve	40,000	45,076	45,076	63,168
Profit	45,711	38,128	6,297	15,349
Depreciation	11,401	12,184	11,024	11,023
Dividend	..	6,000	6,000	6,000
Dividend Ordy.	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	5	5	5

After providing for taxation (*a*) Rs. 15,000, (*b*) Rs. 30,000, (*c*) Rs. 35,000.

Calicut Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : T. Manavedan Tirumulpad, M.L.A., Raja of Nilambur, K. B. Shanker Rao, B.A., B.L., Mrs. Varada Bai (Special Director) and U. B. Somesh Rao. MANAGING AGENTS : Ramachandra & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kallai Road, Chalapuram P. O. (Malabar), South India.

The original name of the company was the Calicut Hosieries Ltd., when it was changed over to the present title and the authorised capital of the company was also raised from Rs. 3 lacs to Rs. 50 lacs.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 50,00,000 in 2,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 2,35,000 5% Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 15,000 7½% Preference shares of Rs. 10 each. *Paid up* : Rs. 2,30,590 divided into fully paid up 10,737 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 12,322 7½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	23,185	23,185	23,265	26,540	1,24,040	1,65,910	2,05,100	2,30,590
Reserve Fund	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	4,400	5,400	6,400
Profit	3,095	1,383	2,000	2,259	7,680	14,132	16,515	21,142
Depreciation	3,126	3,514	2,013	2,082	2,916	2,908	6,273	6,619
Dividend	1,816	1,832	1,838	1,870	4,674	11,897	14,538	17,900
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9

The Cambodia Mills, Limited

Registered 1928. DIRECTORS : C. Thorne, J. C. Burton, M.B.E., Rao Bahadur A. T. Krishnaswami Moodaliar, Abhaichun Vendravan and Rao Sahib T. T. Ratnasabapathy Pillai. MANAGING AGENTS : Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated near Singanallur Railway Station, Coimbatore District, an important cotton producing centre in South India and are equipped with 29,824 ring spindles and 538 doubling spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 21,00,000. Rs. 1,00,000 in 1,000 7% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up and Rs. 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000
Reserve a/c Genl.	90,000	90,000	1,25,000	2,75,000	11,22,000	14,57,000	15,65,000
Profit	*5,615	3,10,548	7,28,432	50,47,181	26,26,096	19,05,297	6,61,535
Dividend Pref.	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Dividend Ordy.	..	1,00,000	4,50,000	7,00,000	75,000	75,000	1,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	10	45	70	7½	7½	10

*Loss

The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : C. R. Srinivasan, D. Dhanmugah Rajah, P. Rm. Rm. Ct. Chitambaram Chettiar, H. D. Rajah, Janab P. Shamshudin, S. Chenniappa Mudaliar, S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, P. Kuppusamy Iyer, P. Suryanarayana. MANAGING AGENTS : United Industries (Pudukottai) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 12, Willingdon Road, Pudukottah, South India.

The Mills are under construction.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 20,000 6¼% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (free of income tax of Pudukottah State), and 3,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued and Subscribed* : Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 6,000 6¼% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 90,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Co.*

OWNERS : The British India Corporation Ltd., Post Box No. 3, Kanpur.

There are two mills one at Couperganj and the other at Juhi, Kanpur, with a total equipment of 75,474 spindles and 972 looms.

* See under British India Corporation Ltd.

Cawnpore Textiles, Limited

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : H. Crighton, Shanti Narayan Chadha, A. Hoon and Lala Moti Lal. MANAGING AGENTS : Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sutherland House, Kanpur.

The Mills are equipped with 23,936 spindles and 510 looms. In addition to the production of cloth, it also manufactures goods of all kinds, also supplies yarn for others.

CAPITAL : *Authorised*: Rs. 30,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 2-8 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends 31st March and 30th September.

	1942 Sept. Rs.	1943 March Rs.	1943 Sept. Rs.	1944 March Rs.	1944 Sept. Rs.	1945 March Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	7,50,000	7,50,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,00,000	9,00,000	4,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,988	8,50,000
Other Funds ..	62,714	77,714	73,776	83,176	1,59,130	2,18,147
Profit * ..	4,20,688	7,01,773	7,20,615	4,80,922	3,34,417	3,12,414
Depreciation ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Dividend ..	1,87,500	1,87,500	3,00,000	1,12,500	1,12,500	93,750
Dividend Rate % p. a.	50	50	40	15	15	12½

	1945 Sept. Rs.	1946 March Rs.	1946 Sept. Rs.	1947 March Rs.	1947 Sept. Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	9,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000	12,00,000	12,50,000
Other Funds ..	2,67,792	3,49,042	4,55,292	4,50,000	5,00,000
Profit* ..	3,12,591	3,97,268	5,37,608	4,16,279	3,80,360
Depreciation ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,40,000	1,00,000
Dividend ..	93,750	1,12,500	1,87,500	1,87,500	1,87,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12¼	15	25	25	25

*After providing for Taxation.

Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : A. D. Shroff, H. F. Commissariat, P. N. Mehta, Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., K.M.D. Thackersey, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt., T. V. Baddeley, C.B.E., M. M. Amersey and N. H. Tata. MANAGING AGENTS : Tata Industries Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company owns the Empress Mills of Nagpur in the Central Provinces which is equipped with 1,15,188 spindles and 2,168 looms and employs 8,050 workers. The Mills worked for 288 days and consumed 25,325 candies of cotton in 1946. The Company has also 7 Ginning and Pressing factories at various cotton producing areas in C. P. & Nizam's Dominions.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 96,87,500 divided into (*i*) 46,875 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and (*ii*) 10,000 Cumulative 5% (Tax-free) Preference shares of Rs. 500 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 30th June.						
	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	96,87,500	96,87,500	96,87,500	96,87,500	96,87,500	96,87,500	96,87,500
Reserve & other funds	68,55,877	67,94,138	70,58,458	71,03,496	78,04,221	83,54,563	86,58,355
Depreciation	101,16,237	105,07,481	110,63,919	117,61,353	123,51,152	127,70,814	130,30,842
Profit ..	11,45,581	14,18,909	61,30,249	97,67,143	99,07,541	80,64,666	11,88,837
Dividend ..							
Ordinary Dividend	3,75,000	4,68,750	6,56,250	11,71,875	9,37,500	7,03,125	5,62,500
Rate % p.a.	8	10	14	25	20	15	12

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1897. DIRECTORS : Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., A. Sarabhai, Bhagwandas C. Mehta, Dharamsey M. Khatau, Sir

Sorab D. Saklatwala, Navinchandra Mafatlal and Rameshwar Das Birla. AGENTS : Sir Chunilal V. Mehta & Sons Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has two mills which are situated on the Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay, and consist of 95,536 spindles and 2,752 looms. The Mill worked for 304 days employing on an average 5,387 workers per day and consumed 22,621 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 27,35,700 in 27,357 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946
Paid up Capital	18,50,000	27,34,800	27,35,500	27,35,700	27,35,700	27,35,700	
Reserve Fund	24,68,810	27,18,785	26,29,000	26,29,196	47,48,532	68,14,211	
Other funds	18,89,015	19,10,538	39,50,358	73,48,266	1,57,25,265	76,93,584	
Depreciation Fund	1,03,61,312	1,14,11,312	87,70,000	95,40,000	1,00,40,000	1,05,50,000	
Profit	8,96,229	*20,91,817	†11,39 420	9,15,434	7,72,131	7,59,864	
Dividend	2,22,000	6,56,520	10,39,542	11,48,994	7,65,996	7,65,996	
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12	24	38	42	28	28	

*After providing Rs. 30,00,000
†After providing for taxation, depreciation and Reserve Funds.

The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sheth Narayan Bankat Bundalkhandi, Mill Premises, Chalisgaon, East Khandesh.

The Mills are situated at Chalisgaon and are equipped with 21,812 spindles and 604 looms.

Chhotalal Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chhotalal Hirachand & Co., Mill Premises, Kalol, North Gujarat.

The Mills are situated at Kalol, North Gujarat and are equipped with 18,056 spindles and 456 looms.

Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : The Keshavlal Industrial Syndicate, 4, Simpson Road, Dacca.

The Mills are situated at Narayanganj, Dacca and are equipped with 9,720 spindles and 150 looms.

The City of Ahmedabad Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chamanlal Mangaldas & Sons, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 22,512 spindles and 431 looms.

The Cochin Textiles, Ltd.

OWNERS : The West Coast Agencies Ltd., Alagappanagar, Pudukad, Cochin State.

The Mills are situated at Alagappanagar, Pudukad, Cochin State and are equipped with 15,152 spindles.

Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1929. DIRECTORS : T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar (President) ; R. Beema Nayudu, G. Venkataswamy Nayudu, G. K. Devarajulu, A. V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, K. Sundaram, V. Janardanam. MANAGING AGENTS : R. Beema Nayudu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore (South India).

The Mills are situated at Singanallur, and are equipped with 19,424 (Ring) and 1,416 (Doubling) spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 16,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 7% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 11,00,000 in 11,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 9,00,000 in 9,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called up, and Paid up* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,99,439	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	25,000	65,025	70,000	70,000
Profit	1,40,071	1,06,870	3,09,441	4,72,139
Depreciation	49,375	55,000	1,61,770	1,54,678
Dividend	47,955	48,000	1,50,000	1,80,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8	8	25	30

	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	2,02,500	6,24,089	8,39,057	10,48,859
Profit	32,30,133	12,06,552	11,70,604	6,76,188
Depreciation	69,077	60,419	54,799	73,874
Dividend	2,40,000	60,000	60,000	1,50,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	40	10	10	25

N. B. Taxation Reserve Provided : 1941 Rs. 4,00,000 ; 1942 Rs. 13,03.500 ; 1943 Rs. 29,75,000 ; 1944 Rs. 11,45,000.

The Coimbatore Kamala Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : Dr. C. S. Ramaswamy Aiyer, K. V. Swaminatha Panikkar, Sriramaswamy Nayudu, V. Rangaswamy Nayudu, K. Venkataswamy Nayudu, K. Uthamaramaswamy Nayudu, R.V. Lakshmiah Nayudu, C. P. Kandaswamy Mudaliar, K. Rangaswamy Naicker, Rao Bahadur V. Gopal Nayudu. MANAGING AGENTS : R. V. Lakshmaiah Nayudu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Uppilipalayam, Singanallur P. O., Coimbatore Dist., South India.

The Mills are situated at Uppilipalayam, Coimbatore District, and are equipped with 9,504 spindles, where cotton spinning is carried on, mainly for the handlooms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 6,00,000. Rs. 1,00,000. in 1,000 6½% (income tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 4,85,200 in 4,852 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Called and Paid up* : Rs. 3,41,300 in 3,413 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. Rs. 71,950 in 1,439 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Less calls in arrears* : Rs. 930. *Debentures* : Rs. 1,20,000.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	July '39 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	*1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	3,16,456	3,18,871	3,36,851	3,39,991	4,12,320	4,12,583	4,12,636
Debentures	90,128	1,40,100	1,20,000	1,02,754	82,167	1,82,961	20,541
Profit	26,919	18,909	1,53,314	5,24,760	9,22,292	2,77,584	40,583
Dividend	..	7,947	40,422	50,999	48,737	24,753	20,632
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	6	12	15	12	6	5

*Figures for 1945 not available.

The Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, V. Rangaswami Nayudu, T. S. Sivasubramaniam Chettiar, C. N. Shanmmuga Gunder, Dewan Bahadur N. Venkatarama Ayyar, R. Venkata Swamy, T. S. Kandaswami Chettiar, Rao Sahib M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar, T. S. Kalyanasundaram Chettiar, Palani Kumar Kolanthaivelu Pillai, S. P. Nallamuthu Gounder, M. Maruthanayaga Mudaliar, Miss Z. Lazarus and T. S. Arunachalam Chettiar (Ex-Officio). MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES : T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar Sons & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Coimbatore.

The Mills are situated at Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore. It specialises in the production of yarns of counts 20s to 44s.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 in 2,500 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 7,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 8,50,000 in 2,000 6% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 6,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 6,42,400 in 713 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,711 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Called and Paid up* : Rs. 5,58,550 in 542 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. 171 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 50 paid up. 4,205 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET .

Year ends 31st Dec.

	1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,57,275	4,52,722	4,53,472	4,74,700	5,58,500	5,59,100	5,58,500	5,58,500
Reserve Fund	2,367	2,367	2,367	3,617	20,575	2,73,269	3,52,756	3,89,206
Profit	62,493	51,489	64,149	1,91,303	10,82,223	4,69,395	3,12,608	2,52,323
Dividend	27,106	22,974	27,146	78,833	78,128	59,496	59,496	74,370
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	5	6	18	27	12	12	15

The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : P. S. G. Venkataswamy Naidu, Diwan Bahadur P. S. G. Rangaswami Naidu, P. S. G. Ganga Naidu, T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu, R. R. Ramaswami Naidu, S. Bheemiah Chettiar, G. R. Govindarajalu Naidu, G. Ramaswami Naidu, G. R. Venkatesalu Naidu, Messrs. G. V. Ramaswami Naidu

and G. V. Lakshminarayanaswami Naidu, G. N. Venkatapathy Naidu, K. A. Shanmugha Mudaliar, R. Doraiswami Iyer, P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, M. S. M. M. Meyyappa Chettiar, Messrs. M. S. A. M. Palaniappa Chettiar and M. S. Ramaswami Chettiar and G. Subbiah Naidu. MANAGING AGENTS : T. R. Narayanswami Naidu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Peelamedu, Coimbatore Dist.

The Mills are situated at Peelamedu, Coimbatore and are equipped with 19,280 spindles. The mills specialise in the spinning of yarns from counts 40s to 80s, carded and 100s combed.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed, Called* and *Paid Up*: Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 4,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and 1,000 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	4,95,425	4,98,125	4,98,875	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,795	15,795	18,975	50,000	2,00,000	10,00,000	12,35,000	15,00,000
Profit	2,29,385	1,99,335	1,67,301	2,44,865	25,53,067	29,56,680	13,45,570	14,96,047
Dividend Ordinary	30,000	36,000	68,000	1,44,000	2,40,000	90,000	64,000	2,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7½	9	17	36	60	22½	16	50
Dividend Pref.	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½

N. B. Provision made for Reserve for Taxation : 1939 Rs. 42,500 ; 1940 Rs. 25,000 ; 1941 Rs. 97,000 ; 1942 Rs. 3,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 19,80,000 ; 1944 Rs. 22,86,207 ; 1945 Rs. 10,40,764 ; 1946 Rs. 10,09,000.

The Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : R. G. S. Naidu & Co., Tadepalli, Guntur Dist.

The Mills are situated at Tadepalli, Guntur District and are equipped with 161 looms.

The Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1888. DIRECTORS : Rao Bahadur R. Guruswami Naidu, Rao Bahadur V. Gopal Nayudu, A. V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, G. Purushottam, A. Doraiswamy, C. R. Sadasivan, R. V. Lakshmiah

Nayudu. MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES: Messrs. R. G. S. Naidu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE: Coimbatore, S. India.

The Mills of the Company are situated at Avanashi Road, Coimbatore, and are equipped with 46,402 spindles and 382 looms.

CAPITAL: Rs. 14,00,000 in 28,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up*: Rs. 6,92,300 in 13,846 shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st June.

	1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300	6,92,300
Depreciation	1,10,495	55,000	1,02,560	1,34,277	1,26,782	1,23,577	1,19,870	1,34,264
Profit	1,79,135	91,164	1,86,365	6,24,674	41,50,037	15,36,375	17,15,471	8,38,508
Dividend	41,538	41,538	83,076	3,46,150	3,46,150	1,08,450	1,31,543	1,38,460
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	6	12	50	50	15	19	20

N. B. Provision made for Taxation: 1942 Rs. 11,00,000; 1943 Rs. 32,36,000; 1944 Rs. 11,41,000; 1945 Rs. 13,40,000; 1946 Rs. 5,50,000.

The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited

Registered 1880. DIRECTORS: Sir Joseph Kay (Ex-Officio) Chairman, H. G. H. Everitt (special Director), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., V. J. Pilani, R. V. R. Tatachari, B.A., B.L., and W. L. A. Radcliff. MANAGING AGENTS: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: 12-14 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has two mills in Colaba, Bombay, known as the Colaba Mills, and the Jahangir Wadia Mill, with a total equipment of 44,844 spindles and 695 looms. They employ on an average 1,822 workers. In addition, the Company owns considerable property in the shape of land and buildings from which source also it derives handsome revenues.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 28,00,000 in 28,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	28,00,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	28,00,000
Reserve Fund	13,62,691	13,63,400	14,63,350	15,13,703	20,94,223	26,99,006	28,00,000
Depreciation	1,52,128	2,03,230	2,71,990	3,83,099	1,99,169	2,10,400	2,79,901
Profit	3,08,185	5,30,247	24,37,482	49,15,392	37,20,396	20,31,146	13,83,743
Dividend	1,40,000	2,10,000	2,80,000	2,80,000	1,96,000	1,68,000	2,24,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	7½	10	10	7	6	8

The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dhanjibahi Tricumlal & Co., Ltd., Outside Prem Gate, Idga Chowki, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Prem Gate, Idga Chowki, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 27,552 spindles and 620 looms.

The Commonwealth Weaving Factories

MANAGING AGENTS : The Commonwealth Trust Ltd., Calicut, Malabar, South India.

Instituted in London in 1919, the Trust has under its management, (over and above Tile Factories and Engineering Works), a Handloom Factory, a Dye Works, and an Embroidery Department at Calicut, a Powerloom Factory at Cannanore, and a Hosiery Factory at Mangalore. The Articles of the Trust embodies the condition that the dividend payable to its shareholders shall not exceed 5 per cent per annum, and any surplus should be utilized for charitable and other philanthropic purposes. During the past 2 years nearly 2 lakhs of rupees have been so distributed in India.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.L.A., Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E., J.P., Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., Lady Hirabai C. Jehangir, Hirjee Cowasjee Jehangir, C. P. Wadia. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS : Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company's Mills are situated at Coorla and are equipped with 23,828 spindles and 715 looms. The Mills worked for 303 days, employing on an average 1,516 workers per day, and consuming 9,325 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 13,00,000 in 13,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,50,471	6,86,471	7,19,471	6,67,471	5,63,471	6,38,471	6,38,471	6,38,471
Depreciation Fund	18,67,318	18,28,071	17,91,441	17,48,627	16,67,939	15,22,128	10,86,309	10,86,309
Profit	98,046	50,943	31,002	4,09,814	17,44,411	42,36,985	35,53,453	22,19,223
Dividend	65,000	52,000	52,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	1,95,000	1,95,000	95,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	4	4	10	15	15	15	15

The Crown Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at New Prabhadevi Road, Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 48,220 spindles and 1,150 looms.

Dacca Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mohini Mohan Saha, Bankim Chandra Saha, Postgollah, P. O. Faridabad, Dacca.

The Mills are situated at Postgollah, Dacca and are equipped with 4,500 spindles and 124 looms.

The David Mills Company, Limited

Registered 1886. DIRECTORS : W. B. Bryden, (Chairman), D. K. Daji, Sir Vithal N. Chandravarkar, M.L.A., J. P., H. F. Commissariat, J.P., Sir Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., Tricumdas Dwarkadas. AGENTS : E. D Sassoon & Company Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sassoon Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Carrol Road, Bombay and has an equipment of 75,720 spindles and 1,219 looms. They employ 3,721 workmen. They worked for 303 days, consuming 17,102 candies of cotton (1947).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 24,00,000. Rs. 9,00,000 in 1,800 shares of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 15,00,000 in 6,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, all fully paid up. Holders of shares of Rs. 500 each and holders of shares of Rs. 250 each had equal rights as to dividends and in final distribution.

At an extra-ordinary General Meeting held on 31st May 1946, the existing Authorised and Issued Capital of Rs. 24,00,000 made up of 1,800 shares of Rs. 500 each and 6,000 shares of Rs. 250 each

was increased to Rs. 39,00,000 by creating 6,000 new shares of Rs. 250 each. These 6,000 new shares were issued as fully paid up to the existing shareholders of Rs. 250 each in the proportion of one new share for every share held. Subsequently the 1,800 shares of Rs. 500 each and the 12,000 shares of Rs. 250 each were subdivided into 78,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital ..	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	39,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	..	2,72,435	5,94,181	7,94,181	20,84,181	28,90,000	16,90,000
Depreciation Fund ..	34,73,230	34,73,230	52,73,230	73,23,230	76,95,000	80,30,000	83,05,000
Profit* ..	8,25,563	21,61,443	60,95,290	104,83,849	73,52,110	57,75,709	24,84,629
Dividend ..	..	..	25	35	10	105	6
Dividend Rate % p. a. ..	..	..	10	14	4	42	12

* Before providing for Taxation or Depreciation.

Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1914. DIRECTORS : Dinsha K. Daji, C. P. Wadia, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Ramniwas Ramnarain and Madanmohan Ramnarain. AGENTS : Sassoon J. David & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company's Mills are situated at Fergussen Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and equipped with 43,512 spindles, and employs on an average 1,805 workmen. They worked for 304 days and consumed 15,788 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 8,00,000 in 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Reserve Fund	18,10,583	13,23,573	13,23,573	13,23,573	13,23,573	13,23,573
Other Funds	1,12,807	1,12,807	2,12,807	3,62,807	3,62,808	3,62,808
Depreciation	1,00,500	3,58,000	3,00,000	2,20,000	1,85,000	1,47,300
Profit	†3,06,564	*7,73,282	*8,17,340	*5,50,608	4,83,022	3,65,287
Dividend	32,000	1,60,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	2,40,000	1,28,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	20	40	40	30	16

*After setting aside Rs. 1,25,000 for taxation (1941), Rs. 7,70,000 for (1942) and Rs. 30,00,000 (1943).

†Loss.

The Dayalbagh Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Mr. Bodh Raj, Putligarh, Amritsar, East Punjab.

The Mills are situated at Putligarh, Amritsar and are equipped with 14,264 spindles and 252 looms.

The Dayalbagh Textile Mills Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Social Security and Service Corporation Ltd., Dayalbagh, Agra.

The Mills are situated at Dayalbagh and are equipped with 120 wool spindles and 76 looms.

The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1889. DIRECTORS : L. Narain Dutta, Dewan Sher Singh, R. S. L. Sri Ram, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Commercial Educational Trust Society, Delhi, K. B. S. M. Abdulla, Durga Pershad Gupta, L. Beni Pershad, Lala Ram Pershad, L. Raghubir Singh, L. Ram Kishan Das, Bishan Chandra, and Baboo Lal. MANAGING DIRECTORS : Sir Shri Ram and Sir Sankar Lall. REGISTERED OFFICE : Rohtak Road, Delhi.

The Company manufactures cotton fabrics, acids, other heavy chemicals, superphosphate, other fertilisers, Ferric Alum, soaps, Sugar & sugar products, alcohol, tents and Vanaspati products. The works of the Company are situated as follows : *Cotton Fabrics Factory :* Delhi Cloth Mills No. 1, 2 & 3 at Rohtak Road, Delhi and Lyallpur Cotton Mills at Factory Road, Layallpur (Pakistan). *Acid and other Heavy Chemicals & Vanaspati Products* : D. C. M. Chemical & Vanaspati Mfg. Works at Najafgarh Road, Delhi. *All types of Sugar Confectionery* : Daurala Sugar Works at Daurala in Meerut District, Barhni Sugar Mills at Barhni in Basti District. *Alcohol* : Alcohol Industries at Daurala (Meerut). *Tents* : D. C. M. Tent Factory, Delhi, Lyallpur and Bombay.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 4,00,00,000. Rs. 3,03,75,000 in 12,15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each, Rs. 1,25,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 2-8 each, Rs. 20,00,000 in 80,000 4½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 25 each and Rs. 75,00,000 in 3,00,000 Third Cumulative Preference shares of the face value of Rs. 25 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 2,84,33,150. Rs. 2,49,33,150 in 9,93,310 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each and 40,160 Ordinary shares of Rs. 2-8 each, Rs. 10,00,000 in 40,000 4½% First Cumulative Preference shares

of Rs. 25 each, Rs. 10,00,000 in 40,000 4½% Second Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15,00,000 in 1,50,000 2¾% Third Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each—Rs. 10 paid.

The authorised capital was increased in 1924 from Rs. 7,00,000 to Rs. 10,50,000, in 1931 to Rs. 50,00,000, in 1939 to Rs. 1,50,00,000 and again in 1946 to the present figure of Rs. 4,00,00,000.

The Cloth Mills are equipped with 1,02,052 spindles and 2,824 looms. The crushing capacity of sugar mills are 1,300 tons and 850 tons. Vanaspati Works turn out 50 tons per day.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	1,43,96,613	1,44,10,445	1,44,24,378	1,44,38,160
General Reserve Fund ..	12,52,050	7,52,300	17,79,949	17,89,821
Depreciation Fund	..	27,50,000	47,50,000	67,50,000
Other Funds	..	..	..	12,00,000
Profit	35,83,666	68,98,930	1,21,62,427	2,09,61,626
Transfers to ..				
(i) General Reserve ..	11,00,000	9,00,000	..	6,00,000
(ii) Other Reserves ..	..	..	12,00,000	25,00,000
Dividend on Preference shares	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Dividend Rate % p. a. ..	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dividend on Ordy. share ..	8,72,266	12,46,494	17,44,763	19,94,270
Dividend Rate % p. a. ..	7	10(a)	14(b)	16(c)

	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	1,44,52,008	1,44,66,575	1,44,66,575	2,84,33,150
General Reserve Fund ..	23,91,910	41,70,634	56,71,473	658
Depreciation fund ..	80,50,000	92,75,000	1,05,25,000	1,19,00,000
Other Fund	37,00,000	44,00,000	55,00,000	14,04,898
Profit	1,81,04,003	1,63,26,943	1,28,73,214	75,27,521
Transfers to :				
(i) General Reserve ..	17,00,000	15,00,000	27,00,000	6,00,000
(ii) Other Reserves ..	7,00,000	11,00,000	..	..
Dividend on Pref. shares ..	90,000	90,000	90,000	1,05,000
Dividend Rate % p. a. ..	4½	4½	4½	4½ & 2¼
Dividend on Ordy. shares ..	19,94,393	19,94,525	24,93,315	19,94,652
Dividend Rate % p. a. ..	16(b)	16(b)	20(c)	8(d)

(a) Includes 2% Bonus; (b) Includes 4% Bonus; (c) Includes 6% Bonus; (d) Includes 1 % Bonus.

N. B. Taxation : 1940 Rs. 6,50,000; 1941 Rs. 30,00,000; 1942 Rs. 80,00,000; 1943 Rs. 1,70,00,000; 1944 Rs. 1,35,00,000; 1945 Rs. 1,20,00,000; 1946 Rs. 75,00,000 & 1947 Rs. 48,00,000.

The Devangere Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : P. A. Sathappa Chettiar, J. D. Silva, B. S. Dodsankarappa, M. S. M. M. Meyyappa Chettiar,

S. V. Sreenivasa Setty, John Richard Stenson, R. Madurayappa, Dharmapravartha R. Hanumanthappa (Ex-Officio), R. Rama Setty (Ex-Officio). MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES: R. Hanumanthappa & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE: Chitaldrug Road, Devangere, South India.

The Mills are situated near the Railway line at Devangere, Mysore State, in South India.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called up* and *Paid up*: Rs. 8,14,600 in 8,146 shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

		1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	..	8,14,783	8,14,892	8,15,011	8,15,011	..
Reserve Fund	..	2,00,000	11,96,782	13,96,782	14,70,000	..
Profit	..	17,04,852	7,90,126	6,10,093	6,32,424	..
Dividend	..	..	2,85,110	97,752	97,752	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	35	12	12	..

Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS: Rai Bahadur Sett Srikishen Sookdeve (Chairman), Sett Gopikishen Murlidhar (Governing Director), The Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur N. B. Chenoy, B.A., LL.B., Sridhar Vaman Naik, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Podduturi Veerannah. MANAGING AGENTS: Lachminarayan Ramgopal & Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: Elchigudda Hyderabad, Deccan, (P.O. Secunderabad).

The Mills are equipped with 16,376 (Ring) spindles and 303 looms.

CAPITAL: *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 18,00,000 divided into 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 300 each. *Paid up*: Rs. 17,98,800.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940 O.S. Rs.	1941 O.S. Rs.	1942 O.S. Rs.	1943 O.S. Rs.	1944 O.S. Rs.	1945 O.S. Rs.	1946 O.S. Rs.
Paid up Capital	20,98,600	20,98,600	20,98,600	20,98,600	20,98,600	20,98,600	
Depreciation	45,000	40,000	4,50,000	13,86,000	65,532	70,215	
Profits	43,979	68,258	6,51,163	19,11,279	17,52,019	9,90,644	
Reserve Fund	..	..	50,000	3,20,000	..	3,70,000	
Dividend	...	27,981	46,902	2,09,860	2,79,813	2,79,813	

Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1922. DIRECTORS : A. K. Chakravarty, R. B. Dr. S. C. Ghosh, S. C. Roy, A. P. Naha and H. K. Das. MANAGING DIRECTOR : S. K. Basu. REGISTERED OFFICE : Godnyle, P. O. Dhakeswari Mills, Dacca.

The Mills are situated at Dhamgarh, and Godnyle, Narayanganj, Dacca and are equipped with 51,844 spindles and 1,278 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 60,00,000 in 4,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 20,000 6% (tax free) Cumulative (redeemable after 1949 at the option of the Company) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 49,01,410 in 3,30,139 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up and 16,000 Cumulative redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully called up. Less Redeemed Rs. 12,00,000, Less Calls in arrears Rs. 997-6.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	48,96,175	45,99,783	39,79,984	37,00,393	37,00,518	37,00,540
Reserve Fund	10,88,561	7,38,561	7,38,561	7,38,561	8,38,561	8,88,561
Pref. Shares redumption Fund	1,00,000	3,00,000	9,20,300	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Other Funds	23,472	28,352	11,45,396	14,25,096	..	15,15,096
Depreciation	4,42,845	4,08,223	3,93,226	3,48,011	3,18,555	2,88,786
Profit	8,50,651	10,34,793*	20,94,135	14,96,294	4,50,922	5,63,514
Dividend	2,47,582	3,30,000	6,60,256	..	4,13,000	4,13,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7½	10	20	30	12½	12½

*Ex-Provision for taxation Rs. 2,60,000.

The Dhanalakshmi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1932. DIRECTORS : K. R. Thamanna Chettiar, P. K. N. K. Muthuswami Chettiar, M. N. Murugappa Chettiar, M. N. C. Murugappa Chettiar, R. C. Rangaswamy Chettiar, S. Subbiah Chettiar, K. L. P. Lakshminarayana Chettiar, A. Annamalaiswamy Chettiar, K. Kamatchi Chettiar, N. S. Ramaswami Chettiar, T. S. T. Subramaniam Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES : M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Tiruppur (S. India).

The Mills are situated at Uthukuli Road, Tirupur, an important cotton producing centre in South India, and are equipped with 25,300 spindles and 126 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 16,23,200 in 16,232 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,11,600	8,11,600	8,11,600	8,11,600	8,11,600	8,11,600	16,23,200
Reserve Fund	70,000	76,000	1,00,000	1,60,000	8,90,000	13,80,000	8,53,400
Depreciation	1,36,497	1,17,596	1,05,236	91,997	81,000	73,244	64,128
Profit	2,92,606	4,25,656*	8,67,692	53,79,098	26,82,318	18,13,179	9,08,704
Dividend	1,62,320	2,84,060	6,89,860	4,05,800	1,29,856	97,392	2,43,480
Dividend Rate % p. a.	20	35	85	50	16	12	15

*Includes Rs. 39,776 in 1940, and Rs. 37,518 in 1941 transferred from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

N. B. Provision made for Taxation : 1940 Rs. 10,846, 1941 Rs. 5,35,000, 1942 Rs. 21,50,000, 1943 Rs. 42,43,000, 1944 Rs. 20,70,000, 1945 Rs. 14,31,000.

The Dhanraj Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons Ltd., Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 38,754 spindles and 786 looms.

Digvijay Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jethabhai Katau & Co., Lal Baug, Parel, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Lal Baug, Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 44,028 spindles and 1,177 looms.

Doulatram Spinning & Weaving Mill

PROPRIETOR : Seth Jamnadas Ibji Datia, Mill Premises, New Jail Country Club Road, Karachi.

The Mills are situated on New Jail Country Club Road, Karachi and are equipped with 3,708 spindles and 60 looms.

Dunbar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1896. DIRECTORS : J. A. Ogg, H. C. Waters and Ram Coowar Bangur. MANAGING AGENTS : Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Company has its mills situated at Shyamnagar near Calcutta, and are equipped with 42,994 spindles and 518 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 19,00,000 in 19,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June & 31st December.

	June 1940 Rs.	Dec. 1940 Rs.	June 1941 Rs.	Dec. 1941 Rs.
Paid up Capital	19,00,000	19,00,000	19,00,000	19,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	14,00,000	..	14,41,205
Other Funds	..	..	..	..
Profit	*1,58,126	2,14,905	5,01,131	7,66,667
Depreciation	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000
Dividend	35,000	1,14,000	1,52,000	1,52,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	12	16	16

	June 1942 Rs.	Dec. 1942 Rs.	June 1943 Rs.
Paid up Capital	19,00,000	19,00,000	19,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	14,43,267	14,43,743
Other Funds	..	16,83,592	3,50,000
Profit	6,93,861	14,36,865	2,50,000
Depreciation	75,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Dividend	1,14,000	1,52,000	1,14,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12	16	12

*Includes Rs. 50,000 transferred for reserve and other funds.

East India Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Manabendra Mohan Kundu Chowdhury and J. N. Roy, 120 Maharshi Debendra Road, P.O. Hatkola, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Maurigram, Howrah District and are equipped with 96 looms.

Edward Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : R. B. Seth Motilalji Raniwalla, Diggi Street, Beawar.

The Mills are situated at Beawar and are equipped with 20,488 spindles and 376 looms.

Edward Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1910. DIRECTORS : C. P. Wadia, J.P., D. K. Daji, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Fazal Rahimtoola, W. B. Bryden. AGENTS : E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : E. D. Sassoon Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 49,164 spindles and 920 looms. They worked for 304 days employing 1,599 workers on the average and consuming 14,030 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 17,00,000 in 8,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF WORKING

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	17,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000
Profit	76,652	11,23,364	*31,40,561	*69,57,004	*36,67,637	8,36,879	6,97,806
Depreciation	..	..	9,00,000	13,00,000	1,99,776	..	1,42,000
Dividend per cent	..	..	20	30	7½	7½	15

*Before provision for taxation.

The Elgin Mills Company, Ltd.

Registered 1911. DIRECTORS : H. Crighton, A. Hoon, Rai Bahadur Ramnarain, Lala Motilal and I. O. Hamilton. MANAGING AGENTS : Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sutherland House, Kanpur.

The Company has its mills situated at Kanpur, U. P., which are equipped with 49,616 spindles and 1,200 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 56,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 36,20,000 in 2,10,000 (1,60,000 Ordinary shares and 50,000 Vendors) shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up ; Rs. 11,00,000 in 11,000 8% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 42,000 5% "B" Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up, carrying Preferential claim to repayment of Capital. The Vendors' shares rank *pari passu* with Ordinary shares.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half Year ends 31st March and 30th September.

	1942 Sept.	1943 March	1943 Sept.	1944 March	1944 Sept.	1945 March
Paid up Capital	32,00,000	32,00,000	32,00,000	36,20,000	36,20,000	36,20,000
Reserve Fund	19,00,000	22,00,000	32,00,000	36,50,000	39,00,000	40,00,000
Other Funds	10,11,812	10,70,257	76,498	66,268	1,71,395	3,75,830
Depreciation	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Profit*	8,48,519	13,36,945	17,48,644	12,41,818	9,63,323	8,86,857
Dividend	3,67,500	6,82,500	8,40,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	2,62,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	35	65	80	30	30	25

	1945 Sept.	1946 March	1946 Sept.	1947 March	1947 Sept.
Paid up Capital	36,20,000	36,20,000	36,20,000	36,20,000	36,20,000
Reserve Fund	41,00,000	42,00,000	42,00,000	42,00,000	42,00,000
Other Funds	5,75,000	8,00,000	12,00,000	15,00,000	16,00,000
Depreciation	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,85,000
Profit*	8,64,755	10,03,096	12,54,523	9,44,000	6,60,837
Dividend	2,62,500	3,15,000	5,25,000	4,20,000	8,15,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	30	50	40	30

*After providing for Taxation.

The Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS : Mulraj Karsondas (Chairman), V. Seshasayee, O.B.E., Amarchand N. Shroff, Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Manecklal Chunilal, Umadutt Nemani and Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola. AGENTS : Chidambaram Mulraj & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Company has its mills situated on Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay and is equipped with 38,672 spindles (31,712 Ring and 6,960 Mule) and 785 looms. The Mills worked for 303 days employing on an average 1,633 workers per day and consuming 10,363 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 50,00,000. Rs. 25,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up and Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 7% (Taxable) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of Capital. (Until the middle of 1942, the mills were managed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., when it changed hands).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
Profit	4,80,092	*17,75,527	*37,84,772	14,06,551	11,11,506	11,20,931	12,46,991
Dividend on Ordy. shares	..	..	..	5,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	..	20	10	10	10

*Subject to provision for taxation.

Eatablishment Textile De Modeliarpeth S. A.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : M. Ehny, Esq., Modeliarpet, Pondicherry.

The Mills are situated at Modeliarpet, Pondicherry and are equipped with 18,152 spindles and 304 looms.

The Fine Knitting Co., Ltd.

AGENTS : H. Keshavlal & Co., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Railwaypura, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 9,924 spindles, and 100 knitting machines.

Finlay Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1906. DIRECTORS : C. F. Morris, O.B.E., Ambalal Sarabhai, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., G. Furze and J. C. Burns. AGENTS : James Finlay & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 46,072 spindles and 784 looms. During the cotton year ended August 31, 1945 they worked for 303 days, the average number of daily workers being 1,802 consuming 5,206 candies of cotton.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 40,00,000 in 40,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up capital	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,74,475	1,74,475	2,50,000	14,76,000	25,22,000	32,84,000	34,04,000
Other funds	25,000	25,000	†2,29,476	2,74,476	2,74,476	2,74,476	4,50,000
Depreciation	3,00,000	4,49,637	2,31,462	..	..	..	3,50,000
Profit	6,06,980	*8,64,042	7,82,760	*10,62,858	6,04,097	*6,05,451	6,52,457
Dividend	3,00,000	4,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	7½	10	20	25	15	15	15

*After setting aside Rs. 13,50,000 as reserve for Taxation (1941) Rs. 77,00,000 in 1942 and Rs. 39,79,000 in 1945.

†Includes Rs. 2,74,476 Dividend Equalisation Fund.

Gaekwar Mills, Ltd.

Registered Samyat year 1975. DIRECTORS : Sir Homi Mehta, (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Billimora, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

The Mills are situated at Billimora and are equipped with 28,692 spindles and 650 looms, and worked for 284 days employing on an average 1,035 hands per day and consuming 3,425 candies of cotton during the year (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25 lakhs in 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 16 lakhs in 16,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. (The Capital of the Company was raised from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in 1942 following the issue of 4,000 shares as Capital Bonus).

FINANCIAL POSITION : RESULTS OF WORKING

Year ends 31st December.

	1944 Rs	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	16,00,000	16,00,000
Depreciation Fund	25,03,000	26,33,000
Other Funds	19,94,795	47,02,014
Net Profit*	33,62,425	20,35,682
Dividend	9,60,000	8,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	60	50

*Subject to Depreciation and Taxation.

Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : C. R. Bhadani, H. P. Bhadani, P. P. Bhadani, R. P. Bhadani, G. P. Bhadani, V. L. Mehta and M. L. Shroff. MANAGING DIRECTOR : Parmeshwar Prasad Bhadani. REGISTERED OFFICE : Gaya.

The Mills are equipped with 18,352 ring, 1,188 mule, and 600 doubling spindles and 586 cotton looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 in 2,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 18,01,000 in 1,80,100 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943
Paid up Capital	Rs. 18,01,000	Rs. 18,01,000	Rs. 18,01,000	Rs. 18,01,000
Reserve Fund	3,000	..	..	30,000
Profit	4,15,959	2,71,937	8,97,964	5,91,088
Depreciation	..	..	2,82,546	2,07,729
Dividend	..	..	2,16,120	90,050

Gendalal Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Surajmal Gendalal, Esq., Mill Premises, Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

The Mills are situated at Jalgaon, East Khandesh and are equipped with 12,504 spindles and 368 looms.

Girdhardas Harivallavdas Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chamanlal Mangaldas & Co., Outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 21,808 spindles.

The Gnanambika Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : V. C. Vellingiri Gounder (Chairman), Karuppanna Gounder, A. T. Devaraja Mudaliar, V. Ganapathi Gounder, V. C. Palaniswamy Gounder, T. Chikkanna Chettiar, V. C. Kumaraswami Gounder, V. C. Subbiah Gounder, Diwan Bahadur M. Venkataramana Iyer, Mrs. Muthu Sengodian, K. M. Najukkutty Gounder, S. Doraiswamy Gounder, C. A. Nanjappa Gounder, R. Ramalinga Gounder, C. V. Venugopal Naidu, B.A., B.L., N. Appuswami Naidu, and K. V. Odumalai Gounder. MANAGING AGENTS : V. C. Vellingiri Gounder & Bros. REGISTERED OFFICE : Vellakinar, Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills specialise in the production of various kinds of yarn, and are equipped with 11,200 ordinary and 736 doubling spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 11,00,000 in 2,000 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 9,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,50,000 in 500 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : 207 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 4,636 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th September.

	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,80,681	4,84,300	4,84,300	4,84,300	4,84,300
Reserve Fund	..	25,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Other Funds	77,868	25,762	51,162	77,407	77,407
Profits	6,21,501	18,07,877	4,87,318	4,98,731	2,83,526
Depreciation	50,094	45,308	40,567	36,966	35,085
Dividend	1,09,043	1,84,806	69,540	27,816	56,632
Dividend Rate % per annum	25	40	15	6	12

The Goenka Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Parasram Harnandrai, Katra Tobacco, Khari Baoli, Delhi.

The Mills are situated on the Grand Trunk Road, Delhi and are equipped with 307 looms.

Gokak Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS : R. W. Bullock (Chairman), Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, J. C. Lanchashire. AGENTS : Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Gokak Falls near Belgaum in Bombay Presidency, and are equipped with 74,000 ring and 1,326 mule spindles and 2,640 doubling. They worked for 298 days of 9½ hours a day employing on an average 2,595 workers per day and consuming 16,131 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 48,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 39,04,700 in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	39,04,700	39,04,700	39,04,700	39,04,700	39,04,700	39,04,700	39,04,700
Reserve Fund	6,65,216	6,65 906	6,66,756	6,68,344	6,70,333	6,62,676	10,00,000
Depreciation Fund	41,40,000	42,40,000	45,76,000	47,76,000	49,76,000	50,76,000	51,76,000
Profit	2,47,190	12,41,416	35,45,942	65,67,858	43,58,364	31,66,260	26,02,812
Dividend	2,73,329	4,68,564	8,59,034	8,98,081	5,85,705	5,07,611	7,02,846
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7	12	22	23	15	13	18

Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1926. DIRECTORS : C. F. Morris, Ambalal Sarabhai, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, G. Furze, and J. C. Burns. AGENTS : James Finlay & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Dadar Road, Dadar, Bombay, and are equipped with 40,540 spindles and 1,020 looms. They worked for 306 days (double shift) employing on an average 1,734 workers per day and consuming 6,691 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000
Profit	*45,724	10,11,554	2,78,857	†10,29,792	15,99,715	†12,65,518	5,17,819
Depreciation	..	..	12,00,000	..	..	..	4,50,000
Dividend	..	..	2,50,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	..	..	10	40	20	20	20

*Loss. †After providing Rs. 13,05,000 for E. P. T. and other taxation for the years 1943 and 1945.

The Gopal Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1931. DIRECTORS : Haridas Achratlal, Govinddas Maneklal, Nanddas Haridas, Chimanlal Atmaram, Karsanlal Maneklal, Charandas Haridas, Navnitlal Ranchchodlal, Chinubhai Haridas. AGENTS : Nanddas Haridas & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Naroda Road, Ahmedabad, 2.

The Mills are situated at Broach and are equipped with 21,748 spindles and 652 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, 5,000 5% First Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (Redeemable after 1947), 1,250 4½% Second Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, subject to tax (Redeemable after 1949) and 8,750 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 11,25,000 divided into 5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, 5,000 5% First Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (Redeemable after 1947 with six month's notice), 1,250 4½% Second Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, subject to tax (Redeemable after 1949 with six month's notice) issued as fully paid up shares.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	10,00,000	11,25,000	11,25,000	11,25,000
Reserve Fund	90,000	1,75,000	1,75,000	2,15,000
Other Funds	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	6,51,216	6,56,216*	7,56,216	8,56,216
Profit*	28,30,944	13,03,584	4,90,400	3,19,739
Dividend	..	75,000	60,000	60,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	10+5	10+2	10+2

*After providing for Depreciation. No dividend was declared out of the Profits for 1943, but a Capital Bonus was declared and 1,250 4½% fully paid up Second Preference Shares were issued at the rate of one such Share for every 4 Ordinary Shares held.

The Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Piramal Girdharlal & Co., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 32,850 spindles and 606 looms.

The Gujarat Ginning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

AGENTS : Jamnabhai Mansukhbhai, Outside Prem Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Prem Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 27,640 spindles and 700 looms.

The Gujerat Hosiery Factory

AGENTS : C. C. Dalal & Co., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 15,020 spindles and 100 knitting machines.

The Gujerat Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jumnabhai Mansukhbhai & Co., Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 28,972 spindles and 680 looms.

The Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Girdharlal Harilal & Co., Mill Premises, Railwaypura, P.O. Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 17,420 spindles and 448 looms.

The Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Maneklal Mansukhbhai & Co., Outside Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Sarsapur gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 13,416 spindles.

The Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dhirajlal Khushaldas & Bros., Mill Premises, Near Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 17,560 spindles amd 436 looms.

Hind Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946 : DIRECTORS : Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman), G. D. Birla, A. P. Benthall, J. B. Elias, K. P. Goenka. MANAGING AGENTS : Ramdutt Ramkissendas. REGISTERED OFFICE : 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are under construction, and are to be equipped with 25,000 spindles and 500 looms (to begin with).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 30,000 5½% taxable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 7,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 20,000 5½% taxable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 3,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Hindustan Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1938. DIRECTORS : S. M. Bhattacharjee, M.A., (Chairman), Rajendra Singh Singhi, D. N. Dutt, H. C. Sarcar, I. N. Roy, P. M. Bhattacharjee. MANAGER : I. N. Roy. REGISTERED OFFICE : Calcutta National Bank Buildings, P-2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Belghurriah, 24 Parganas, Bengal and are equipped with 9,000 spindles and 120 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 20,000 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 2,80,000

Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 21,00,000. *Subscribed* : Rs. 7,00,000 in 20,000 Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,27,235	6,41,666	7,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,02,103	1,15,000	1,15,000
Profit	51,676	58,515	59,129
Depreciation	185	978	10,386
Dividend	..	..	..
Dividend Rate % per annum	8	8	9

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1873. DIRECTORS : Krishnaraj, M. D. Thackersey, Padamsey Damodar Govindji, Vijay M. Merchant, Narandas Manmohandas Ramjee, Dwarkadas Hurgovindas Vora, and Bhagwandas Vasanji. MANAGING AGENTS : Thackersey Mooljee & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Jacob Circle, Bombay and are equipped with 41,192 spindles and 1,317 looms. They worked for 305 days employing on an average 1,876 hands per day, and consuming 11,795 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised*, *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000 Rs. 11,84,000 in 1,184 whole shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up and Rs. 16,000 in 64 quarter shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve Fund	15,58,337	15,58,337	15,58,337	16,28,337	16,28,337	6,38,400	6,38,400
Depreciation Fund	46,37,902	46,97,902	47,55,902	49,19,902	68,13,239	57,57,000	54,04,000
Profit	1,80,751	1,77,040	4,73,799	*5,13,728	53,05,856	52,05,638	30,67,487
Dividend	1,20,000	1,20,000	2,28,000	3,00,000	3,12,000	2,40,000	2,10,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	10	19	25	26	20	17½

* After providing Rs. 23,50,000 for taxation.

The Hindusthan Woollen Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : M. P. Birla, Pramod Ranjan Sarker, Radha Kishan Mohta, Rai Bahadur Sawalram Kanoria, B. Kumar Birla and D. P. Goenka. MANAGING AGENTS : Birla Brothers Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The Mills have been formed for the manufacture of woollen products and are being equipped.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 2,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 1,00,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 3,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Hira Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand & Co., Indore.

The Mills are situated at Ujjain, Central India and are equipped with 25,964 spindles and 864 looms.

Hirjee Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : J. R. Bhadani & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 40,376 spindles and 850 looms.

Hooghly Cotton Mills

PROPRIETOR : A. W. Sen, Esq., A.R.T.C., Rishra, Serampore, Hooghly District.

The Mills are situated at Rishra, Serampore, Hooghly district and are equipped with 53 looms.

The Hukumchand Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1915. DIRECTORS : Jain Divakar, Danvir, Rajya Ratna, Rao Raja, Rajya Bhushan, Rais-ud-daula, Rai Bahadur Sir Seth Hukamchandji Sarupchandji, Kt., (Ex-officio Chairman) ; Danvir, Rai Bahadur, Mashir Bahadur, Rajkumarsing Hukamchandji, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., (Permanent Director and Managing Director);

Vanijya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Seth Lalchand B. Sethi; Seth Mahavirprasad R. Morarka; Danvir Seth Mannalal Onkarmalji; and R. C. Jall, M.A.., LL.B., Managing Director. MANAGING AGENTS: Sarupchand Hukamchand Co. REGISTERED OFFICE: Indore, Central India.

The Mills are equipped with 44,768 spindles and 1,493 looms.

CAPITAL: *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 20,15,000 in 20,150 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	20,15,000	20,15,000	20,15,000	20,15,000	20,15,000	20,15,000
Reserve Fund	26,16,252	26,16,252	31,54,000	45,00,000	45,00,105	46,00,000
Other Funds	72,606	3,74,000	10,68,000	13,98,665	13,97,422	15,48,422
Depreciation	30,54,128	36,35,420	56,44,842	59,59,363	59,68,203	63,31,292
Profit	32,26,067	75,18,310	78,83,921	27,76,802	29,49,164	9,04,131
Dividends per share	40	111	151	40	51	21
Block Account	92,93,401	93,83,891	94,90,472	96,15,597	96,48,737	97,25,101

The Hyderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS: Ramannah Bhoomiah & Venkata Krishniah, Mill Premises, Secunderabad, Deccan.

The Mills are situated at Secunderabad, Deccan and are equipped with 13,080 spindles and 242 looms.

The India United Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS: D. K. Daji, H. F. Commissariat, J.P., Tansukhrai Mukhram Karundia, Mahavirprasad Ramkumar Morarka, Makhanlal Gordhandas Seksaria, Vaman Sridhar Apte, Kantilal Nahalchand, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Onkarmal Ghanshyam Das Khaitan, Ramkumar Surajmal Poddar, Govindram Seksaria, Rai Bahadur Rameshwarprasad D. Bagla, Radhakrishna S. Khaitan. AGENTS: Agarwal & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE: E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The group previously known as E. D. Sassoon United Mills came under the new management in 1943. Besides a Dye Works at Dadar, Bombay, the Company own five mills, viz., Mill No. 1 with 98,796



MANUFACTURED
By

The
INDIA UNITED
MILLS LTD
INDIA'S LARGEST TEXTILE GROUP
2,46,982 SPINDLES & 6,673 LOOMS
MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. AGARWAL & CO.,
E. D SASSOON BUILDING, DOUGALL ROAD,
BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

spindles and 2,362 looms; Mill No. 2 with 37,642 spindles and 742 looms; Mill No. 3 with 81,562 spindles and 752 looms; Mill No. 4 with 2,139 looms; and Mill No. 5 with 28,940 spindles and 684 looms. The first one is located at Parel and the rest at Chinchpoogly, Bombay. During the cotton year ending December 31, 1945 the average number of workers employed were about 9,663 per day and cotton consumed amounted to 64,578 candies.

CAPITAL: *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 2,50,00,000 divided into (i) 20,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 50,00,000 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	250,00,000	250,00,000	250,00,000	250,00,000	250,00,000	250,00,000	250,00,000
Reserve Fund				45,00,000	45,00,000	71,00,000	91,00,000
Depreciation Fund				140,00,000	140,00,000	166,00,000	189,00,000
Profit	50,59,418	134,63,082	a26,70,959	b94,68,549	59,93,094	48,42,148	36,08,712
Dividend	..	12,50,000	18,75,000	c25,00,000	18,75,000	18,75,000	17,18,750
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	6¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¼

(*a*) After providing Rs. 50,00,000 for depreciation.
(*b*) After setting apart Rs. 2,50,00,000 estimated tax liability for 1943.
(*c*) Includes a bonus of 5 as. per share.

The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd.

Registered 1908. DIRECTORS: Navinchandra Mafatlal, Yogindra N. Mafatlal, Arvind Prasad N. Mafatlal, E. G. Currimbhoy and Pramukhlal M. Patel. AGENTS: Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE: Rustom Buildings, 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

In addition to dyeing and bleaching of cloth, the Company is equipped with modern plants for mercerising cloth, and colour printing. The works are situated at Dadar, a suburb of Bombay.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 18,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 12,00,000 in 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs 12,00,000	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs 12,00,000
General Reserve	7,39,293	6,79,293	6,07,293	6,11,626	6,11,827	7,12,641	7,12,000
Profit	18,277	a53,614	3,60,000	3,96,680	8,00,209	6,50,759	3,60.213
Depreciation	..	18,277	c3,85,106	c3,25,687	20,000	1,00,759	30,000
Dividend	b60,000	b72,000	1,20,000	96,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	6	10	8	6	6	6

(*a*) After Rs. 1,30,318 was written off (Bad debt).
(*b*) Paid from the Reserve Fund.
(*c*) Includes provision for taxation for which the exact figure is not available.

Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1881. DIRECTORS : Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company's mills are situated in Parel, and are equipped with 48,776 spindles and 1,217 looms. They worked for 302 days employing on an average 2,225 workers per day and consumed 10,941 candies of cotton during the year 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : 12 lakhs in 800 shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 800 half shares of Rs. 500 each, convertible into 400 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : 9 lakhs.

FINANCIAL POSITON : RESULTS OF WORKING

Year ends 31st March.

	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	9,00,000	9,00,000
Reserve Fund	4,81,300	4,81,300
Depreciation Fund	50,73,000	58,82,000
Other Funds	13,00,000	13,00,000
Net Profit	*32,19,545	26,77,662
Dividend	1,12,500	1,12,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12½	12½
Price of Shares Highest	3,990	5,100
Price of Shares Lowest	3,525	3,530

*Subject to Depreciation and Taxation.

Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.*

Registered 1907. DIRECTORS : Govindram Gordhandas, (Chairman), Sitaram Brijmohan, Chandmal Lackmandas, Makhanlal Gordhandas, Seth Sitaram Shivnandrai, Seth Mannalal Onkarmal, R. C. Jall, M.A., LL.B. MANAGING AGENTS and SELLING AGENTS : Govindram Seksaria. REGISTERED OFFICE : Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Indore in Central India and are equipped with 49,220 spindles and 1,420 looms, and employs on an average 3,285 workers. They worked for 277 days and consumed 18,480 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 20,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. (From the pre-war level of Rs. 30, the quoted value of the shares of the Company touched Rs. 1,616 in 1943).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	20,00,000	2,00,0000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	8,974	69,539	15,69,539	15 69,586	15,69,586
Other Funds	..	56,97,657	57,28,783	8,36,659	21,25,516	21,25,516
Profit	27,232*	16,63,560	35,97,939	58,22,086	21,67,811	30,57,894
Dividend			14,00,000	22,20,000	7,00,000	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.			70	111	35	..

*The loss shown is arrived at after writing off bad debts amounting to Rs. 49,13,316.

The Indra Spinning & Weaving Mills

OWNER : Seth Sugan Chand, Jeoni-ka-Mandi, Agra.

The Mills are situated at Jeoni-ka-Mandi, Agra and are equipped with 13,920 spindles.

The Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Waljee Shamjee & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

The Company owns two mills, No. 1 Mill at Lalbaug, Parel, and No. 2. Mill at New Sewree Road, Sewree, Bombay. They are equipped with (No. 1) 27,260 spindles and 910 looms ; (No. 2) 24,732 spindles and 574 looms.

Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.

Registered 1907. DIRECTORS : Chaturbuj Gordhandas Soonderdas, J.P., Mathuradas Dwarkadas, Govinddas Maneklal, Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Madhavlal Makani, Brijlal Jekisondas Modi. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : Lalji Naranji & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sholapur and are equipped with 868 (mule) and 19,952 (ring) spindles, and 511 looms. They worked for 295 days employing on an average 1,623 hands per day and consuming 7,428 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 10,00,000 in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 7,77,000 in 777 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050	Rs. 7,85,050
Reserve Fund	4,35,000	4,35,000	4,60,000	4,85,000	5,45,000	11,11,907	13,60,049
Other Funds	7,15,404	7,15,404	7,15,404	7,27,404	9,18,191	8,90,000	9,65,000
Depreciation Fund	15,63,620	16,12,620	17,12,620	18,12,620	19,30,000	20,10,000	20,90,000
Profit	*81,112	†1,87,417	†3,54,192	†6,47,917	†7,99,053	†5,04,797	†3,52,556
Dividend	31,080	58,275	1,55,400	2,33,100	1,55,400	97,125	97,125
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	7½	20	30	20	12½	12½

*Subject to Taxation & Depreciation.
†After providing for taxation but subject to depreciation.

The Janakiram Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1943. DIRECTORS : Dr. Sir K. V. AL. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, Kt., M. A. Sarangaraja, AL. R. M. Ramanathan Chettiar, N. A. Ramachandra Raja, K. Ramakrishna, B.A., D.Com., C.A.I.I.B., D. K. Raju. MANAGING AGENTS : The Shakti Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sri Ram Nilayam, Srivilliputtur Road, Rajapalayam, South India.

The Mills are situated at Rajapalayam and carry on cotton spinning of various counts.

CAPITAL :- *Authorised* Rs. 6,00,000 in 60,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* Rs. 3,00,000. *Subscribed* : Rs. 3,00,000 and paid up Rs. 3,00,000.

The Janardana Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934. DIRECTORS : G. Venkatasami Naidu, K. Krishnaswami Naidu, K. Manickam Pillai, D. Shamugasundra Gounder, K. Shanmugavelayuda Madaliar, V. N. Thiruvenkatasami Naidu, G. V. Doraisami, K. Venkatasami Naidu, M. V. Meenakshisundara Mudaliar, I. A. Janardanan, K. Venkatasami Naidu, G. Venkatasami Naidu, G. K. Devarajulu Naidu, K. Rajagopal Naidu, K. Narayanasami Naidu. MANAGING AGENTS and SECRETARIES : G. Venkatasami Naidu and Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Uppilipalayam, Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Uppilipalayam, Singanallur (Coimbatore District) and specialise in the production of yarns mostly of 32 counts and are equipped with 17,880 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 1,00,000 in 2,000 6½% (Tax-free redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 50 each) ; Rs. 1,50,000 in 3,000 Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, and Rs. 7,50,000 in 15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 12,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 4,46,000 in 8,900 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 4,45,000 in 8,900 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	4,16,378	4,40,500	4,50,000	4,45,000	4,45,000	4,45,000	4,45,000
Profit	64,322	2,62,540	3,69,000	24,83,552	8,02,023	6,08,394	4,25,398
Depreciation	24,425	1,43,390	1,90,328	65,620	17,973	54,610	48,331
Dividend	24,965	50,693	1,77,662	1,60,200	26,700	40,050	71,200
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	12	40	36	6	9	16

N. B. Provision made for taxation : 1941 Rs. 2,50,000 ; 1942 Rs. 9,35,000 ; 1943 Rs. 23,15,000 ; 1944 Rs. 7,75,000 ; 1945 Rs. 5,72,000.

The Jawahar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1937. DIRECTORS : P. Rm. P. S. Rm. Rmanathan Chettiar, Ve. A. Annamalai Chettiar, Ve. A. Vairavan Chettiar, S. T. A. R. Sidambaram Chettiar, U. T. Ovi Reddiar, P. N. Kuppuswami Naidu, A. M. Munibasappa Chettiar, O. R. Perumal Chettiar, P. S. S. Bomanna Chettiar, J. K. Manicham Chettiar, P. L. Annamalai,

P. A. Palaniappa Chettiar and M. S. Odayappa Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS : Umaiyambika & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Salem Junction, South India.

The Mills are situated at Salem Junction Railway Station, Salem, South India, and are equipped with 22,312 Ring Spindles, and produce Counts of yarn mainly of 12's to 80's and Double yarn.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 1,60,000 in shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 4,20,000 in shares of Rs. 5 each (reduced as per High Court Order dated 11th August 1944). *Issued, Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 4,20,000 in 84,000 shares of Rs. 5 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,95,438	7,21,275	8,40,000	4,20,000	4,20,000	4,20,000
General Reserve	40,171	1,59,180	2,60,820	2,87,500	2,87,500	4,12,000
Profit	1,29,144	3,00,776	13,61,875	6,76,893	3,06,492	1,17,414
Depreciation	73,418	82,650	2,09,678	1,97,283	1,76,032	1,53,085
Dividend	39,906	1,20,000	1,68,000	84,000	52,500	52,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	20	20	20	12½	12½

N. B. Provision made for Taxation : 1941 Rs. 45,000 ; 1942 Rs. 4,00,000 ; 1943 and 1944 figures for taxation not available ; 1945 Rs. 1,94,000

Jaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ravindra Mulraj & Co., Mill Premises, Near Railway Station, Sidhpur.

The Mills are situated near Railway Station, Sidhpur and are equipped with 2,192 spindles and 16 looms.

The Jayalakshmi Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : R. Tulasidoss, Esq., Uppilipalayam, Singanallur P.O., Coimbatore Dist., South India.

The Mills are situated at Uppilipalayam, Singanallur, Coimbatore Dist., South India and are equipped with 2,514 spindles.

The Jayanti Textile Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946 : DIRECTORS: L. B. Sen, Sarat Chandra Sawoo, Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, Profulla Kumar Sirkar and R. B. Basu. MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. R. B. Basu & Sons : REGISTERED OFFICE : 2, Churchgate Lane, Calcutta.

The Mills are now under erection.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 3,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 15,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Jayaram Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : C. S. & Co., 8, Second Line Beach, Madras.

The Mills are situated at Thiruvottiyur, South India and are equipped with 70 looms.

Jayashankar Mills, Barsi, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Zadbuke & Co., Mill Premises, Barsi Town.

The Mills are situated at Barsi Town and are equipped with 11,840 spindles.

Jay Shree Textiles, Limited

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : M. P. Birla, Bhanwarlal Rampuria, R. K. Sonthalia, P. D. Himatsingka, B. Kumar Birla. AGENTS : Birla Brothers Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing and carrying on the business of spinning, weaving, knitting, bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, printing and finishing of cloth and yarn from cotton flax, Art-Silk and other fibres.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 20,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, and 3,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 51,00,000 divided into 5,10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Jehangir Vakil Mills Company, Limited

Registered 1906. DIRECTORS : Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas B.A., (Chairman), Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai, Kantilal Manibhai, Gautam Sarabhai, B.A., (Cantab), Percy Rustom Vakil (Ex-officio), Subhodh Mangaldas, B.Sc., (Ex-officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Rustomjee Mangaldas & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Mills Premises, Outside Delhi Gate, Post Box No. 16, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Ahmedabad, Outside Delhi Gate, and are equipped with 31,875 spindles and 761 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 17,00,000 divided into 4,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each, 7,000 4% First Preference shares of Rs. 50 each and 7,000 4% Second Preference shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid-up* Rs. 11,90,000 divided into 2,800 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each, 7,000 First Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each and 2,800 Second Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	8,40,000	9,80,000	10,50,000	11,90,000
Reserve Fund	7,37,682	7,37,682	7,37,682	7,70,000	6,30,000	4,90,000	5,20,000	5,55,000
Depreciation Fund	13,91,765	14,76,593	17,26,593	19,11,322	20,61,322	22,16,544	23,66,544	25,22,882
Other Funds	52,000	52,000	52,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	8,50,000	11,50,000	13,50,000
Profit	1,19,107	6,34,212	9,84,605	35,56,784	21,13,025	17,30,854	11,68,150	..
Dividend on Ordy. Shares	28,000	70,000	70,000	84,000	..	70,000	..	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	10	10	12	..	10	..	..
Dividend on Pref.	..	..	..	..	2,800	5,600	12,600	
Rate % p. a.	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..

The Jitendra Mills, Ltd.

AGENTS : Arvind Manubhai & Co., Mill Premises, Astodia Mill Estate, Outside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Astodia Mills Estate, Outside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 3,960 spindles.

Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1921. DIRECTORS : L. N. Birla, Lt.-Col. Sardar D. K. Jadhav, Captain Brijraj Narain, D. P. Khaitan, M. P. Birla, B. Kumar and P. H. Himatsinghka. MANAGING AGENTS : Birla Bros. Ltd., (Gwalior Branch). REGISTERED OFFICE : Gwalior.

The Mills are situated at Gwalior, and are equipped with 38,152 spindles and 1,537 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 35,00,000 in 3,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 30,91,020 in 3,09,102 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	1941	1942	1942	1943	1943	1944	1945
	Sept.	March	Sept.	March	Sept.	June	June
Paid up Capital	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020	Rs. 30,91,020
Reserve Fund	3,00,000	..	..	12,00,000	12,00,000	35,00,000	32,00,000
Depreciation	3,02,971	3,59,068	2,11,160	10,03,438	11,68,794	..	8,40,040
Net profit	7,53,222	13,85,180	19,40,556	19,69,765	30,70,649	39,43,249	47,00,295
Dividend	30	60	110	50	*	20	*

* In lieu of dividend one ordinary fully paid share in Gwalior Industrial Bank Ltd, was given for every two shares in this Company.

Johns' Mills, Co.

OWNERS : John Mills & Co., Jatnika Bagh, Agra.

The Mills are situated at Rajghat, Agra and are equipped with 51,360 spindles.

The Jubilee Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sewree and are equipped with 37,616 spindles and 680 looms.

Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Sir Lala Padampat Singhania, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated near Jarib Chowki on Kamlapat Road and are equipped with 44,964 ring spindles and 1,116 looms.

The Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1906. DIRECTORS : A. L. A. R. Kalairaja Chettiar, P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, K. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., B.L., S. Lakshmanan Chettiar, S. Rm. St. Narayanan Chettiar, A. L. A. R. Alagappa Chettiar, A. L. A. R. Veerappa Chettiar, S. P. L. Palaniappa Chettiar, S. R. M. A. R. Subbiah Chettiar, SV. R. M. SV. Sevugan Chettiar and A. R. Sethuraman Chettiar. AGENTS : A. R. Kalairaja Chettiar. REGISTERED OFFICE : Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Anuperpalayam, Coimbatore Dist. and are equipped with 40,716 spindles and 295 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,50,000 in 6,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
Reserve Fund	14,55,444	14,55,444	15,00,565	15,25,000	17,36,415	17,25,000
Profit	1,65,533	3,43,742	4,51,778	37,37,381	13,62,507	3,78,000
Depreciation	66,859	1,03,481	1,02,098	1,17,340	1,11,818	1,04,633
Dividend	97,500	1,95,000	3,25,000	2,60,000	1,62,500	97,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	15	30	50	40	25	15

The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : Tilokchand Kalyanmal & Co., Sitalmata Bazar, Indore. (C. I.).

The Mills are situated at Indore and are equipped with 36,412 spindles and 1,144 looms.

The Kalyan Mills, Ltd.

AGENTS : Kalidas Motibhai Mehta & Sons Ltd., Mill Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 13,248 spindles and 393 looms.

The Kalyan Spinning Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1940 : DIRECTORS : C. C. Shah, M. C. Chatterjee, B. N. Sircar, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Md. Jan, Dipchand Kankaria, G. K. Gidwani, A. K. Chowdhuri. MANAGING AGENTS : A. K. Choudhury & Co. Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 87, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are to be constructed at Dum Dum 10 miles from Calcutta and are to be equipped with 9,000 spindles (fine.)

CAPITAL : *Authorised:* Rs. 20,00,000 ; *Issued*: Rs. 16,00,000 ; *Subscribed*: Rs. 1,95,875 ; *Paid-Up* : Rs. 1,42,300.

The Kamala Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Managed by a Board of Directors, with their offices at Kilachand Devchand Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Tulsi Pipe Road, off Delisle Road, Bombay and are equipped with 40,360 spindles and 1,155 looms and 100 art silk looms.

The Kandan Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1944. DIRECTORS : Dr. T. S. Duraiswamy, C. V. Krishnamurthi, O. A. O. K. Ct. Chidambaram Chettiar, N. Seshadri. MANAGING AGENTS : C. S. & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Second Line Beach, Madras.

The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and running as a going concern the business of Messrs. Kandan Textiles, Ltd. It is equipped with 70 looms and manufactures grey cloth.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 7,00,000 divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 2,000 redeemable Cumulative Preference shares 6½% (Income Tax free) of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 3,00,000 divided into 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 2,00,000 in 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each with 2,000 1st Mortgage Debentures of Rs. 100 each carrying interest at the rate of 5% free of Income Tax repayable any time after five years but on or before 31st December 1953 however with an option to the Company to redeem them earlier on terms and conditions mentioned on the Debenture Deed.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,00,800	2,06,580	2,10,000
Debentures	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Profit	*7,541	8,371	50,469
Depreciation	..	32,150	41,048
Dividend	..	..	30,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	10

* Loss.

Kanti Cotton Mills

PROPRIETOR : Ratilal Vardhaman Shah, Esq., Mill Premises, Wadhwan Camp, (Kathiawar).

The Mills are situated at Wadhwan Camp, Kathiawar and are equipped with 15,724 spindles and 326 looms.

Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Rukun-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid, B.A. (Chairman), Dewan Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta K. Ramaswami, D. K. Seshadri, H. F. Marker, Bhoopalam R. Chandrasekharayya, Dr. F. H. Noronha, M.A., Venkata Rao, C. Perumal Chetty, Rajadharmaprasakta C. Subramania Iyer. SECRETARIES : The Associated Finance and Investment Corporation Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : "Asiatic Buildings", Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City, South India.

The Mills are under erection.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 30,00,000 in 6000 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, 2,20,000 Ordinary shares of 10 each, 1,00,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 2 each. *Called up* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 6,000 6% Preference shares Rs. 50 paid, 2,20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5 paid and 1,00,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 2, Re. 1 paid.

The Karnataka Silks & Filatures (Mysore), Ltd.

Registered 1946. B. Ramanatha Chettiar (Chairman), C. Ramanuja Aiyangar, M.A., L.T., Manjanath Chetty, M.R.A., B. Singa Iyengar, B.E., A.M.I.E., Dr. Kothandaram, M.B., B.S., D. K. Pillanna (Ex-Officio), R. Dasappa, D. K. Channappa (Ex-Officio), C. B. Basappa,

M. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, V. P. Kittur, B.A., L.L.B., (Special Director), J. V. Doddaveerappa (Special Director). MANAGING AGENTS : Elathore Brothers, Bangalore City. REGISTERED OFFICE : "Kumara Bhavan", 568, Sajjana Rao Road, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City.

The Mills are to be constructed at Devenahalli, in Bangalore District, for the manufacture of silk products on a large scale.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each : *Present Issue* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Karnataka Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Rao Bahadur Bantwal Sitarama Rao, B.A., B.L., Kakkunjee Yegananarayana Adiga, B.A., B.L., Aroor Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., B.L., Dr. Pangal Janardhana Rao, L.M. & S., Prabhakar Rao Ganesh Rao Gurjer, Khandiga Ganapati Bhat, Pejavar Sanjiva Rao, B.A., B.L., Kabbinathithly Venkappaya, Mothishim Abdul Kadir Saheb, Syed Mohidina Syed Abdussamad Saheb, A. D. Silva, Sarapady Narasapaya, B.A., B.L. MANAGING AGENT : S. Narasapaya, B.A., B.L. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kadri Road, Mangalore, South Kanara, South India.

The Mills are to be constructed in South Kanara for the purposes of spinning, weaving and allied processes from cotton and other fibres.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 22,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and 2,500 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Present Issue* : Rs. 4,95,000 divided into 4,950 shares of Rs 100 each.

Karur Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : P. RM. S. Sellappa Chettiar, V. A. A. V. Vellvappa Chettiar, PL. RM. PL. Palaniappa Chettiar, D. Maruthanayaga Mudaliar, M. Yekambaram Pillai, K. R. Venkataramier, RM. P. M. Somasundaram Chettiar, M. Rangaswami Chettiar, N. Chidambaram Pillai. MANAGING AGENTS : Meenakshi & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : 3, Car Street, Karur, Trichinopoly District, South India.

The Mills are to be constructed at Karur, in Trichinopoly Dist.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 ; *Issued* : Rs. 5,00,000; *Paid up:* Rs. 1,76,700.

The Kasthuri Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1938. DIRECTORS : L. Kasthurisamy Naidu, C. N. Venkatapathy Naidu, A. V. Sreenivasalu Naidu, M. Krishnamma

Naicker, Dr. T.V. Raghuthama Rao, R. K. Ramakrishnan, K. Krishnaswamy Naidu, P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, K. Uthamaramaswamy Naidu, A. G. Damodarasamy Naidu, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, V. S. Balasubbaraya Chettiar and V. S. Baluvenkatarama Chettiar, V. Palanisami Naidu and P. Sreeramulu Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS : C. N. Venkitapathy Nayudu & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Singanallur Post (Coimbatore Dist.), South India.

The Mills are equipped with 9,200 spindles (Ring) and manufactures yarns of 40's, 42's and 44's counts.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 9,00,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 6,00,000 in 24,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each. *Issued* : Rs, 6,00,000 in 24,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each. *Subscribed, Called up* and *Paid up* : Rs. 3,12,000 in 12,480 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 31st March.						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,63,906	2,82,956	3,11,781	3,12,000	3,12,000	3,12,000	3,12,000
Profit	32,462	36,657	1,62,680	1,98,875	9,66,514	5,39,285	3,64,337
Depreciation	17,851	20,283	87,993	40,238	50,778	55,017	48,966
Dividend	14,526	16,116	59,385	93,582	46,800	46,800	37,440
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	6	20	30	15	15	12

The Keshav Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chandulal Keshavlal & Co., Mill Premises, Petlad, Baroda State.

The Mills are situated at Petlad, Baroda State and are equipped with 14,556 spindles and 303 looms.

The Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS : B. Kumar Birla, Radhkissan Sonthalia, D. P. Khaitan, Hiralal Somany, P. D. Himatsingka and R. K. Bhuwalka. MANAGING AGENTS : Birla Brothers Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at 42, Garden Reach, a southern suburb of Calcutta and is equipped with 57,900 spindles and 1,900 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 40,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 6,00,000 Ordinary shares and also 2,00,000 Ordinary Bonus shares declared on 6th April 1943 of Rs. 2-8 each, fully paid up and Rs. 20,00,000 in 20,000 7% (Tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Half year ends on 31st March and 30th Sept.

	Mar. 1942 Rs.	Sept. 1942 Rs.	Mar. 1943 Rs.	Sept. 1943 Rs.
Paid up Capital	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	40,00,000
Reserve Funds	15,15,000	16,50,000	16,50,000	11,50,000
Other Funds	68,488	74,486	7,449	74,449
Profit	4,45,048	12,30,831	6,64,832	*9,15,188
Depreciation	3,00,000	3,75,423	3,13,299	2,08,070
Dividend	3,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	40	40	50	50

	Mar. 1944 Rs.	Sept. 1944 Rs.	Mar. 1945 Rs.	Mar. 1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000
Reserve Funds	11,50,000	14,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000
Other Funds	2,70,860	61,955	9,00,000	9,00,000
Profit	7,47,487	5,06,307	7,54,722	9,94,591
Depreciation	3,03,986	2,50,000	4,07,594	4,66,843
Dividend	4,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	6,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	50	40	40	

*After setting aside Rs. 21,00,000 for taxation.

The Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Indrasingh & Sons Ltd., Cambatta Buildings, 42, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Jalgaon and are equipped with 22,040 spindles and 464 looms.

Khan Saheb Nazarali Mills

PROPRIETOR : Khan Saheb Alabakhshji Muniruddin Nazarali, Nijatpura, Ujjain, (C. I.).

The Mills are situated at Nijatpura, Ujjain and are equipped with 17,512 spindles and 379 looms.

Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : Sir Mathurdas Vissonji, Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Beharam Kt., and Dharmsey Mulraj Khatau. AGENTS : Khatau Makanji & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Lakshmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated on Haines Road, at Byculla and are equipped with 62,932 spindles and 1,427 looms. They worked for 306 days employing on an average 3,590 workers per day and consuming 10,452 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 39,92,500 in (i) 29,925 Ordinary, (ii) 10,000 Cumulative 6 per cent (Tax Free) Preference shares, both of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	29,96,750	29,96,750	29,96,750	29,96,750	39,94,250	39,94,250	39,94,250
Reserve Fund	14,44,154	14,44,154	14,44,154	14,44,154	4,06,658	4,06,658	4,06,658
Other Funds	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	3,08,000	3,45,376	3,45,376	3,45,376
Profit	4,38,983	10,30,283	24,56,790	65,79,008	6,62,531	55,41,279	3,32,991
Depreciation	2,60,000	5,80,000	4,00,000	3,60,000	3,04,500	3,04,500	3,09,000
Dividend	1,19,700	1,90,500	3,39,150	5,38,650	4,98,500	4,18,950	4,18,950
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	10	17	27	20	14	14

The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited

Registered 1896. DIRECTORS : H. F. Milne, (Chairman), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Shantidas Askuran Kt., M. S. Captain, Dinsha K. Daji, Navinchandra Mafatlal and V. F. Noel Paton. AGENTS : Killick Industries Ltd. (from 1-2-1948). REGISTERED OFFICE : Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Dadar, Bombay and are equipped with 1,844 looms and 98,348 ring spindles and employ 5,365 workers. The Company, in 1940, acquired the Courtaulds (Artificial Silk Mills) containing artificial silk processing machinery and 282 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *called up* : Rs. 45,00,000 in 45,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. After 31-12-1946, the balance of the Share Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 was issued in 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each as Bonus shares at 1 Bonus share for every 9 shares held.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	44,94,500	45,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000
Reserve Funds	18,00,000	22,55,000	32,55,000	53,55,000	68,05,000	79,55,000	85,65,000
Profit	9,02,670	22,31,969	32,29,160	36,67,908	29,97,410	27,31,900	46,71,854
Depreciation	4,47,170	8,69,906	7,74,717	7,91,117	7,53,365	6,35,972	8,91,864
Dividend	4,47,972	8,10,000	12,00,000	16,20,000	12,60,000	12,60,000	11,25,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	18	27	40	40	*23	24+4	25

*Does not include Bonus of Rs. 5 per share.

Kolhapur Silk Industries, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Narayanrao G. Naik, M.R.A., (Chairman), Major Sardar Bhausaheb Patankar, S. V. Chavan, M.A., LL.B., Rai Sahib S. H. Prayag, M.Ag., O.B.E., (Retd.), Panduranga Shivaram Upalekar, Balavant Kashinath Marathe, Vithal Dattaram Desai, N. G. Ranade, G. A. Phadke (Ex-officio), M. N. Naik, B.Com. (Ex-Officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Naik Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sykes Extension, Shahapuri Post, Kolhapur.

The Company has been floated for the purpose of manufacturing high grade silk fabrics and clothing.

CAPITAL : *Authorised*: Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Kotah Textiles, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Piramal Chaturbhuji & Co., Mill Premises, Bhimganj, Kotah Junction.

The Mills are situated at Bhimganj, Kotah Junction and are equipped with 7,596 spindles and 160 looms.

Kothari Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1937. DIRECTORS : Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Ayyar, Jagmohandas M. Mehta, C.M. Kothari, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Muhomed Musa Sait and D. C. Kothari. MANAGING AGENTS : Kothari & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, G. T. Madras.

The Mills are situated at Singanallur (Coimbatore District) and are equipped with 13,824 spindles. They specialise in the manufacture of yarns and produce counts 40's and above.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 4,00,000 in 40,000 6% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 6,00,000 in 60,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 8,00,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 30,000 Tax free 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up and Rs. 5,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

Year ends 30th June.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,42,586	6,02,868	6,36,690	7,99,750	7,99,750	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Profit	19,010	71,762	1,26,931	2,75,468	6,74,755	18,39,251	8,82,496	9,13,933
Depreciation	..	37,285	40,000	1,04,438	1,18,279	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000
Dividend	..	..	50,000	1,00,000	5,48,380	1,49,750	1,00,000	87,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	5	6	10	15	15	15	15+2½

N. B. Provision made for taxation : 1941 Rs. 3,500 ; 1942 Rs. 2,75,000 ; 1943 Rs. 17,21,500 ; 1944 Rs. 15,91,337 ; 1945 Rs. 7,20,000.

Krishnakumar Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sundernath Maganlal & Co., Mill Premises, Mahuva, Kathiawar.

The Mills are situated at Mahuva, Kathiawar and are equipped with 8,496 spindles.

The Krishna Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Thakurdas Khinvraj & Co., Mill Premises, Near Railway Station, Beawar.

The Mills are situated at Beawar and are equipped with 18,268 spindles and 636 looms.

The Kumaran Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1939. DIRECTORS : P. S. G. Venkataswamy Naidu, Dewan Bahadur P. S. G. Rangaswamy Naidu, P. S. G. Ganga Naidu, G. V. Ramaswami Naidu, G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu, G. V. Muthuswamy Naidu, G. Ramaswamy Naidu, G. R. Damodaran, G. R. Govindarajulu Naidu, G. V. Lakshminarayanaswamy Naidu, V. Gengaswamy Naidu (Chairman), T. R. Narayanaswamy Naidu, N. Appuswamy Naidu, P. Krishnama Naidu, K. V. Raju Naidu and M. Rangiah Gowder. MANAGING AGENTS : N. Appuswamy Naidu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Avanashi Road, 875, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Coimbatore and carry on the business of cotton spinning and weaving.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 7,00,000 divided into 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000 divided into 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 4,00,000 divided into 4,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully called and paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	3,99,746	3,99,970	3,99,970	3,99,984	4,00,000
Net Profit	1,41,053	2,03,486	66,470	3,49,344	2,35,793
Reserve Fund	..	1,72,000	2,00,000	2,56,800	3,00,000
Depreciation	37,527	33,512	30,203	27,588	27,800
Dividend	90,000	1,00,000	42,000	40,000	60,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	25	10½	10	15

The Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1896. DIRECTORS : A. L. Hutson, J. M. B. Gibbon, Vithaldas Kanji, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, D. M. Khatau. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : The Bombay Company Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has its mill at Sholapur, which is equipped with 44,412 spindles and 1,321 looms. They worked for 294 days employing on an average 3,502 workers and consuming 14,159 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 32,00,000. Rs. 16,00,000 in 6,400 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each, and Rs. 16,00,000 in 6,400 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 250 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	32,00,000	32,00,000	32,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	50,000	2,00,000	4,00,179	3,30,179	21,70,200	33,96,800
Profit	1,79,619	3,87,494	11,39,060	60,68,037	73,22,709	31,41,248	16,56,067
Depreciation	63,269	1,61,300	2,23,675	1,96,785	1,74,085	1,57,987	..
Dividend	72,000	72,000	6,72,000	6,67,037	4,27,692	4,27,692	5,35,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	6	56	40	24	24	*53⅓

*Includes Pref. Dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share.

The Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co., Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly District, South India and are equipped with 7,776 spindles.

The Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1910. DIRECTORS : T. T. Ratnasabhapathy Pillai, R. Bheema Naidu, S. M. Kuppuswami Chettiar, K. Muthu Naidu, G. Venkataswamy Naidu, G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, P. Ramaswamy Chettiar, G. Venkataswamy Naidu, V. N. Srinivasalu Naidu, G. K. Devarajulu Naidu, K. Govindaswamy Naidu, V. Janardhana Naidu and K. Sundaram. MANAGING AGENTS, SECRETARIES and BANKERS : G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Pappanaikenpalayam (Coimbatore Dist.), South India.

The Company's mills are situated at Pappanickenpalayam, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore and a Branch Mill at Koilpatti where cotton spinning is carried on, No. of spindles in operation 48,756.

CAPITAL : Rs. 24,00,000. Rs. 18,00,000 in 36,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up and Rs. 6,00,000 in 12,000 shares of Rs. 50 each on which Rs. 25 have been called and paid up. *Issued* and *Paid up* : Rs. 12,00,000 in 24,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid. In 1933 the Issued and Paid up Capital was increased from Rs. 1,00,000 to the present figure of Rs. 6,00,000 by the creation and issue of 10,000 New Shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	17,81,800
Reserve Fund	1,48,924	6,190	50,000	2,00,000	4.00,000
Profit	5,35,277	1,79,619	3,87,494	11,39,060	60,68,037
Depreciation	83,330	63,269	1,61,300	2,23,675	1,96,785
Dividend	6,00,000	72,000	72,000	6,72,000	6,67,037
Rate % p. a.	6	6	6	56	40

	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	17,82,050	17,82,050	17,82,050	17,82,050
Reserve Fund	8,30,179	21,70,200	25,70,200	30,30,200
Profit	73,22,709	31,41,248	31,55,977	17,92,261
Depreciation	1,74,085	1,57,987	1,44,685	1,30,608
Dividend	4,27,692	4,27,692	4,27,692	4,27,692
Rate % p. a.	24	24	24	24

N. B. Provision made for taxation : 1940 Rs. 1,07,330 ; 1941 Rs. 26,856 ; 1942 Rs. 9,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 49,12,000 ; 1944 Rs. 55,63,000 ; 1945 Rs. 23,13,000.

The Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Behari Lal Ramcharan, Bihari Niwas, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated on Kalpi Road, Kanpur and are equipped with 28,080 spindles and 827 looms.

The Lakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Lakshmi Prasad Shah, C. P. N. Singh, P. D. Himatsingka, Rai Bahadur Banshidar Dhandhani, Jariram Bhadani, Nandlal Chowdhury, Mahabirprasad Dalmia. MANAGING AGENTS : Shree S. B., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 9, Jugmohan Mullik Lane, Calcutta.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 25,00,000 in 10,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Present Issue* : 1,50,000 Ordinary and 10,000 Preference shares.

The Lalbhai Tricumlal Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chinubhai Lalbhai & Bros., Ltd., Mill Premises, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 32,496 spindles and 774 looms.

The Lallamal Hardeodas Cotton Spinning Mill Co.

MANAGING AGENTS : Lala Brij Lal Gupta, Sadabad Gate, Hathras City, Aligarh District.

The Mills are situated near Sadabad Gate, Hathras City and are equipped with 11,740 spindles.

The Lokmanya Mills (Barsi), Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sulakhe & Co., Mill Premises, Barsi Town, Dist. Sholapur.

The Mills are situated at Barsi Town, Sholapur District and are equipped with 12,664 spindles.

Lotus Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : Rao Bahadur A. T. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar, H. C. Wiggins, Janopakarakartha T. A. Jothindranath Mudaliar, Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram, T. A. Narendranath Mudaliar, Elaya Jagirdar of Sivasamudram, P. R. Duraisamy Ayyar, A. Palanisami Gownder, P. K. Karuppana Gownder, V. C. Kumarsami Gownder, M.A., B.L., A. H. Sreenivasa Rao Mudaliar, B.A., P. S. N. S. Ambalavana Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS and SECRETARIES : Lotus Agency, Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Sundarapuram, P.O. Podanur, South India.

The Mill is situated at Sundarapuram, Podanur, and carries on spinning. Number of spindles 13,240 (Ring) and 648 (Doubling).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 2,88,200 in 2,882 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully called up and subscribed.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,77,100	2,78,000	2,79,875	2,80,875	2,88,200	2,88,200	2,88,200	2,88,200
Reserve Fund	4,000	4,162	4,162	4,162	22,760	4,162	1,75,000	1,75,000
Profit	37,474	10,242	24,966	1,15,175	8,15,318	8,05,533	2,05,313	1,15,306
Depreciation	21,438	13,455	9,918	68,817	64,497	43,543	39,271	36,499
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	..	5	16	60	30	12	9

Loyal Textile Mills, Limited

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : A. V. Thomas, P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, P. Kuppuswamy Iyer, S. G. Jayaraj Nadar, Loomchand Sait, Mohamed Jaffer Hassan Sait, W. P. A. Soundarapandyan, S. S. Natarajan and V. S. Harihara Iyer. MANAGING AGENTS : Southern Agencies Limited. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kolipatti, (Tinneveli Dist.), S. I. Rly.

The (new) company was formed to acquire the Loyal Mills situated at Kovilpatti, Tinneveli District, hitherto managed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay. The Mill has an equipment of 24,242 spindles, 224 looms and 22 gins.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 30,000 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each ; 1,32,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 80,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 5 each. *Present Issue* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 15,000 5% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each ; 66,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 40,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 5 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st May.

		1947
Paid up Capital	Rs.	48,40,050
Profit	,,	2,69,233
Depreciation	,,	3,52,296
Dividend Ordinary	,,	1,89,426
Dividend Rate % p. a.	,,	6
Dividend Preference	,,	75,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	,,	5

Luxminarayan Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dacca National Agency, Ltd., Godnyle, Narayanganj, Dacca.

The Mills are situated at Godnyle, Narayanganj, Dacca and are equipped with 5,628 spindles.

Luxmi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Textile Trust, Ltd., P.O. Bandar, Narayanganj, Dacca.

The Mills are situated at Bandar, Narayanganj, Dacca and are equipped with 2,764 spindles.

The Lyallpur Cotton Mills

Being a Branch of The Delhi Cloth & General Mills, Delhi, it is managed and controlled by the Head Office at Delhi.

This is equipped with 32,052 spindles and 994 looms.

Madhavnagar Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Budhgaon Trading Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Madhavnagar, Budhgaon (M. S. M.).

The Mills are situated at Madhavnagar, Budhgaon and are equipped with 6,000 spindles.

Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1893. DIRECTORS : A. H. Wadia, Ambalal Sarabhai, Dinsha K. Daji, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rajasevaprasakta A. N. Raghavachar, M.A., Major Eknath Rao T. Patil, Major Brijraj Narain, M.A., LL.B., Sardar K. D. Mahadik. AGENTS : The Provident Investment Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Foras Road, Bombay.

The Company has its Mill situated on Foras Road, Bombay and is equipped with 35,552 spindles and 838 looms. It worked for 307 days employing on an average 1,862 workers per day and consuming 7,993 candies of cotton (1945). It has also a Ginning and Pressing Factory at Tirupur, near Coimbatore, South India.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 30,08,300. Rs. 28,32,800 in 28,328 Conversion shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 1,75,500 in 35,100 Deferred shares of Rs. 5 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	30,08,300	30,08,300	30,08,300	30,08,300	30,08,300	30,08,300	300,8,300
Reserve Fund	27,881	27,860	27,860	1,00,000	8,02,288	2,08,447	9,58,447
Other Funds	..	..	..	17,206	44,096	11,58,447	12,62,068
Profit	1,82,454	2,28,611	4,61,636	†10,63,039	31,86,754	74,801	..
Depreciation	55,847	1,31,085	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,500	3,00,000
Dividend	*90,249	*90,249	1,80,498	3,00,830	3,00,830	3,00,830	3,00,830
Dividend Rate % p. a.	3	3	6	10	10	10	10

*On the conversion and Deferred Shares.

†After providing Rs. 3,50,000 for taxation.

The Madhusudan Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934. DIRECTORS : Lala Gurusharanlall, C.I.E., M. L. Dhahanukar, Ramdas Kilachand, Bhupatrai Amritlal Ojha, Chandra Deva Prakash Sinha. AGENTS : Bhadani Bros. & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

The Mills are equipped with 55,196 spindles and 1,742 looms, worked for 302 days, consuming 17,407 candies of cotton (1945) and employing on an average 2,850 workers.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 38,60,000 divided into 35,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and 18,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 21,60,000 divided into 17,498 shares issued as fully paid up for consideration other than cash, 502 shares issued as fully paid up in cash and 18,000 "B" shares of Rs. 20 each created out of the Reserve Fund as per Extra-ordinary Resolution dated the 28th Sept. 1942 without payment being made in cash, out of which 12,520 "B" shares were consolidated in 2,504 shares of Rs. 100 each as per Resolution dated 28th Sept. 1942. At an Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on 31st January 1946, it was resolved to increase the Authorised Capital to Rs. 41,30,000 in 35,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 18,000 "B" Ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each (of which 13,475 Ordinary shares (B) have been consolidated into 2,749 Ordinary (A) shares of Rs. 100 each) and 21,600 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 12-8 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 21,60,000	Rs. 21,06,000	Rs. 21,60,000	Rs. 21,60,000
General Reserve	3,00,000	3,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	6,40,000	3,70,000
Dividend Equilisation Reserve	1,60,000	1,90,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000
Depreciation Reserve	4,30,000	5,30,000	7,32,000	8,64,000	9,75,000	10,75,000	11,75,000	12,75,000
Other Funds	24,002	32,682	37,864	42,854	48,561	54,427	62,112	72,694
Profit	2,53,068	4,03,257	5,34,116	20,49,355	53,39,204	84,02,030	50,63,538	29,92,729
Depreciation	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,02,000	1,32,000	1,11,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Dividend Ordy.	1,08,000	1,08,000	2,88,000	Shares of Rs. 20.	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,32,000	1,35,000
Dividend Ordy. Rate % p. a.	6	6	16		25	25	..	..

The Madras Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS: Sardar Bahadur Sir Indra Singh, Kt., Sardar Ajaib Singh, Narayanlal Bansilal, Dayalji Mohanbhai Desai, B.Sc., LL.B., Gordhandas P. Dutia. MANAGING AGENTS: Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: Cambata Building, 42, Queens Road, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort, Bombay.

The Company's mills are situated in the city of Madras. They have also Ginning Factories at Adoni, Tirupur and Proddatur. The Mills are equipped with 40,064 spindles and 774 looms.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 25 each, also 75,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

Madura Mills Company, Limited

Registered 1889. DIRECTORS : Sir James Doak, C.A., Rao Bahadur S. C. Subramany Pillay, K. M. S. Lakshmanaier, K. Sankaralinga Mudaliar and J. R. Marshall. MANAGERS : A. & F. Harvey Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Madura (South India).

The Mills originally had an equipment of 1,06,536 spindles. From 1st January 24 the Company took over the Coral Mills Co., Ltd., Tuticorin, from January 1927 the Tinnevelly Mills Co., Ltd., Ambasamudram and from 1st April 1929 the Pandyan Mills Co., Ltd., Madura. Total number of spindles 4,65,324 (ring).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 1,75,02,480 in 11,66,832 shares of Rs 15 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.
Paid up Capital	87,51,240	87,51,240	87,51,240	87,51,240	87,51,240
General Reserve	23,02,507	23,02,507	23,02,507	26,00,000	41,00,000
Profit	14,98,892	22,83,290	40,72,684	1,00,68,027	75,46,909
Depreciation	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Dividend	8,75,124	13,12,686	17,50,248	26,25,372	26,25,372
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	15	20	30	30

	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	87,51,240	87,51,240	1,75,02,480
General Reserve	41,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
Profit	51,83,818	69,26,993	56,87,483
Depreciation	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,37,483
Dividend	26,25,372	26,25,372	35,00,496
Dividend Rate % p. a.	30	30	20

The Mafatlal Fine Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Navinchandra Purshotam Das & Co., Ltd., Vijalpur Road, Navsari.

The Mills are situated at Vijalpur, Navsari and are equipped with 25,620 spindles and 896 looms.

The Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

OWNER : Rao Saheb Seth Ram Cowar Jaipuria, Subzimandi, Delhi.

The Mills are situated at Subzimandi, Delhi and are equipped with 10,832 spindles and 235 looms.

The Mahaboobshahi Kulburga Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dayaram Surajmal Lahoti, 1727 Gunj Bazar, Secunderabad, Deccan.

The Mills are situated at Gulburga and are equipped with 27,764 spindles and 598 looms.

Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1921. DIRECTORS : N. C. Chunder, Rai Bahadur W. C. Dey Biswas, Sudhi Ranjan Roy Choudhry, Hemchandranath Datta and Rabindranath Datta. MANAGING AGENTS : H. Dutta & Sons Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 15, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated near Palta Railway Station, B. & A. Railway, about 16 miles North of Calcutta and consists of 6,160 Ring spindles and 166 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000 in 4,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 5 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 20,00,000 in shares of Rs. 5 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,16,267	9,03,340	14,71,766	14,81,640	14,83,460	14,86,756
Reserve Fund	..	15,860	65,860	3,00,000	2,16,628	1,02,244
Profit	1,08,387	..	2,67,861	69,322	1,01,599	90,412
Depreciation		22,063		45,665	45,120	46,669
Dividend	41,312	51,712	1,76,346	88,898	1,11,260	89,205
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	12	12	6	7½	6

The Mahalaxmi Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : R. S. Sheth Lalchand Kothari & R. S. Vithaldas Rathi, Mill Premises, Beawar.

The Mills are situated at Beawar and are equipped with 13,728 spindles and 416 looms.

The Mahalakshmi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1933. DIRECTORS : Bhagubhai Chunilal, Rai Bahadur Dharamdas Hargovindas, J.P., Gordhandas Hargovandas, Bhogilal Maganlal, Bhalubhai Dalsukhbhai Desai, Ramniklal Bhogilal. MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Hargovandas Jivandas

& Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Near Chavadi Gate, Bhavnagar.

The Mills are situated near Chavadi Gate, Bhavnagar and are equipped with 372 cotton looms and 96 art silk looms, and 15,816 ring spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : 7,250 Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each. 7,25,000 5% Cumulative Preference shares 14,500 of Rs. 50 each.

The Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1925. DIRECTORS : M. N. M. Chockalingam Chettiar, L. A. Alaga Sundaram Chettiar, V. S. Kasi Chettiar and S. S. Lakshmanan Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS : S. S. S. Lakshmanan Chettiar. REGISTERED OFFICE : Pasumalai, Madura District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Pasumalai, Madura Dist. where cotton spinning is carried on. The Mills are equipped with 22,212 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 12,00,000 in 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 6,98,200 in 6,982 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Paid up* : Rs. 5,98,400 in 5,984 shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,35,425	6,35,425	6,35,425	6,35,425
Net Profit	9,77,419	8,65,371	2,50,242	1,70,272
Depreciation	33,654	37,061	71,433	79,638
Dividend	1,19,680	71,808	44,880	44,880
Dividend Rate % p. a.	20	12	7½	7½

Maharaja Kishengarh Somyag Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Rai Bahadur Tikamchand Bhagchand, Madanganj, Kishengarh, Rajputana.

The Mills are situated at Kishengarh, Rajputana and are equipped with 27,938 spindles and 394 looms.

Maharaja Sri Umaid Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : The Shree Krishna Agency, Ltd., Mill Premises, Pali-Marwar, Rajputana.

The Mills are situated at Pali-Marwar, Rajputana and are equipped with 17,146 spindles and 414 looms.

Maharana Mills, Ltd.

AGENTS : Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta, M.B.E., Mill Premises, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

The Mills are situated at Porbandar, Kathiawar and are equipped with 23,356 spindles and 546 looms.

The Maheshwari Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dhirajlal Khushaldas & Co., Post Box No. 79, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 21,836 spindles and 460 looms.

The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1884. DIRECTORS : V. K. Eradi, B.A., B.L., A. K. T. K. M. Guptan Namboodripad, Menecklal Purshotam Sait, A. K. T. K. M. Ashtamoorthi Namboodripad, P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, and A. L. A. R. Somanadhan Chettiar. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : A. L. A. R. Somanadhan Chettiar, P. S. Sathappa Chettiar and A. K. T. K. M. Narayan Namboodripad. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kallai—Malabar, (South India).

The Mills are situated near Kallai and are equipped with 19,856 Ring spindles.

CAPITAL : Rs. 6,00,000 in 3,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Profit	1,425	3,75,418	7,42,254	16,41,322	5,95,087	1,86,199	63,138
Depreciation	..	21,465	23,928	16,357	14,687	13,239	11,937
Dividend	24,000	1,20,000	1,50,000	1,20,000	75,000	60,000	45,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	20	25	20	12½	10	7½

N. B. Provision made for Taxation ; 1941 Rs. 2,25,000 ; 1942 Rs. 5,60,000 ; 1943 Rs. 13,10,000 ; 1944 Rs. 4,80,000 ; 1945 Rs. 1,32,500 ; 1946 Rs. 20,000.

The Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Hiralal Tricumlal & Sons, Mills Premises, Sarsapur Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Sarsapur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 32,312 spindles and 832 looms.

Maneckji Petit Dye & Bleach Works

LESSEES : Messrs. Shapurji Manekji Kotwal, Lalji Mansing Building, Lohar chowl, Bombay.

The works are situated at Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay and are equipped with Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing and Calendering plants.

The Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Harilal Vallabhdas & Co., Mill Premises, Sarsapur Road, P. O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Sarsapur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 31,492 spindles and 750 looms.

The Manor Mills

PROPRIETOR : J. Kanayalal Parikh, Mill Premises, Nadiad.

The Mills are situated at Nadiad and are equipped with 17,000 ring spindles.

Marathe Textile Mills

PROPRIETORS : B. K. Marathe & Sons, Mill Premises, Miraj, (S. M. C.).

The Mills are situated at Miraj, (S. M. C.) and are equipped with 2,796 spindles.

The Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Gomtipur, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 23,476 spindles and 482 looms.

Meawar Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Seth Sahib Sobhagmalji, Lodha House, Naya Bazar, Ajmer.

The Mills are situated at Bhilwara, Rajputana and are equipped with 7,812 spindles and 250 looms.

The Mela Ram Cotton Mill

PROPRIETORS : R. B. Melaram's Sons Ltd., Post Box No. 20, Lahore.

The Mills are situated at Melaram Road, Lahore and are equipped with 16,116 spindles and 148 looms.

The Mettur Industries, Ltd.

Registered 1936 : DIRECTORS. Kenneth Roy Simpson (Chairman), Iain Alistair Donald Aitchison, Norman George McCulloch, Clive Raymond Hargreaves, Dewan Bahadur Sir M. Balasundaram Naidu and The Maharaja of Parlakimedi. MANAGING AGENTS : W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : 8, Second Line Beach, Madras.

The Company has its cotton mill situate at Mettur Dam, Salem District, South India, and is equipped with 24,252 spindles and 603 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000 in 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 30,00,000 in 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. In June 1941, the Authorised Capital was increased from Rs. 20,00,000 to the present figure of Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each. The Issued and Subscribed Capital was also increased from Rs. 16,00,000 to the present figure by the issue of 14,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, as fully paid up, which were offered to the existing shareholders at a premium of Rs. 10 per share in the proportion of seven new shares for every eight shares held.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

	Year ends 31st March.							
	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	16,00,000	16,00,000	29,89,200	29,89,900	29,94,500	29,94,500	29,95,200	30,00,000
Reserve Funds	..	..	2,38,920	4,38,990	7,89,450	18,89,450	26,89,520	36,40,000
Profit	83,598	2,37,068	5,57,913	10,09,245	15,21,892	10,14,732	9,51,304	8,53,126
Depreciation	88,601	97,654	1,27,384	3,11,242	3,48,920	3,49,412	3,59,305	3,64,171
Dividend	64,000	1,44,000	3,60,000	6,57,778	3,59,340	2,69,000	3,59,424	5,10,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	4	9	12	22	12	9	12	17

N.B. Provision made for taxation : 1940 Rs. 18,500 ; 1941 Rs. 75,000 ; 1942 Rs. 2,86,845 ; 1943 Rs. 29,99,053 ; 1944 Rs. 52,95,000 ; 1945 Rs. 35,76,167 ; 1946 Rs. 25,30,000 ; 1947 Rs. 10,00,000.

The Meyer Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1910. DIRECTORS: Seth Ram Ratan Gupta, Ramgopal Gupta, Mahavir Prasad, R. Morarka, Ram Prasad Gupta and Gulabchand Jain. AGENTS: B. R. Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and consist of 44,996 spindles and 1,021 looms. They worked for 307 days employing 1,678 workers and consuming 16,088 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL: *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed*: (i) Rs. 50,00,000 in (i) 40,000 shares and (ii) 10,000 6 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000
Profit	*2,14,291	*13,23,090	*37,58,668	*72,82,000	*11,86,755	3,63,312
Depreciation	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000	9,00,000	2,32,862	3,60,000
Dividend	..	2,80,000	4,00,000	8,00,000	2,80,000	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	7	10	20	7	..

*Provision for Taxation: (1941) Rs.4,00,000, (1942) Rs. 26,50,000, (1943) Rs. 54,50,000, (1944) Rs. 33,53,000.

The Minerva Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS: Sir Vithaldas N. Chandavarkar, W. G. McKee, P. V. Reddy, M. N. Pochkhanawalla, Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. Sundrabai D. Sirur and V. D. Sirur. MANAGING AGENTS: N. Sirur & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Bangalore (South India) and are equipped with 34,016 spindles and 480 looms. They worked for 299 days employing on an average 2,161 workers per day and consuming 7,711 candies of cotton during the cotton year ending August 31st 1945.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 30,00,000 in 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed*: Rs. 24,41,600 in 24,416 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,79,874	24,79,874	24,84,474	24,87,384	24,87,384
Profit	7,06,233	13,38,146	12,00,000	11,01,324	5,26,147
General Reserve and Other Funds	..	..	22,00,000	14,75,000	16,75,000
Depreciation	2,53,000	2,30,000	5,62,756	1,80,000	1,20,000
Dividend	1,50,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	2,75,000	3,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	12	6+14	6+5	6+6

Figures for 1944 not available.

Model Mills (Nagpur), Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : Sir Manekji B. Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., (Chairman), Sir Shantidas Askuran, Sir Homi Mehta, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., Seth Badri Das Daga, Seth Ramnath Daga, Manecksha N. Pochkhanawala and Lachhmandas N. Daga. AGENTS : Bansilal Abir Chand Dadabhoy & Co.. REGISTERED OFFICE : Ilaco House, Sir. P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Nagpur in the Central Provinces and consist of 52,408 spindles and 952 looms. They worked for 280 days employing daily 2,572 workers and consuming 12,594 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 2,00,00,000. *Issued* : Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 99,02,750 in 39,611 Ordinary shares of Rs. 250 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

Year ends 30th June.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850	94,91,850
Depreciation Fund	25,49,775	27,99,513	29,99,591	41,99,591	47,99,591	48,88,975	50,87,518	62,00,868
Profit	2,53,431	4,28,640	*17,56,035	†6,56,000	68,15,415	21,07,040	15,20,688	15,06,656
Dividend	..	2,24,022	5,60,055	6,53,398	6,53,398	4,66,713	3,73,370	4,66,713
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	2 2/5	6	7	7	5	4	5

* Subject to provision for taxation.

† After providing Rs. 6,00,000 for Depreciation and Rs. 48,60,000 for taxation and E. P. T. Deposit.

Modern Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934. DIRECTORS : Sir Vithal Chandavarkar (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Bombay.

They have two mills, one at Elphinstone Road, and the other at Mahaluxmi, having an aggregate equipment of 34,824 spindles and 444 looms. The Mills worked for 306 days and employed 1,353 workers and consumed 10,959 candies of cotton during the year 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,04,500 in 30,000 Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 14,79,050 in 29,581 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st October.

	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,87,600	8,87,600	8,87,600	*14,79,050
Reserve Fund	..	..	†15,00,000	19,00,000
Depreciation	8,83,222	12,36,028	15,58,360	18,03,492
Net Profit	22,91,781	50,41,578	38,51,683	26,94,785
Dividend	1,06,512	1,42,016	1,42,016	1,65,665
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12	16	16	14
Price of shares { Highest			240	125
Price of shares { Lowest			220	125

*11,829 shares of Rs. 50 each were issued at a premium of Rs. 80 per share.
†Includes Rs. 8,50,000 transferred from Provisions for-Taxation.

Mohini Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1908. DIRECTORS : Chandramoy Sanyal (Chairman), Kalidas Nandi, Akshaya Kumar Chakravarti, Kalipada Mukherjee, Kumud Vehari Nandi, Debendranath Banerjee and Rai Bahadur Roma Prasanna Chakravarti (Ex-officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Chakravarti Sons & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated (1) at Kushtia on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 111 miles from Calcutta and consists of 527 looms and 19,288 spindles ; (2) at Belghurriah, on the East Indian Railway, 7 miles north of Calcutta and equipped with 332 looms and 16,576 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 40,00,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 12,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each ; Rs. 17,00,000

in 1,70,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 20,00,000. in 2,00,000 5% (tax-free) redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each, all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	13,99,985	13,99,985	13,99,985	13,99,985	13,99,985	13,99,985	38,98,331
Reserve Fund	4,22,605	5,41,098	6,62,000	13,60,000	13,60,000	13,60,000	17,35,952
Depreciation	2,04,499	2,70,202	5,77,512	4,27,661	2,60,753	2,61,326	2,57,476
Profit**	1,84,279	8,52,014	29,85,066	59,50,773	30,55,860	15,11,992	20,17,150
Dividend on Ordy. Shares	1,04,999	2,09,998	3,49,996	3,49,996	2,79,997	2,79,997	3,19,431
Dividend on 5% Pref. shares	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,036
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7½	15	25	25	20	20	20

** True net profit, before providing any amount for taxation.

Monogram Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1926. DIRECTORS : Charles Marsden, Ben Marsden, Bakubhai Manilal, Bababhai Vadilal Mehta and Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah. AGENTS : Manilal Marsden & Co. Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

The Company's Mill is situated in Ahmedabad and consists of 23,816 spindles and 528 looms, and complete Dyeing and Bleaching Plant.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 13,00,100 in 13,001 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	13,00,100	13,00,100	13,00,100	13,00,100	13,00,100
Depreciation Fund	1,75,000	18,60,296	20,53,134	21,53,134	22,53,134
Profit	*4,60,425	†5,11,591	‡29,94,879	¶2,04,864	1,06,315
Dividend	78,006	..	1,04,008	1,04,008	1,04,008
Dividend Rate% p. a.	6	..	8	8	8

*After providing Rs. 1,20,000 for taxation and including Rs. 3,240 brought forward for previous year.
†After providing Rs. 2,00,000 for depreciation.
‡After providing Rs. 1,00,000 for depreciation.
¶ After providing Rs. 19,25,000 for taxation and Rs. 1,00,000 for depreciation.

The Moon Mills, Ltd.

AGENTS : Asiatic Textile Co., Ltd., General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are equipped with 34,870 spindles and 875 looms, and situated at New Sewree Road, Sewree, Bombay.

The Moradabad Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Alakh Dhari & Sons, Kundanpur, Moradabad.

The Mills are situated at Kundanpur, Moradabad and are equipped with 13,488 spindles.

Morajee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1871. DIRECTORS : Gordhandas Govindjee, Gangadhar Chatrabhuj, B. S. Dabke, Gopikisan Piramal, Radhakrishna Baunath, Radhakrishna S. Khaitan, Matadin H. Khaitan, Bishwamberlal Maheshwari, Harnarain Gopaldas and Kamlaprasad O. Khaitan. AGENTS : Ganesh Narayan Piramal. REGISTERED OFFICE : Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay.

The Mill is situated on Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay and consists of 60,652 spindles and 1,672 looms. The worked for 304 days, employing on an average 4,193 workers per day and consuming 20,431 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 18,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 17,25,000 in 17,250 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	17,24,300	17,25,000	17,25,000
Reserve Fund	32,37,822	32,37,822	32,37,822	32,03,322	33,54,500	43,54,110	49,54,110
Other Funds	17,523	17,322	15,387	46,678	2,46,500	2,46,500	2,46,500
Profit	81,174	9,00,519	33,29,556	*50,19,063	79,09,262	61,48,717	26,04,209
Dividend	57,500	1,38,000	4,02,500	5,17,500	6,03,545	4,65,750	4,65,750
Dividend Rate % p.a.	5	12	35	†25+20	†25+10	20+7	18+9

*Subject to taxation.
†Includes bonus on old shares.

Morvi Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : P. I. Patil & Sons, Mill Premises, Morvi, Kathiawar.

The Mills are situated at Morvi, Kathiawar and are equipped with 10,100 spindles and 300 looms.

Motilal Agarwal Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : L. Bansidar Bansal, Mill Premises, Gwalior.

The Mills are situated at Gwalior and are equipped with 16,764 spindles.

Muir Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : Rai Bahadur Ram Narain, W. J. Packwood, Sir Har Govind Misra, O.B.E., K. J. D. Price, T. I. Smith, O.B.E., (Managimg Director). REGISTERED OFFICE : Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Kanpur and consists of 88,665 spindles, and 1,657 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 30,00,000. Rs. 15,00,000 in 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 15,00,000 in 30,000 6 per cent (tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	4,00,000	19,00,000	23,00,000	25,00,000
Other Funds	..	..	..	18,00,000	49,00,000	37,00,000	37,00,000
Profit	7,48,741	10,02,663	19,58,234	37,82,887	22,64,633	17,86,131	15,52,531
Dividend	3,75,000	4,50,000	7,50,000	10,50,000	3,45,000	6,00,000	9,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	30	50	70	20	40	40+40

Provision for taxation : 1940 Rs. 6,25,000, 1941 Rs. 25,50,000 ; 1942 Rs. 56,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 1,15,00,000 ; 1944 Rs. 67,00,000 ; 1945 Rs. 48,00,000.

Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.

Registered 1937. DIRECTORS: Rajasevaprasakta N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., (Chairman), H. S. Govinda Rao, B.A., (Government Director), Seth Jeevanlal Choonilal Chinai, Lokasevaprayane Srimathi D. Sakkamma, M. S. Basavanna Devaru, Dharmaprakasha L. S. Venkaji Rao, R. Vyas Rao, Narayana Rao G. Naik (Ex-officio), G. Krishnaswami (Ex-officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Naik & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : T. Narasipur (Mysore State).

The Company has its main factory at T. Narasipur and branch factories at Mysore, Sidhaghatta, Kueru, Santhemarahalli, Mamballi and Chamarajanagar. It has received several concessions from the Mysore Government, and produces high grade Filature Silk suitable, for the manufacture of Parachutes.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 in 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued, Subscribed, Called up* and *Paid up* : Rs. 8,00,000 in 80,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up. In December 1942, the Issued, Subscribed and Paid up capital was increased from Rs. 4,00,000 to the present figure by the issue of 40,000 New Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each which were offered as fully paid up shares to the shareholders at a premium of Rs. 5 per share in the ratio of one such new share for every old share, the new shares participating in the profits from 1st January 1943.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,67,035	*3,89,208	4,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
General Reserve	..	..	..	2,46,727	2,46,727	3,00,000	3,55,000
Depreciation	6,021	4,604	12,272	24,584	53,530	70,248	80,875
Profit	5,761	30,977	1,91,961	1,70,503	1,75,382	30,000	1,36,020
Dividend	..	19,921	69,362	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	10	**15+2½	12½	12½	12½	12½

*For six months from July to December.
**2½% Bonus.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1894. DIRECTORS : Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, S. C. Cambata, Jyotendra L. Mehta, Maneklal Premchand, M. N. Pochkhanawalla, and Mrs. Sundrabhai D. Sirur (Special Director).

MANAGING AGENTS :- N. Sirur & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Temple Bar Buildings, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has its mill situated at Malleswaram, Bangalore in Mysore State, which is equipped with 49,720 spindles and 520 looms. It worked for 299 days employing on an average 2,161 workers and consuming 7,711 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 30,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 14,85,000 in 29,700 shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up.

In February 1945, the Authorised Capital of the Company was increased by the creation of 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 40,000 Preference shares of Rs. 50 each. Out of these 14,901 4½% Cumulative Preference shares were issued as Bonus to the Ordinary shareholders by capitalising the sum of Rs. 7,45,050 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund in the proportion of one such share for every two Ordinary shares then held.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 28th February.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,46,310	12,46,310	14,86,410	14,86,410	14,86,410	14,91,410	22,36,560
Reserve Fund	11,00,000	11,00,000	13,00,000	20,00,000	40,00,000	44,50,000	40,00,000
Profit	3,13,278	3,23,191	10,85,597	16,40,883	7,28,138	3,49,626	3,33,939
Depreciation	1,70,000	1,43,312	2,34,893	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,60,000
Dividend	1,25,000	1,37,500	2,38,416	*5,36,436	4,17,228	4,47,030	4,47,030
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	11	16	36	..	..	..

*Includes Bonus.

Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., (Chairman and Managing Director) (Government Director) B. K. Murthi, B.E., (Mech.) M.Sc. (Tech.) A.M.I.T. (Government Director), K. Shamsuddin Khan, B.A., (Government Director) Rukn-Ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid, B.A. Narayan Rao G. Naik, Mushir-Ul-Mulk J. Mohomed Imam, B.A., B.L., Wolfango De Silva H. F. Marker, L.C.E., M.I.E., M. R. San. I., and Capt. G. F. Andeen, I.M.D., WORKS MANAGER, Harold Fulman, SECRETARY : B. M. Abu Baker, M.A. (Hon.). REGISTERED OFFICE : Channapatna (Mysore State).

The Mills are situated at Channapatna (Mysore State) about 40 miles from Bangalore, and manufacture spun silk and noil yarns of

various counts. A silk filature of 200 basins is attached to the mills where raw silk is being manufactured. It is equipped with 3,000 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000 ; *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 10,00,000 in 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,45,245	8,46,750	8,46,850	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	..	16,000	3,00,000	6,25,000	7,00,000	4,50,000
Depreciation	..	83,673	1,02,616	63,970	1,10,602	43,879	1,22,429
Profit	*35,081	1,39,211	2,21,242	6,31,209	6,44,969	5,62,773	6,50,914
Dividend	..	42,242	63,379	93,407	1,00,000	50,000	1,12,500
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	5	7½	10	10	5	..

*Loss.

Mysore Woollen Industries, Ltd.

Registered. DIRECTORS : N. Balakrishnaiah, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., F.M.U., M. Govinda Reddy, M.A., B.T., LL.B. (Managing Director), S. R. Rangiah, B.Sc., LL.B. (Secretaty), A. M. Linganna, C. Seshachar, M.A., B. S. Venkataraman, P. Ramalingam, C. L. Chickaveeraianavar, S. Govinda Reddy, K. S. Rangaswamanna, C. Gundappa.

The Mills are situated at Chitaldroog in Mysore State.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs 10 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 3,42,270 divided into 34,227 shares of Rs. 10 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 30th June.

	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	51,075	1,34,808	1,57,480	1,60,433
Profit	2,779	17,046	12,520	*3,725
Depreciation	154	93	122	167
Dividend	..	15,018	..	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	5	5	..	..

*Loss.

The Nagri Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Popatlàl Chiman Lal & Co., Mill Premises, Rajpur, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rajpur, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 18,040 spindles and 500 looms.

Nandlal Bhandhari Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Nandlal Bhandhari & Sons, Indore. (C. I.)

The Mills are situated at Indore, Central India and are equipped with 28,008 spindles and 799 looms.

The Nanikram Sobhraj Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : J. Kimatrai & Co., Mill Premises, Manhowbhai Colony, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Manhowbhai Colony, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 206 looms.

The Narayan Cotton Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : H. Bevis & Co., Post Box No. 29, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Bansmandi, Kanpur and are equipped with 15,900 spindles and 250 looms.

Narayandas Chunilal Cotton, Spinning & Weaving Mills

PROPRIETORS : Tarai Motilal Hirakhanwala, 312, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2.

The Mills are situated at Gadag City, Dharwar District and are equipped with 12,000 spindles and 210 looms.

Narsinggirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dhanrajgir Raja Narsinggirji, Mill Premises, Sholapur.

The Mills are situated at Sholapur and are equipped with 55,488 spindles and 1,170 looms.

The National Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chimanlal Govindlal & Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 19,712 spindles and 490 looms.

The National Rayon Corporation, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., (Chairman) Sir Ardeshir Dalal, K.C.I.E., Walchand Hirachand, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Kt. Navin Chandra Mafatlal, A. D. Shroff, Jiwanlal Choonilal Chinai, Rasiklal Jivanlal Chinai : MANAGING AGENTS : Chinai & Co. Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Corporation proposes to establish a factory for the production of rayon, staple fibre and yarns for textile and allied purposes, including transparent paper. The factory is to be located at Kalyan near Bombay and will be equipped with a Rayon Plant with a capacity of 10 tons daily.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,00,000 5% Cumulative (Taxable) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 3,50,00,000 divided into 1,75,00,000 and 1,75,000 5% Cumulative (Taxable) Preference shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,75,00,000 shares of the face value of 14 lakhs are reserved for allotment to Skenandoa Rayon Corporation, New York, pursuant to the agreement entered into by the Company with them for technical help, use of their patent rights, etc.

Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1936. DIRECTORS : Sir Homi Mehta (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Sons, Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Navsari.

The Mills are situated at Navsari and are equipped with 18,520 spindles and 435 looms. They worked for 275 days employing 834 workers per day and consuming 2,206 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20 lakhs in 15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 5,000 Cumulative 5 per cent Preference shares of Rs. 100 each ; *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 12 lakhs in 7,000 Ordinary shares and 5,000 Preference shares, both fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : RESULTS OF WORKING

Year ends 31st December.

	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,40,000	15,40,000	*5,44,833	6,94,833
Depreciation Fund	5,90,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	12,00,000
Net Profit	17,02,817	28,59,868	26,39,008	12,58,108
Dividend (Ordy. shares)	3,50,000	7,00,000	5,95,000	4,90,000
Rate % p. a.	50	100	85	70

*Subject to taxation.

Navjivan Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Rustomjee Mangaldas & Co., Mill Premises, Kalol, N. Gujarat.

The Mills are situated at Kalol, North Gujarat and are equipped with 22,392 spindles and 510 looms.

The New China Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal, 20, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Tokarsi Jivraj Road, Sewree, Bombay and are equipped with 45,856 spindles and 770 looms.

New Chhotalal Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Chhotalal Hirachand & Son, Mill Premises, Khadi, North Gujarat.

The Mills are situated at Khadi, North Gujarat and are equipped with 19,056 spindles and 418 looms.

New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1905. DIRECTORS : Sir Joseph Kay (Ex-Officio) *Chairman*, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., H. E. Jones, W. L. A. Radcliff, R. L. Ferard (Special Director). MANAGING AGENTS : W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 12-14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are equipped with 50,024 spindles and 482 looms, and are situated on Albert Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay. They worked for 304 days, employing on an average 1,567 workers per day and consuming 9,174 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 24,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000 in 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	24,00,000
Reserve Fund	2,50,000	2,75,000	..	2,00,000	9,20,000	15,80,000	7,30,700
Depreciation	6,734	1,05,411	1,63,729	3,56,599	1,61,496	96,974	2,44,160
Profit	1,07,422	*5,02,424	*6,90,087	*13,95,197	‡45,58,756	22,72,658	*6,42,232
Dividend	75,000	75,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,40,000	1,50,000	2,88,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12½	12½	25	25	20	12½	15+9

*After providing for taxation Rs. 3,40,000 (1941), Rs. 21,00,000 (1942) and Rs.44,20,000 (1943).

‡ After providing for depreciation.

The New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1926. DIRECTORS : Chimanlal Harilal, Maganlal, Parbhudas, Chandulal Madhewlal, Chunilal Khushaladas, Kantilal Nathalal, Pranlal Bhikhabai and Ratilal Nathalal (Ex-Officio). AGENTS : Tircumlal Bhogilal & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are equipped with 32,960 (Ring) and 564 (Doubling) spindles and 792 looms, and are situated on Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 11,00,000. Rs. 5,75,000 in 5,750 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 5,25,000 in 5,250 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 10,50,000. Rs. 5,25,000 in 5,250 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 5,25,000 in 5,250 5% (tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claims to repayment of capital, and are redeemable at the option of the Company.

FINANCIAL POSITION | ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.-
Paid up Capital	10,50,000	10,50,000	10,50,000	10,50,000	10,50,000	10,50,000	10,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	5,70,000	6,20,000	6,75,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	25,00,000
Depreciation Fund	14,52,000	16,52,000	19,17,000	21,67,000	23,75,000	26,25,000	28,25,000
Profit	3,19,886	*5,02,364	†5,90,066	‡57,14,739	42,41,837	27,85,095	¶11,37,645
Dividend	63,000	78,750	2,10,000	2,62,500	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000
Dividend Rate % p.a.	12	15	40	50	40	40	40

* After providing Rs. 2,75,000 for Taxation.
† After providing Rs. 8,50,000 for taxation.
‡ Subject to depreciation.
¶ After providing for Taxation and Depreciation.

The New Era Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Dhirajlal Nemchand Shroff, Tulsi Pipe Road, Mogul Lane, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Tulsi Pipe Road, Mogul Lane, Bombay and are equipped with 3,668 spindles and 54 looms.

New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : Sir Joseph Kay, Kt. (Chairman) Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, H. E. Jones, W. L. A. Radcliffe, R. L. Ferard. SECRETARIES AND AGENTS : W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., 12-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are equipped with 46,884 spindles and 1,008 looms and are situated at Victoria Gardens Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay. They worked for 305 days employing on an average 2,444 workers and consuming 11,748 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 23,00,000. Rs. 15,00,000 in 15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 8,00,000 in 4,000 5½% taxable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 200 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of capital.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,75,690	7,50,690	8,50,690	9,00,690	15,20,690	21,70,690	23,00,000
Depreciation	1,41,734	2,19,392	2,75,311	3,36,983	1,94,094	1,78,478	9,22,098
Profit	4,02,628	*6,20,929	8,03,213	†1,41,114	‡11,88,095	9,25,315	7,25,192
Dividend	1,12,500	2,25,000	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,00,000	1,87,500	2,62,500
Dividend Rate % p.a.	7½	15	25	25	10	6¼	17½

* After setting aside Rs. 8,38,343 (1941), Rs. 38,50,000 (1942), and Rs. 16,66,000 (1944) for taxation.

The New Islam Mill

OWNER : H. A. Hajee Cassum, Delisle Road, Post Box No. 13. Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Currey Road Bridge, Parel, Bombay, and are equipped with 20,612 spindles and 560 looms.

The New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

AGENT : Lala Kailashpat Singhania, Director-in-charge, J. K. Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Ghorupdeo Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay and are equipped with 53,716 spindles and 1,406 looms.

New Maneckchowk Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Lalbhai Tricumlal, Mill Premises, Outside Dariapur gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 27,800 spindles and 656 looms.

New National Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Tricumlal Bhogilal Sons & Co., C/o The New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 18,108 spindles and 410 looms.

The New Pralhad Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : B. M. D. Agency Ltd. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, and are equipped with 36,064 spindles and 1,057 looms.

New Pratap Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Motilal Manekchand & Sons, Post Dhulia, W. Khandesh.

The Mills are situated at Dhulia, West Khandesh and are equipped with 46,136 spindles and 1,058 looms.

The New Premier Mills, Ltd.

PROPRIETOR : R. C. Jall Esq., DeLisle Road, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at DeLisle Road, Bombay, and are equipped with 13,440 spindles and 384 looms.

The New Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Bhikhabhai Jivabhai & Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Gomtipur Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 18,976 spindles and 376 looms.

New Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Asarwa Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Nadiad (District Kaira) and are equipped with 45,504 spindles and 862 looms.

The New Sun Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTORS : Karunashankar Punjram and Bhupatrai Karunashanker, Chakla Street, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 16,328 spindles and 319 looms.

The New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Limited.

MANAGING AGENTS : The Cotton Agents Ltd., Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated on Naroda Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 26,472 spindles and 710 looms.

New Union Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1937 : DIRECTORS : C. R. M. Tipper (Chairman) Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Kt. M. N. Pochkhanawalla, L. B. Green. MANAGING AGENTS : David sassoon & Co Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Lower Parel, and are equipped with 33,632 spindles and 873 looms. They worked for 302 days employing on an average 1,779 workers per day and consuming 12,667 candies of cotton (1945)

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each : *Subscribed* : Rs. 12,70,100 in 1,27,010 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,70,100	12,70,100	12,70,100	12,70,100	12,70,100	12,70,100	12,70,100
Depreciation	52,402	1,05,648	83,248	91,943	79,419	74,011	48,441
Profit	*2,49,280	6,12,115	22,33,506	45,88,672	26,60,183	14,30,989	3,00,862
Dividend	..	..	1,90,515	2,54,020	1,58,762	1,27,010	63,505
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	15	20	12½	10	5
Price of Shares Highest	..	..	..	34 9/16	36	28½	36
Price of Shares Lowest	..	..	..	22½	22	21½	27½

* Loss.

New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1920 : Directors : Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Usha Nath Sen, Lady Kailash Srivastava, P. K. Chatterjee, J. K. Srivastava, B. Sc., Tech. (Manchester) A.M.C.T., A.T.I., M.I.A., Karamchand Thaper. SECRETARIES : J. P. Srivastava & Sons. P.O. Box No. 46, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Kanpur, and are equipped with 70,952 spindles and 1,368 looms. The mills worked for 289 days employing on an average 3,772 workers per day and consuming 20,060 candies of cotton (1945)

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 5,00,00,000 in (*i*) 40,00,000 Preference shares of Rs. 5 each, (*ii*) 1,00,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 2-8-0 each and (*iii*)50,00,000 Deferred Shares of Re. 1 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 52,03,058-8-0 in 5,21,100 Cumulative 6 per cent (tax free) Preference Shares of Rs. 5 each (*ii*) 9,15,953 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 2-8-0 each and (*iii*) 3,07,676 Deferred Shares of Re. 1 each, all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	35,49,215	35,49,215	65,49,220	50,49,221	52,02,478	52,02,478
Reserve Fund	9,12,533	9,12,533	9,12,533	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Other Funds	19,802	21,776	23,802	6,86,211	6,62,533	6,62,533
Depreciation	1,30,336	1,67,187	1,86,658	1,90,208	1,96,138	2,28,111
Profit	3,69,718	10,98,875	*12,88,314	†23,11,853	34,31,304	18,68,566
Dividends	..	3,57,977	3,57,977	6,86,955	1,14,496	1,33,576
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	20	20	15	5	5

* After providing Rs. 20,00,000 (1942) for taxation, and Rs. 54,00,000 (1943) for E. P. T. and Income Tax.

† For 14 months.

Niranjan Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Shapoorji & Co., Mill Premises, Falsawadi, Surat.

The Mills are situated at Falsawadi, Surat, and are equipped with 7,196 spindles and 320 looms.

The Nutan Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jagabhai Bhogilal Nanavaty & Co., Ltd., Mill premises, Sarsapur, outside Nicoligate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Sarsapur, Outside Nicoli Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 20,840 spindles and 534 looms.

Oghadbhai Ramji Weaving Factory

AGENTS : Gambirdas Durlabhdas & Bros., Panwari Road, Vadva, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

The Mills are situated at Vavda, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar and are equipped with 1,200 spindles and 20 looms.

The Osaman Shahi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1922. DIRECTORS : Zahid Hussain C.I.E., W. V. Grigson, Nawab Liquat Jung Bahadur, Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, O.B.E., Nadirana B. Chinoy, B.A., LL.B., Raja Pannalal Bansilal Pitty, Osman Sobani and C. S. Tyabjee. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : The Industrial Trust Fund, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. MANAGING AGENT : C. S. Tyabjee. REGISTERED OFFICE : 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Mills are situated at Nanded an important cotton growing centre in H. E. H. Nizam's Dominions, and are equipped with 24,708 spindles and 619 looms including 40 Automatic looms. They worked for 305 days employing daily 1,662 workers during the year, consuming 10,210 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 95,00,000 in 95,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Called up* : Rs. 49,61,300. Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, less Rs. 5,900 being 59 shares of Rs. 100 each forfeited.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 5th Oct.						
	1940 (B.G.)	1941 (B.G.)	1942 (B.G.)	1943 (B.G.)	1944 (B.G.)	1945 (B,G.)	1946 (B.G.)
Paid up Capital	44,99,400	45,00,500	45,00,500	49,55,500	49,61,300	49,63,900	49,94,100
Profit	1,81,707	6,07,048	12,24,561	7,84,429	7,72,312	7,89,954	16,80,151
Deprociation	1,30,000	3,08,000	4,26,053	8,64,055	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Dividend	..	2,25,025	4,05,045	7,50,000	7,50,000	7,50,000	7,50,000
Dividend Rate % p.a.	..	5	9	10	10+5	10+5	10+9

Palani Andavar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1933. DIRECTORS : G. T. Narayanaswàmy Nayudu, G. T. Krishnaswamy Nayudu, R. Guruswamy Nayudu, A. V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, K. Venkatasubba Naicker, M. V. Gangaswamy Naicker, G. T. Venkataswamy Nayudu, G. Krishnan, V. Vidyasagar, T. R. Narayanaswamy Nayudu and R. V. Guruswamy Nayudu. MANAGING AGENTS and SECRETARIES : Bhaghyalakshmi & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Dhali Road, Udamalpet. S. I. Rly.

The Mills are situated at Dhali Road, Udamalpet and carries on Cotton Ginning and spinning and are equipped with 20,400 spindles and 624 Doublers.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 4,000 7% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 4,00,000 in 8,000 6½% Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 4,00,000 in 8,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 4,000 7% Cumulative Tax-free Preference shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 4,00,000 in 8,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,99,250	5,99,250	5,99,250	5,99,250	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	10,000	10,000	22,500	3,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,25,000
Profit	66,199	2,52,723	3,33,860	*20,87,551	*9,29,016	7,39,437	3,90,885
Dividend Pref.	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Dividend Ordy.	23,955	95,820	1,59,700	1,35,745	60,000	60,000	1,00,000
Dividend Rate % p.a.	6	24	40	34	15	15	25

* After writing off Rs. 1,00,000 for Depreciation.

The Pankaja Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1932. DIRECTORS : P. S. K. Hirusah, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, C.B.E., Rao Saheb S. N. Ponnai Goundar, A. T. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, C. R. Sadasiva Mudaliar, A. V. Srinivasulu Nayudu, C. N. Venkatapathy Nayudu, V. Lakshminarasimhalu Nayudu, V. S. Sengottiah Kambaliampatti Chinna Rangai Gounder, R. Guruswami Nayudu and C. R. Vasantharaghava Mudaliar. MANAGING AGENTS and SECRETARIES : C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Coimbatore and are equipped with 28,300 spindles. Yarns up to 80s and Double yarns of these counts are manufactured.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 12,00,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 9,00,000 in 9,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed, Called up* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,96,700	5,98,575	5,99,625	5,99,625	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Reserve Account	55,000	55,000	80,000	7,50,000	8,25,000	8,22,500	8,97,500
Depreciation	51,650	99,563	96,565	1,03,831	1,02,902	97,785	99,864
Profit	1,03,273	2,50,620	4,33,559	31,72,440	4,87,098	5,36,611	3,00,224
Dividend	42,000	96,000	1,50,000	1,80,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7	16	25	30	15	15	15

The Patell Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Dhirajlal Chunilal & Co., Mill Premises, Gomtipur Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 14,664 spindles and 356 looms.

The Peerdan Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : K. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, J. L. Loomchand Sait, S. M. A. R. N. Narayanan Chettiar, J. Ganeshmull Sait, S. T. P. Marimuthu Pallai, A. V. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., R. Muthiah Pillai, S. Venkatarama Iyer, T. M. Dharmalingam Pillai, K. Rengachariar, B. Nansuk Sait, S. Chanmull Sait and H. Misrilall Sait. MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. P. Juharmal Sowcar & Sons, REGISTERED OFFICE : Peerdan Buildings, 23, Keechatram Road, Tennur, Trichinopoly, South India.

The Company has been established for setting up a composite ginning, spinning and weaving Mills in the vicinity of Trichinopoly Town. It is intended to instal in the first instance four gins, 120 spindles and 20 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 10,000 6¼% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 2,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

Petlad Bulakhidas Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Motilal Kashandas & Co., Mill Premises, Near Station Road, Petlad (Via Anand), Baroda State.

The Mills are situated at Petlad, Baroda State and are equipped with 18,576 spindles.

Phoenix Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1905. DIRECTORS : Ramniwas Ramnarain, Madanmohan Ramnarain, Dinsha K. Daji, D. M. Khatau, C. P. Wadia Radhakrishna Ramnarain : MANAGING AGENTS : Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated on Tulsi Pipe Line Road, Lower Parel, Bombay and consists of 7,740 mule and 49,760 ring spindles and 1,002 looms. They worked for 301 days employing on an average 1,187 workers and consuming 13,559 candies of cotton during the Cotton year ending August 31, 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 8,00,000 in 8,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Reserve Fund	30,30,000	28,30,000	28,30,000	28,30,000	28,30,000	28,30,000
Depreciation Fund	25,04,820	26,24,820	28,04,820	29,74,820	31,64,820	34,24,820
Profit	4,24,711	9,37,518	25,35,560	54,30,941	54,80,430	44,05,158
Dividend	1,00,000	1,60,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	12½	20	30	30	30	30

Podar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1926. DIRECTORS : Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettyar, Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, J. P., Rameshwardas Birla, J. P., Ramnath Anandilal Podar, J. P. (Ex-Officio), Bhagwati Prasad Khetan (Ex-Officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Podar Sons, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay, and are equipped with 31,800 (ring) spindles and 920 looms. They employed on the average 1,187 workers daily, worked for 301 days consuming 13,559 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,000 4% (free of income tax) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 30,00,000

divided into 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,000 4% (tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up, and 10,000 4% (tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 30th September.			
	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	23,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,50,000	12,50,000	17,50,000
Other Funds	2,48,497	2,48,497	2,50,411	3,18,934
Depreciation Fund	10,00,000	14,50,000	15,50,000	16,50,000
Profit	13,97,004	11,68,559	9,63,420	11,30,454
Dividend	2,00,000	2,00,000	30,00,000	12,50,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	10	15	20

Pratap Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Motilal Manekchand & Co., Amalner, East Khandesh.

The Mills are situated at Amalner, East Khandesh and are equipped with 49,384 spindles and 1,087 looms.

Pravati Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : K. C. Biswas & Co., Panihati, Bengal.

The Mills are situated at Panihati, Bengal and are equipped with 52 looms.

The Prem Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

SECRETARY : Lala Aminchand Soni, Ujhani (U. P.).

The Mills are situated at Ujhani (U. P.) and are equipped with 17,600 spindles.

The Pudukottah Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Hon'ble M. Ct. M. Chitambaram Chettiyar, V. Rm. Letchumanan Chettiar, M. L. C., P. V. Rm. Kulandayan Chettiar, A. L. Ramanathan Chettiar, K. R. M. T. T.

Karuppan Chettiar, S. Pa. Subramanian Chettiar, N. S. Sm. Swamicannu, M. P. Kasi Chettiar, N. S. Noor Mahomed Rowther. MANAGING AGENTS : Emcete & Sons (Pudukottai) Ltd.

The Mills are under erection at Namansamudram, on the South Indian Railway.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 per share payable on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, and a call of Rs. 25 has recently been made.

Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Hardayal Nevatia, 226 Kalbhadevi, Road, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Pulgaon, Central Provinces and are equipped with 17,792 spindles and 235 looms.

The Pullicar Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : V. V. C. R. Viapuri Mudaliar & Sons, Tiruchengode, Salem District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Tiruchengode, Salem District, South India and are equipped with 6,300 spindles.

The Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Radhakishen Sanganeria, Esq., Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Bhiwani, The Punjab and are equipped with 7,908 spindles and 225 looms.

The Punjab Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : D. D. Puri, Esq., 2 Fan Road, Lahore.

The Mills are equipped with 5,040 spindles and are situated at P.O. Kot Dhunichand, the Punjab.

The Radha Krishna Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1923. DIRECTORS : T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., (President), V. Rangasamy Nayudu, Rao Bahadur V. Gopala Nayudu, L. Kasthurisamy Naicker, N. Rangappa Naicker, M. Krishnama Naicker, C. N. Venkatapathi Nayudu, K. Sundaram, C. K. Damodharasamy Nayudu, A. V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, A. G. Damodharaswamy Nayudu ; Rao Bahadur Guruswamy Nayudu ; R. V. Guruswamy Nayudu ; G. Kasthuriswamy Naicker. MANAGING AGENTS and BANKERS : A. G. Guruswamy Nayudu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Coimbatore, (South India).

The Mills are situated at Peelamedu, Coimbatore, and are equipped with 36,272 (ring) spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Called up* : Rs. 8,82,000 in 8,820 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. *Paid up* : Rs. 8,49,220. Rs. 8,40,600 in 8,406 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,49,200	8,49,200	8,49,200	8,49,200	8,49,200	8,49,200	8,49,220
Reserve Fund	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,81,620	10,50,000	11,50,000	13,25,000	13,25,000
Profit	1,60,654	3,75,221	6,30,283	45,21,859	15,43,382	12,55,584	8,24,798
Dividend	75,654	2,10,150	3,36,240	4,20,300	1,68,120	1,68,120	2,10,150
Dividend Rate % p. a.	9	25	40	50	20	20	25

N. B. Provision made for taxation. 1940 Rs. 20,675 ; 1941 Rs. 5.00,000 ; 1942 Rs. 18,60,000 ; 1943 Rs. 35,50,000 ; 1944 Rs. 12,75,000 ; 1945 Rs. 59,27,422 ; 1946 Rs. 5,14,000.

The Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ravindra Maganlal & Co., Ltd., 52-54 Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at 11-12, Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, Bombay. They are equipped with 30,000 ring spindles.

Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spinning & Weaving Mills

OWNERS : Rai Bahadur Seth Narsingdas Daga and Seth Ramnath Daga, Mill Premises, Hinganghat (C. P.)

The Mills are situated at Hinganghat, Central Provinces and are equipped with 31,600 spindles and 394 looms.

Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandhari Mills, Ltd.

OWNERS : Nandlal Bhandhari & Sons, Malgodown, Indore, (C. P.)

The Mills are situated near Malgodown, Indore and are equipped with 16,084 spindles and 351 looms.

The Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Post Box No. 54, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 28,672 spindles and 636 looms.

R. S. Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohota Spinning & Weaving Mills

PROPRIETOR : Seth Gopaldas Mohota, M.L.A., Hinganghat.

The Mills are situated at Akola and are equipped with 22,476 spindles and 466 looms.

Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1925. Mukundlal Bansilal (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : Mukundlal Bansilal & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Poona and are equipped with 16,732 spindles and 562 looms. They worked for 307 days employing on an average 896 workers per day and consuming 4,018 candies of cotton during the cotton year ending 31st August 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each ; *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 28,21,000 in 28,210 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	28,21,000	28,21,000	28,21,000	28,21,000	28,21,000	28,21,000
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	3,30,231	3,30,604
Depreciation Fund	2,09,098	3,74,098	4,90,000	7,40,000	9,00,000	10,43,036
Net Profit	63,681	1,00,806	1,99,662	2,51,733	1,23,459	1,55,534
Dividend	63,472	1,41,050	3,38,520	1,97,470	1,12,840	1,12,840
Dividend Rate % p. a.	2¼	5	12	7	4	4
Price of shares Highest	..	..	..	..	180	..
Price of shares Lowest	..	..	..	..	130	..

Rajalakshmi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1932. DIRECTORS : Sri Bheema Naidu, Sri S. G. Lakshminarayanswamy Naidu, Sri Mooljee Ramjee, Sri G. Venkataswamy Naidu, Sri G. K. Devarajulu Naidu, Sri K. Sundaram and Sri K. Govindaswamy Naidu. MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs B. Rangaswamy Naidu & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Uppilipalayam, Singanallur Post, Coimbatore District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Coimbatore-Trichy Trunk Road, 3½ miles from Coimbatore and are equipped with 25,120 (Ring) and 4 Doubling frames of 1,472 spindles. Average daily output 10,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 20s to 60s.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 8,00,000. Rs. 1,00,000 in 2,000 7% tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 2,00,000 in 4,000 6½% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, and Rs. 5,00,000 in 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Issued Subscribed, Called up* and *paid up* : Rs. 7,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 4,000 6½% Tax Free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid and Rs. 5,00,000 in 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,99,816	6,99,831	6,99,831	6,99,971	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
General Reserve	1,75,000	1,75,000	2,50,009	4,50,009	9,39,009	12,45,956	14,96,797
Profit	1,33,782	4,50,375	7,19,448	38,45,140	16,24,686	14,29,886	6,49,410
Dividend Pref.	13,000	1,92,939	12,999	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Dividend Ordy.	37,485	..	3,74,874	2,99,986	60,000	50,000	1,25,000
Dividend Ordy. Rate % p. a.	7½	36	75	60	12	10	25

N. B. Provision made for taxation ; 1941 Rs. 6,00,000 ; 1942 Rs. 19,50,000 ; 1943 Rs. 35,20,000 ; 1944 Rs. 15,00,000 ; 1945 Rs. 13,63,790.

The Rajapalayam Mills, Ltd.

Registered..... DIRECTORS : P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja M.L.A., A. S. T. F. Rodriguez, Rao Bahadur A. K. D. Dharma Raj, K. Mohammed Hussain, P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja, S. S. Ambaya Raja, Rao Bahadur S. Venkatesa Iyer, T. A. K. Manialaga Raja, Rasi P. Raji Naicker, S. Kuppu Chettiar, P. P. R. Kandasamy Chettiar, P. S. Thirumalai Iyengar, S. N. Ramasamy Raja, S. Subbiah Pillai,

S. R. Narayana Raja. MANAGING AGENTS : Ramco Agencies, Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Samusigapuram Road, Rajapalayam.

The Mills are situated at Rajapalayam, South India and are equipped with 14,020 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 12,00,000 divided into 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,000 6½% (Tax Free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 7,00,000 divided into 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 5,38,100 divided into 5,381 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,33,850	5,37,422	5,37,847	5,38,100	5,38,100	5,38,100	5,38,100
General Reserve	5,000	5,000	25,000	75,000	2,76,336	8,00,000	9,56,000
Depreciation	81,805	78,969	75,726	82,488	74,020	70,843	61,662
Profit	86,526	77,324	4,37,925	16,08,884	27,70,825	9,21,962	5,15,175
Dividend	42,660	42,988	86,056	1,61,430	1,13,001	64,572	53,810
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8	8	16	30	21	12	..

Raja Raghunathrao Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Maharashtra Textiles Ltd., Post Office Bhatgar, District Poona.

The Mills are situated at Bhor (Bhor State) and are equipped with 832 spindles and 31 looms.

The Rajeswari Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : M. A. Govindaraja Mudaliar, K. M. Manick Mudaliar, T. T. Gengadara Mudaliar, V. N. Vaidyanathan, Janab K. S. M. Bhukarai, B. Rajagopal Naidu, A. L. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, Janab S. Hussain Sahib, S. M. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, K. M. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M. B. Subramanya Mudaliar, M. A. C. Arunachala Mudaliar, A. M. Arthanari Chettiar, K. M. Govindaraja Mudaliar, V. Muthukumaraswamy Mudaliar, Kuppuganapathi Mudaliar, K. T. Shanmuga Mudaliar, A. K. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar, P. K. Subramanya Mudaliar, S. A. Meenakshisundara Mudaliar. MANAGING AGENTS : Gudiyattam Textiles Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Gudiyattam (N. A. District), South India.

The Company has recently been formed and the Mills are under erection.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 10,00,000 : *Paid up* Rs. 7½ lakhs.

•Rajkot Spinning & Weaving Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Karansinghji Cross Road, Karanpura, Rajkot.

The Mills are situated at Karanpura, Rajkot and are equipped with 10,872 spindles and 203 looms.

The Rajkumar Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand & Co., Silnath Camp Road, Indore, (C. P.)

The Mills are situated on Silnath Camp Road, Indore and are equipped with 19,728 spindles and 708 looms.

The Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Post Box No. 40, Ahmedabad.

The Company owns two mills at Kalupur Camp Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped as under :

No. 1 Mill with 14,328 spindles and 724 looms.

No. 2 Mill with 29,596 spindles and 632 looms.

Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramanlal Keshavlal & Co., Mill Premises, Petlad (via Anand).

The Mills are situated at Petlad, and are equipped with 18,560 spindles and 371 looms.

The R. G. Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1910. DIRECTORS : Dwarka Prasad Singh, Debi Das Bhagat, Chaman Lal Mehta, Balwant Singh Gahlot, I. D. Varshnie, R. L. Kapur, Mrs. Mahendrajit Singh, Ranjit Singh, M.A., LL.B., O.B.E., (Managing Director). REGISTERED OFFICE: Lucknow.

The Mills are situated in Talkatora at Lucknow and are equipped with 17,888 spindles and 329 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 9,00,000 in (i) 50,000 Ordinary and (ii) 32,000 Cumulative 6 % (plus 2% non-Cumulative) and (iii) 8,000 Deferred shares, all of Rs. 10 each. *Paid up* : Rs. 8,95,000.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	8,95,000	8,95,000	8,95,000	8,96,515	8,96,515	8,96,515	8,96,515
Reserve Fund	10,184	10,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Profit	*4,737	2,68,141	3,62,342	2,40,009	1,47,330	1,27,941	1,65,447
Depreciation	49,581	96,207	81,378	71,608	63,850	59,491	63,541
Carried Forward	*1,09,231	62,703	*1,97,151	3,100	44,175	65,426	1,04,327

* Loss.

Note: A dividend at 6% has been paid on Ordinary shares and Deferred shares in 1944.

The Ramchand Spinning & Weaving Mills

OWNERS & AGENTS : Hiralal Gulabchand & Co., Mursan Gate, Hathras City.

The Mills are situated at Hathras City, Aligarh District and are equipped with 20,320 spindles and 171 looms.

Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1941. DIRECTORS : Sikhal Chand Rampooria, Nathmull Rampooria, Hulash Chand Rampooria, Jaichandlal Rampooria, Dhannalal Karnawat, Bhanwarlal Rampooria. MANAGING AGENTS : Hazareemul Heeralall. REGISTERED OFFICE : 148 Cotton Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated near Serampore on the E. I. R. 16 miles north of Calcutta and consist of 22,424 spindles and 795 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 40,00,000 in (i) 3,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 5,00,000 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each. *Issued* : Rs. 25,00,000 in (i) 2,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and (ii) 5,00,000 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ends 30th June.		
	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,47,750	24,47,750	24,47,750
Profit	*4,20,106	*2,64,988	*2,66,440
Depreciation	1,58,964	1,44,461	1,27,304
Dividend Deferred	44,000	..	..
Dividend Ordinary	1,73,133	1,46,081	97,387
Dividend Rate % p. a.	10	7½	5

* After providing for taxation : Rs. 13,70,000 (1943), Rs. 13,00,000 (1944), and Rs. 7,80,000 (1945).

The Rayalaseema Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : H. Linga Reddy, B.A., B.L., Molagaveli Lakshmi Reddy, M. Goolappa, Midathala Narayanappa, Inderchand Gulabchand, Janab Bharpet Md. Haniff Sahib, H. Narayana Reddy and Machani Somappa. MANAGING AGENTS : The Rayalaseema Development Co. SECRETARY : Mr. A. V. Subbaramayya, M.A. REGISTERED OFFICE : Victoriapet, Adoni P. O. Bellary District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Parvatapuram adjoining Adoni Municipality. Brisk arrangements are in progress to start the first Cotton Spinning Mill in the Ceded Districts of 12,000 spindles. Orders for Machinery have been placed with Tweedales Sales Section in 1945. Factory Buildings are nearing completion. It is hoped that production would commence early in 1949.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000, *Issued* : Rs. 25,00,000, *Subscribed* : Rs. 17,08,400.

The Raza Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1938. DIRECTORS : Dr. Sir J. P. Srivastava, A. L. Edwards, Rai Bahadur Choteylal, Dr. Ihsan Mohammed Khan, B. H. Zaidi, P. F. Barett, A. F. T. Cambridge, J. K. Srivastava, Rai Bahadur Maha Narain, S. H. Batlivala, Sahibzada Masuduzzafar Khan, Sir Henry Horsman. MANAGING AGENTS : Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Rampur) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Rampur.

The Mills are situated at Rampur on the East Indian Railway between Bareilly and Moradabad and consist of 440 looms and the necessary complement of ring spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 60,00,000 in (i) 3,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, (ii) 20,000 Cumulative 6½% "A" Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and (iii) 1,00,000 6½% Cumulative "B"

Preference shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 47,50,000 in (i) 3,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, (ii) 7,500 Cumulative 6½% (free of Rampur State Income Tax only) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and (iii) 1,00,000 6½% Cumulative "B" Preference shares of Rs. 10 each, all fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	22,48,300	22,50,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	47,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,01,581	2,59,340	7,00,000	25,25,080	26,00,000	26,00,000
Other Funds	..	..	..	6,32,420	38,18,108	40,18,108	70,18,108
Profit	*36,555	7,64,606	18,25,317	38,29,548	17,12,218	6,80,813	3,85,446
Depreciation	..	2,93,921	2,33,336	2,57,117	2,11,337	2,06,613	2,03,908
Dividend	..	1,50,000	3,50,000	1,75,000	7,87,500	5,62,500	3,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	10	20	10	35	25	10

* Loss.

Rohit Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1931. DIRECTORS : Sakarlal Balabhai, Maganlal Parbhudas, Chinubhai Naranbhai, Bhuriben Lallubhai, Purushotamdas Gordhandas Mehta, Chinubhai Lallubhai, and Vadilal Lallubhai. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS : Lallubhai Gordhandas Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Maninagar Post, Ahmedabad No. 8.

The Mills are situated at Khokhra, Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad, and are equipped with 27,580 spindles and 692 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 22,00,000. Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 10,00,000 in 10,000 5½% (taxable) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of capital.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	10,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,80,000	3,80,000	4,80,000	5,30,000	5,39,500
Depreciation Fund	9,49,303	11,49,303	13,99,303	16,04,303	17,79,303
Profit	1,74,625	3,74,884	*3,21,003	35,16,240	23,21,384
Dividend	1,70,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	17	15	25	25	†

***After providing Rs. 50,000 for Reserve Fund; Rs. 6,50,000 for taxation and Rs. 2,50,000 to depreciation.**

† Capitalised and distributed as Preference shares of Rs. 100 each to a holder of 5 Ordinary shares.

Rai Saheb Rekhchand Mohota Spinning & Weaving Mills

PROPRIETOR : Seth Mathuradas Mohota, Mill Premises, Hinganghat, C. P.

The Mills are situated at Hinganghat and are equipped with 22,114 spindles and 413 looms.

The Ruby Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : M. G. Doongersey & Co., 49-55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Woollen Mill Gally, Dadar, Bombay and are equipped with 16,456 spindles and 457 looms.

The Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1923. DIRECTORS : Manibhai Jeyshingbhai, Shantilal Mangaldas, B.A., Kantibhai Manibhai, Keshavlal Lallubhai, Percy Rustom Vakil, Subodh Mangaldas. MANAGING AGENTS : Kantilal Shantilal & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Outside Delhi Gate, P. O. Box No. 16, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Doodheswar Road, Outside Delhi Gate and are equipped with 18,308 spindles and 406 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 12,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	6 00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	61,975	61,975	61,975	1,00,000
Depreciation Reserve	7,88,895	8,17,170	10,22,170	11,72,170
Other Funds	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Profit	27,851	2,65,730	5,23,497	25,02,340
Dividend Ordinary	..	60,000	1,20,000	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	10	20	..

The Sachendi Cotton Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Naraindas Gopaldas, Dwarkadish Road, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Sachendi and are equipped with 4,000 spindles.

Salem Rajendra Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS: Karamuttu Thiagarajan Chettiar, C. S. Ramachary, T. Manickavasagam, L. N. S. Sundararaman, V. R. M. Valliappa Chettiar, K. A. R. Alagappa Chettiar, MANAGING AGENTS: Salem Balasubramanian & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE: Gandhi Nagar, Salem, South India.

The Mills are situated at Salem, and are equipped with 12,000 (Ring) spindles.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 9,00,000 in 90,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and 1,00,000 in 10,000 6½% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued*: Rs. 6,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 1,00,000 in 10,000 6½% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up*: Rs. 5,37,200. Rs. 4,86,540 in 48,654 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 50,660 in 5,066 6½% Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,31,855	5,31,855	5,31,855	5,37,200	5,37,200	5,37,200
Profit	14,262	33,696	3,26,284	9,30,957	12,04,833	4,33,950
Depreciation	36,579	87,377	93,199	58,688	84,086	48,921
Dividend	..	..	49,664	58,029	33,702	33,702
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	7½	11¼	6¼	6¼

The Sankar Mills

PROPRIETORS: S. Sankaranainar Pillai & Sons, Pudukulam, Tinnevelly District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Chatram Pudukulam, Tinnevelly District, South India and are equipped with 101 looms.

The Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS: Sakarlal Balabhai & Co., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Company owns two mills: No. 1 Mill outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad with an equipment of 22,288 spindles and 572 looms and No. 2 Mill at Jagannath Mahadev, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad with 29,828 spindles and 828 looms.

Saraspur Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1928. DIRECTORS : Chimanbhai Lalbhai, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ambalal Sarabhai, Jehangbhai Purshotamdas and C. C. Gandhi, AGENTS : Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Sons & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad, and are equipped with 34,156 spindles and 856 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,10,226	6,10,266	6,10,266	6,10,266	6,10,266
Other Funds	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Depreciation Fund	1,20,000	3,20,000	17,60,578	19,44,078	21,19,078
Profit	1,24,900	4,19,942	*2,78,480	61,25,917	42,69,636
Dividend	..	96,000	96,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	16	16	10+10	10+10

* After providing for taxation Rs. 12,80,000.

The Saroja Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : P. R. Doraiswamy Iyer, M. S. Chockalingam, L. N. S. Sundararaman. GENERAL MANAGER : T. Sundaram. REGISTERED OFFICE : Singanallur, Coimbatore (South India).

The Mills are situated at Singanallur in the Coimbatore District, and are equipped with 12,424 spindles and produce various counts of yarn.

CAPITAL : Rs. 9,00,000 in 1,000 6½% (free of Income Tax) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,400 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,40,000 in 6,400 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 2,83,000 in 2,830 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,86,750	2,83,000	2,83,000	2,83,000	2,83,000	2,83,000
Net Profit	*37,611	5,68,258	10,20,223	1,26,867	3,51,951	63,362
Depreciation	1,50,860	40,694	38,700	34,184	31,681	31,065
Dividend	..	76,800	35,275	38,400	38,400	16,980
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	12	6¼	6	6	6

* Loss.

Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1883. DIRECTORS : A Pather (Chairman), C. R. M. Tippet, Sir Ishwardas Lakmidas, Maneckshaw N. Pochkhanwalla, and Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. MANAGING AGENTS : David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated on the Victoria Road, Mazagaon, Bombay and has an equipment of 325 looms. As the Directors' Report stated " owing to the continued scarcity of supplies of Art Silk, and neat silk yarn, only a small portion of the looms were engaged on the production of artificial silk and silk filatures, whilst the major portion was employed on the manufacture of Cotton varieties."

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 2,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
Reserve Fund	2,99,510	2,99,510	2,99,510	25,510	25,510	25,510
Other Funds	1,04,851	1,04,751	1,04,468	3,74,000	3,74,000	3,74,000
Profit	*1,07,127	98,351	1,16,946	†6,09,853	35,70,798	†4,36,531
Dividend	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	80,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	50	50	55	50	40	40

* After providing Rs. 63,000 as reserve for taxation.

† Before providing for taxation and depreciation.

Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : A. Pather, (Chairman), C. R. M. Tippet, M. N. Pochkanawala and Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas. MANAGING AGENTS : David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has its Mills at Mount Estate, Mazagaon, Bombay and consists of 60,240 spindles and 1,253 looms. They worked for 305 days employing on an average 2,806 workers per day and consuming 21,376 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 25,00,000 in 2,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	22,366	22,366	22,366	22,366	22,366	22,366
Other Funds	10,762	10,362	..	8,00,205	9,60,000	11,35,000
Profit	1,02,069	12,44,403	9,20,115	*57,59,160	3,29,881	2,59,289
Depreciation	96,071	1,86,079	2,00,000	2,02,648	1,77,042	1,47,712
Dividend	..	..	4,37,500	5,00,000	..	2,50,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	..	..	17½	20	..	10

* Subject to provision for Taxation.

"Savana" Societe Anonyme De Filature Et Tissage Mecanique

GENERAL MANAGER : Marcel Valot, Esq., Savana (Inde-francaise), Pondicherry.

The Mills are situated at Savana (Inde-francaise) Pondicherry and are equipped with 23,568 spindles and 664 looms.

Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Seth Savat Ram Ramprasad, Mill Premises, Akola.

The Mills are situated at Akola and are equipped with 13,096 spindles and 292 looms.

The Secunder Sari & Silk Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Abdul Quadir Secunder Patel, Mill Premises, Sowdagar Mohalla, Bhivandi (Thana District).

The Mills are situated at Sowdagar Mohalla, Bhivandi, Thana District and are equipped with 125 looms.

The Seksaria Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Govindram Brothers Ltd., 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Delisle Road, Bombay and are equipped with 33,148 spindles and 1,432 looms.

Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Registered 1874. DIRECTORS : Eduljee Baicajee Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., (Chairman), Ramkumar Shrinivas, K. K. Lala, B.A., LL.B., Dwarkadas Srinivas, Goculchand D. Morarka, Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee. MANAGING AGENTS : Morarka & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Standard Building, 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has three mills situated at Sholapur, and consists of 1,05,624 spindles and 2,234 looms. They worked for 294 days employing on an average 8,504 workers per day and consuming 26,276 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 48,00,000 in 1,590 Ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up, and 20 half Ordinary shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up and 32,000 3% Redeemable tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (Rs. 50 per share paid up).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Paid up Capital	Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 32,00,000	Rs. 32,00,000	Rs. 32,00,000
Reserve Fund	122,84,000	122,92,100	125,04,000	131,08,000	84,58,000	84,50,000	84,58,000
Other funds	10,53,632	9,48,228	9,48,228	9,48,000	19,63,771	54,93 778	24,23,994
Profit	8,07,761	15,28,854	34,80,821	91,05,338	60,71,377	32,99,777	35,43,119
Dividend	48,000	84,000	4,80,000	6,40,000	6,40,000	4,48,000	4,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	6	6	30	40	40	25	25

The Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Mill Premises, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 33,664 spindles and 718 looms.

Shree Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Anandram Ratanlal Ltd., Mill Premises, Near Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated near Sarsapur Gate, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 19,740 spindles and 458 looms.

Shree Bhawani Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Rai Saheb Seth Puranmull Jaipuria, Mungturam Jaipuria, M.L.C., Rai Bahadur Bhaya Shadilalji Saheb, Diwan of Jhalawar, Debi Prasad Khaitan, Puranmull Rubna, Mahabir Prosad Shah and Rai Bahadur Seth Bhikhraj Jaipuria : MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Jaipuria Brothers, REGISTERED OFFICE : Bhawanimandi, Jhalawar State, Rajputana.

The Mill is under construction, and would carry on business as cotton spinning, linen and cloth manufacturers, yarn merchants, etc.

Shree Digvijayasinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills

PROPRIETOR : Mr. Mangaldas H. Patel, Mill Premises, Bedeshwar Bunder Road, Jamnagar.

The Mills are situated at Bedeshwar Bunder Road, Jamnagar and are equipped with 13,704 spindles.

Shree Hanuman Cotton Mills Co.

OWNERS : Partabmul Rameshwar and Narsingh & Co., 46, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Fuleshwar, P. O. Uluberia, Bengal and are equipped with 24,196 spindles.

Shree Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Seth Sanwarmal Mansinghka, Mill Premises, Bhilwara.

The Mills are situated at Bhilwara, Rajputana and are equipped with 4,520 spindles.

The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : Seth Ramcoowar Bangur, Babu Gokulchand Bangur, Seth Onkarmall Somani, Babu Purshotamdas Bangur, Babu Gajadhar Somani, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt. Seth Harkishondas Lukhmidass. MANAGING AGENTS: The Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Shreeniwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Delisle Road, Bombay 13, and are

equipped with 63,100 spindles and 1,720 looms. The Mills worked for 287 days employing on an average 2,817 workers and consuming 10,071 candies of cotton in 1947.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 24,00,000 in 24,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 4,800 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. Information received on 4-3-48 says "We propose to issue Bonus shares and for that purpose an Extra-ordinary General Meeting will be held on the 11th March 1948 and if at that meeting, the resolution for the increase in Capital is Passed our Authorised Capital will be Rs. 60,00,000 divided into 54,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. Issued and Subscribed Capital will be 48,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 4,800 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each."

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,00,000	24,00,000	28,80,000	28,80,000	28,80,000
Reserve Fund	6,00,000	6,00,000	20,20,000	28,00,000	28,00,000
Other Funds	2,21,719	2,18,446	2,10,246	1,60,000	6,00,000
Profit	6,19,814	1,71,251	4,75,171	3,99,636	6,90,417
Dividend	6,00,000	2,40,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	6,00,000
Dividend Rate % p. a.	25	10	20	20	25

Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Sadhuram Tularam, Old Ghoosery Road, Howrah.

The concern owns two mills. No. 1 at 122, Old Ghoosery Road, Howrah with an equipment of 23,232 spindles ; and No. 2 at 170, Girish Ghosh Lane, Belur, Howrah with an equipment of 19,220 spindles and 564 looms.

The Shree Ram Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Bhogilal Menghraj & Co., Ltd., Fergusson Road, Parel, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Fergusson Road, Parel, Bombay and are equipped with 43,904 spindles and 948 looms.

Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1930. DIRECTORS : Dwarkadas Jamnadas, Harnarain Gopaldas, Nensey Morarji, Moolji Dayal, Laxminarayan Madhavadas, Vijaysingh Liladhar, Rajaram Gopaldas and Mansinha Moolji. MANAGING AGENTS : Gopaldas Liladhar Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Ratlam in Central India, and are equipped with 15,504 spindles and 439 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 12,35,000 divided into 12,350 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	12,35,000	12,35,000	12,35,000
Reserve Fund	6,00,000	6,50,000	9,73,000
Depreciation Fund	12,00,000	14,00,000	15,73,000
Other Funds	5,47,903	6,25,142	6,73,730
Dividend	5,55,750	3,70,500	..
Dividend Rate % p. a.	45	..	

Shree Sankara Textiles Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1946 : DIRECTORS : B. V. Bhoomraddi (Chairman), Rao Sahib Pandulal Thukaram Chavan, Gurushantappa Gurubasappa Magavi, Ajjampur Shetru Sangappa, T. M. Kousali, Veerabhadrappa Chigateri, Murigappa Chigateri : MANAGING AGENTS : Murugharajendra Co. Davangere : REGISTERED OFFICE : 132, Krishnaraja Road, Davangere, South India.

The Mills are under erection at Davangere, in South India.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Pralhadji Sevakram & Co., Mill Premises, Sidhpur.

The Mills are situated at Sidhpur and equipped with 14,412 spindles and 320 looms.

Shree Shanmugar Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945 : DIRECTORS : M. Lakshmanan, A. Dharmar Mooppanar, S. Palanichamy Mooppanar, S. Ratnasamy Pandian, V. K. Vanamoorthilingam Pillai, N. P. Neerkarthalingam Pillai, V. P. Ponniah Pillai, K. M. K. Chinnamuthusamy Tharagaganar, S. Sankaralinga Mooppanar, V. PL. Gurusamy Pillai, A. C. Suppiah Mooppanar, V. S. Ramaswamy Pillai, V. A. S. Thiruvannamalai Mooppanar, Messrs M. A. Sivalingam & Co., M. V. Guruswamy Mooppanar, R. Paramaguru, M. M. Perumal Mooppanar, K. Athaulla alias Peria Ibrahim, N. S. Peermohammed Rowther, S. Krishna Mudaliar, S. A. Shanmugaperumal, Mrs. S. Anandavalli Ammal, Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasamundram Pillai, M. Ramasamy and C. Arumugam : MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs Sree Alagia, Ltd. Rajapalayam. REGISTERED OFFICE : "Saraswathinivas" Sivagamipuram Street, Rajapalayam, South India.

The Mills are to be established at Rajapalayam with a capacity of 5,500 spindles (to begin with).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,000 7½% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 1,73,400 divided into 1,734 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. Present Issue : Rs. 6,76,600. Ordinary shares : Rs. 5,76,600 divided into 5,766 shares of Rs. 100 each : 7½% Preference shares of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Shree Suryodaya Mills

PROPRIETORS : Rama Settiar & P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, Yeshwantpur, Bangalore City, Mysore State.

The Mills are situated at Yeshwantpur, Bangalore City, Mysore State, and are equipped with 63 looms.

Shree Venkatesha Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : G. V. Govindaswami Naidu & Co., 3/62, Pasupati Mudaliar Street, Udamalpet, Coimbatore District, (South India).

The Mills are situated at Udamalpet, Coimbatore District, South India and are equipped with 25,520 spindles.

Shree Vijayalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : The Textile Agents Ltd., Husein Yawar Road, Cambay.

The Mills are situated at Husein Yawar Road, Cambay and are equipped with 18,944 spindles and 336 looms.

Shree Yamuna Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Zaverchand Laxmichand Bros. & Co., Goya Gate, Baroda.

The Mills are situated at Goya Gate, Baroda and equipped with 23,640 spindles and 608 looms.

Shri Amarsinghji Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jayantilal Amritlal & Co., Ltd., Mill Premises, Wankaner (Kathiawar).

The Mills are situated at Wankaner, Kathiawar and are equipped with 10,336 spindles and 320 looms.

Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1926. DIRECTORS : M. C. Ghia, A. D. Shroff, Maneklal Manilal, Lachmandas H. Daga, Jaikrishna Harivallabhdas and Balkrishna Harivallabhdas. AGENTS : Harivallabhdas Kalidas & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad.

The Company has two mills which are situated near Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad, and are equipped with 54,324 spindles and 1,381 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 28,77,000. Rs. 16,17,000 in 32,340 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up, and Rs. 5,60,000 in 5,600 5% (tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 4%(tax-free) Second Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up, carrying preferential claim to repayment of capital.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942*	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	..	26,10,000	27,96,250	28,77,000
Reserve Fund	..	5,50,000	5,50,000	6,50,000
Other Funds	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	16,22,941
Depreciation Fund	4,25,000	4,00,000	3,72,000	30,00,000
Profit	3,52,069	12,99,870	5,72,359	7,83,415
Dividend	..	..	..	4,85,000

N.B. Provision made for Taxation 1940 Rs. 1,00,000; 1941 Rs. 3,00,000; 1942 Rs. 4,90,000.

* Figures for 1943 and 1944 not available.

Shri Balaji Spinning & Weaving & Oil Mills

PROPRIETOR : Jayanarayan Shivanath, Mill Premises, Sangli, Satara.

The Mills are situated at Sangli, Satara and are equipped with 5,696 spindles and 91 looms.

Shri Gajanan Mills

AGENTS : V. R. Velankar, Mill Premises, Sudamapuri, Sangli.

The Mills are situated at Sudamapuri, Sangli and are equipped with 7,968 spindles and 222 looms.

Shri Harshad Textile Mills

PARTNERS : Messrs. P. V. Shah, D. K. Shah & O. G. Maroo, Mill Premises, Jamnagar.

The Mills are situated at Jamnagar and are equipped with 92 looms.

Shri Jagdish Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Sheth Jayakrishna Harivallabhdas (M/s. Jagdish Agency Ltd.), Mill Premises, Post Box No. 54, Baroda.

The Mills are situated at Padra Road, Baroda and are equipped with 20,320 spindles and 407 looms.

Shri Krishna Weaving Mills

PROPRIETOR : Dr. K. B. Kamat, Khadebazar, Belgaum.

The Mills are situated at Khadebazar, Belgaum and are equipped with 15 power looms.

Shri Laxmi Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Bhor Mercantile Agency Ltd., Mill Premises, Bhor, (Bhor State).

The Mills are situated at Bhor, (Bhor State) and are equipped with 4,088 spindles.

Shri Maharani Mahalsabhai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mulraj G. Dungarsey & Co., Mill Premises, Dewas Junior, Central India.

The Mills are situated at Dewas Junior, Central India and are equipped with 10,242 spindles.

The Shrinagar Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Mooljee Jaitha Buildings, Princes Street, Bombay.

The Mills are situated near Kalupur Overbridge, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad, and are equipped with 18,228 spindles and 618 looms.

Shri Narayan Weaving Mills

PROPRIETORS : Sangle Brothers, Mill Premises, Ichalkaranji, S. M. C.

The Mills are situated at Ichalkaranji, S. M. C. and are equipped with 92 looms.

The Shri Radha Krishna Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Seksaria Brothers Ltd., P. 10, New Jagannath Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Narghat, Mirzapur and are equipped with 65 looms.

Shri Ramesh Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Druwa Co. Ltd., Mill Premises, Morvi (Kathiawar).

The Mills are situated at Morvi, Kathiawar and equipped with 11,988 spindles and 314 looms.

Shri Sayaji Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Vadilal Lallubhai & Co., Mill Premises, Opposite Old Railway Station, Baroda.

The Mills are situated opposite the Old Railway Station, Baroda and are equipped with 25,780 spindles and 602 looms.

Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Shahpuri, Kolhapur. They are equipped with 15,988 spindles and 319 looms.

Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Nanubhai Maneklal & Co., Mill Premises, Gomtipur, P. O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Gomtipur, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 16,864 spindles and 400 looms.

Siddheswari Cotton Mills

OWNERS : Manna Mandal & Mullick & Co., Anantpur, Via Bagnan, Howrah.

The Mills are situated at Anantpur, Howrah and are equipped with 112 looms.

Siddhraj Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramanlal Lallubhai, Mill Premises, Railway Station, Sidhpur.

The Mills are situated at Railway Station, Sidhpur and equipped with 2,888 spindles.

Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENS : Maganlal Prabhudas & Co., Mill Premises, Sidhpur.

The Mills are situated at Sidhpur and are equipped with 19,264 spindles.

The Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Gopalbhai Balabhai & Co., Mill Premises, Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated at Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 20,388 spindles and 506 looms.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1912. DIRECTORS : R. W. Bullock, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir B. N. Karanjia and J. C. Lancashire : AGENTS : Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE ; Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has its mill situated in Jacob Circle, Bombay, and is equipped with 36,664 spindles and 1,299 looms. They worked for 306 days, employing on an average 2,369 workers and consuming 13,694 candies of Cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 14,00,000 in 28,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up. Debenture Capital outstanding Rs. 50,000 carrying interest at 4½% per annum, issued in June 1927.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,78,240	6,82,390	6,82,387	7,84,105	7,84,959	7,85,181	7,85,655
Depreciation	27,03,099	28,03,099	30,53,099	35,53,099	37,53,099	39,53,099	41,53,100
Profit	1,36,838	5,50,858	*21,95,777	*12,76,277	4,33,566	3,75,253	2,66,520
Dividend	42,000	1,68,000	3,36,000	2,24,000	3,92,000	4,48,000	3,64,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	3	12	24	16	**24	32	26

	1947
	Rs.
Paid up Capital	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	7,86,624
Depreciation	43,50,000
Profit	7,69,818
Dividend	4,20,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	24+6

*After setting aside Rs. 41,50,000 as Reserve for Taxation.
**Plus 12% Bonus.

The Sind Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Hiranand Chooharmal & Co., 31, New Forbes Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.

The Mills are situated at County Club, Karachi and are equipped with 5,000 spindles.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, Ltd.

Registered 1916. Mr. A. H. Wadia (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS : The Provident Investment Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Delisle Road, Chinchpokly, Bombay 11.

The Company owns a cotton mill and a woollen Mill in Bombay and are equipped with 65,216 spindles and 1,060 looms. They worked for 302 days employing on an average 2,559 workers per day and consuming 16,822 Candies of Cotton during the Cotton year ending 31st August 1945.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 85,84,397-8-0 in 82,036 conversion shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up and 1,52,319 Deferred shares of Rs. 2-8-0 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital :						
Conversion Shares.	83,02,600	82,03,600	82,03,600	82,03,600	82,03,600	82,03,600
Deferred Shares.	3,80,798	3,80,798	3,80,798	3,80,798	3,80,798	3,80,798
Net Profit.*	14,77,421	27,94,687	72,90,983	8,71,039	15,49,872	21,73,059
Dividend on Conversion shares.	4,92,216	6,15,270	8,20,360	8,20,360	8,20,360	8,20,360
Rate of Dividend.	6	7	10	10	10	10
Dividend on Deferred shares.	22,848	28,560	38,080	38,080	38,080	38,080
Rate of Dividend.	6	7½	10	10	10	10
Price of shares. Highest.	14	12½	21	17½	13½	..
Price of shares. Lowest.	5	6	10½	8½	8	

* Subject to Depreciation.

The Sirsilk Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Mir Laik Ali (Ex-Officio), *Managing Agents' Director and Chairman.* The Hon'ble Commerce and Industries Member (Government Director), Raja Goverdhan Lal Bansilal Pitti, Mirza Ahmed Ispahani, The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt., Motichand G. Shah, J. P., Khan Bahadur Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur, O.B.E., Camar S. Tyabji, O.B.E., Rustomji J. Chenoy, Nawab Dost Mohamed Khan, Rai Bahadur

Srikishen Sookdeve Malani, Bunkatlal Gopikison and Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Babu Khan (Ex-officio). MANAGING AGENTS : The Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Meserret Munzil, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Company has been formed for establishing factory for the manufacture of artificial silks, rayon, nylon and other types of yarn and cloth fabrics and linen mostly at the present stage by acetage process.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* O.S : Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 shares of O. S. 100 each. *Present Issue* O.S : Rs. 2,00,00,000 consisting of 2,00,000 ordinary shares of O. S. Rs. 100 each.

The Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1919. DIRECTORS : P. D. Asher, (Chairman), T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, A. B. Mohamed, S. Chenniappa Mudaliar, P. Suryanarayanan, Dr. A. R. Menon, T. R. Balakrishna Iyer, Rao Sahib Chakola Palu Lonappan, Hajee Essa Hajee Abdul Sattar Sait, T. S. Kalyanarama Iyer. MANAGING AGENTS : T. R. Anantharama Ayyar & Bros., Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Pushpagiri Trichur, Cochin State (South India).

The Mills are situated at Pushpagiri, Trichur, South India, and are equipped with 15,540 spindles and 416 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 14,80,000. Rs. 13,80,200 in 6,005 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and 12,995 Ordinary shares of Rs. 60 each and Rs. 99,890 in 3,989 6% Preference shares of Rs. 25 each and 11 6% Preference shares of Rs. 15 each. *Issued* : Rs. 8,80,365. Rs. 8,80,200 in 1,005 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and 12,995 Ordinary shares of Rs. 60 each and 165 in 11 6% Preference shares of Rs. 15 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 7,79,865. Rs. 7,79,700 in 12,995 ordinary shares of Rs. 60 each, fully paid up, and 165 11 6% Preference shares of Rs. 15 each, fully paid up. (The Paid up Capital of the Company was reduced in 1938).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

Year ends 15th August.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital	7,79,865	7,79,865	7,79,865	7,79,865	7,79,865	7,79,865
Reserve & Provisions	1,93,801	2,24,404	2,80,243	3,43,855	4,77,941	11,79,741
Profit	1,48,291	1,84,926	3,53,255	11,70,404	11,46,997	5,54,694
Dividend	64,975	97,472	1,94,925	3,11,880	2,59,900	1,94,925
Dividend Rate % p. a.	8-1/3	12½	25	40	33⅓	25

N.B. Provision made for taxation : 1942 Rs. 4,00,000; 1943 Rs. 7,00,000 ; 1944 Rs. 6,25,000; 1945 Rs. 2,25,000.

The Somasundaram Mills

MANAGING AGENT : P. S. Sathappa Chettiar, Esq., Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

The Mills are situated at 270, Mill Road, Coimbatore, and are equipped with 23,206 spindles and 394 looms.

The Soundararaja Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1937. DIRECTORS : M. G. Mukundaraja Iyengar, N.M.S. N. S. Latchmanan Chettiar, M. N. Sp. Rm. Meyyappa Chettiar, A. M. K. M. Al. Muthukaruppan Chettiar, G. T. Venkitaswami Naidu, G. T. Narayanaswami Naidu, T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu, Narayan Janardhan Nair, Pr. N. N. Kannappa Chettiar, Rm. M. Rm. Kasichettiar, Kr. Rm. Karuppan Chettiar, P. Krishnasami Naidu, D. Rajagopal Naidu, M. V. Muthiah Pillai, A. G. Damodharasami Naidu and G. T. Krishnaswami Naidu. MANAGING AGENTS : Lakshmana & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Electric Power House Road, Dindukal, South India.

The Mills are situated in Coimbatore, and are equipped with 6,400 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 9,00,000. Rs. 2,00,000 in 2,000 6½% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 3,06,300. Rs. 56,300 in 563 Preference shares and Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 Ordinary shares.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1943
	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,97,700
Profit	17,171
Depreciation	4,000
Dividend	7,500
Dividend Rate % p.a.	3
Carried Forward	15,151

Sree Bijay Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Seth Raghunathsingh Mansinghka, Mill Premises, Near Railway Station, Bijaynagar, Rajputana.

The Mills are situated at Bijaynagar and are equipped with 11,560 spindles and 335 looms.

Sree Krishna Weaving Mill

PROPRIETORS : Yedullam Subbiah Chetty & Sons, Chickpet, Bangalore City, Mysore State.

The Mills are situated at Subramanyapura, Kengeri Post, Uttanhalli, Mysore State and are equipped with 166 looms.

Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1921. DIRECTORS : P. Rm. Chidambaram Chettiar. A. Rm. Ramanatha Pillai, Vr. Kr. L. Lakshmanan Chettiar, Karumuthu Thiagarajan Chettiar and T. Sundaram Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS : Thiagaraja Chetty & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Tirupparankundram Road, Madura, South India.

The Mills are situated at Tirupparankandram Road, Madura and at Usilampatti, and are equipped with 51,200 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised*: Rs. 25,00,000. Rs. 15,00,000 in 75,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each and Rs. 10,00,000 in 50,000 7½ per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 20 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up*: Rs. 16,08,110. Rs. 10,99,160 in 54,958 Ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each, fully paid up and Rs. 4,85,160 in 24,258, 7½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 20 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	16,08,110	16,08,110	16,08,110	16,08,110	16,08,110	16,08,110	16,08,110
Profit	1,34,040	71,135	11,73,427	39,71,487	55,44,926	19,58,061	1,06,101
Depreciation	83,304	..	3,96,546	2,21,855	3,06,358	2,89,874	2,79,230
Dividend	70,736	..	3,10,422	2,54,219	1,35,694	1,34,713	2,48,327
Dividend Rate % per annum	3 1/8	..	15	10+10	10	10	12½

Sree Radhesyam Mills, Ltd.

Registered February 1941. DIRECTORS : Nagarmal Bhuwalka, B. P. Khaitan, S. C. Roy, Inderchand Bhuwalka and Meghraj Bhuwalka. MANAGING AGENTS : Sobharam Keshavdeo. REGISTERED OFFICE : 15 Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at 220, Naskarpara Road, Ghusury, Howrah and are equipped with 46,000 spindles and 405 looms. The Mills were formerly known as "Bharat Abhyudaya Cotton Mills Ltd."

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 20,00,000 in

(i) 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each, and (ii) 5,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. *DEBENTURE Capital* : Rs. 5,00,000 in 5¼% bearer bonds of R. 1,000 each repayable at par on 30th September 1949 with the option of repayment at any time after 30th September 1946 on two Calendar months' notice.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	80,000	70,000	..	..	..
Profit*	53,561	1,35,333	2,37,746	2,29,614	2,97,031	47,535
Depreciation	2,658	5,18,237	89,050	1,02,464	87,255	..
Dividend Rate % p.a.	..	15	15	7½	10	..

N.B. *After providing for taxation : 1942 Rs. 3,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 1,75,000 ; 1944 Rs. 90,000 ; 1945 Rs. 1,00,000.

Sree Suryanarayana Spinning & Weaving Mills

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Padal Rama Reddy, Esq., Pandalapaka, East Godavari Dist.

The Mills are situated at Pandalapaka, East Godavari Diatrict and are equipped with 5,584 spindles.

Sri Balasubramania Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934. DIRECTORS : Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, C. N. Venkatapathy Nayudu, P.S.G. Ganga Nayudu, V. S. Balasubbaraya Chettiar and Balu Venkatarama Chettiar, A. V. Sreenivasalu Nayudu, G. Ramaswamy Nayudu, P.S.G. Venkataswamy Nayudu, V. G. Jagadeeswara Mudaliar, G. V. Doraiswamy Nayudu, G. V. Lakshmanaswami Nayudu, K. Krishnaswamy Nayudu, K. Venkatapathy Nayudu, T. M. M. Balasubramania Chettiar, Mohamedally Sarafally & Co., K.E. Mohd. Aboobucker, K. M. Ahmed Monsoor, S. S. Varadaraja Sons, Mrs. S. V. Ranganayaki Ammal. MANAGING AGENTS : K. Krishnaswamy Nayudu & Brothers, REGISTERED OFFICE : Singanallur, Coimbatore, South India.

The Mills are situated at Singanallur, in Coimbatore and are equipped with 12,096 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 9,00,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 6,00,000 in 15,000

Ordinary shares of Rs. 40 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 40 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 4,65,920 in 11,648 Ordinary shares of Rs. 40 each, fully called up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,19,925	4,61,670	4,64,270	4,64,270	4,64,270	4,64,270	4,64,270
Reserves	20,000	20,000	60,000	4,30,000	6,00,000	7,50,000	8,25,000
Net Profit	1,06,649	1,47,808	3,61,903	22,20,126	9,81,026	8,71,949	7,91,696
Depreciation	67,737	61,341	99,468	50,553	46,065	40,566	49,078
Dividend	37,800	74,000	2,32,960	1,39,281	69,888	74,286	1,86,368
Dividend Rate % per annum	9	16	50	30	15	16	40

N.B. Taxation provided : Rs. 9,00,000 (1942), Rs. 16,85,000 (1943), Rs. 7,37,020 (1944)

Sri Durga Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Choudhury & Co., Ltd., 23 Harrochander Mallick Street, Clacutta.

The Mills are situated at Konnagar on the East Indian Railway and are equipped with 6,400 spindles and 220 looms.

The Sri Ganapathy Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : S. A. Alwarappa Pillai, S. T. Somasundaram Pillai, V. M. S. Mohamed Musthafa Rowther, L. K. S. Mahomed Meera, Mohideen, S. Piramanayagam Pillai, S. S. Sivan Pillai, S. S. Arunachalam Pillai, S. S. Subbiah Pillai, S. S. Lakshmana Pillai, S. P. Sudalaimuthu Servai, K. M. Pirammanayagam Pillai, S. Bukhari, O. M. Ahmed Sahib, M. Piramanayagam Pillai, and M. D. Rane. MANAGING AGENTS : S. S. Pillai & Sons, Ltd. Tirunelveli. REGISTERED OFFICE : 36, East Car Street, Tirunelveli. (South India)

The Company has been formed for establishing and carrying on the business of yarn and cloths, including knitting, dyeing, printing, mercerising, etc.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 19,000 "A" Class shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,000 "B" class shares of Rs. 10 each.



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Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd MYSORE

Facing page 316

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Sri Kothandaram Spinning Mills

OWNERS : S. S. Ramudu Iyer & Bros., 272, Ramnad Road, Madura. (South India).

The Mills are situated at Chintamani Rubbish Depot Road, Mahalipatti, Madura and are equipped with 4,000 spindles.

Sri Kothandaram Weaving Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : S. S. Ramudu Iyer & Bros., 272, Ramnad Road, Madura. (S. India).

The Mills are situated at Venkatapathy Iyengar Lane, Ramnad Road, Madura, South India and are equipped with 82 looms.

Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1920. DIRECTORS : Rajasevapraskta M. S. Ramchendra Rao, B.A., (Chairman & Managing Director), H. Niranjanraj Urs, B.A., Rajasevasakta C. Narasimhayya, B.A., B.L., P. Hanumanthaiya, H. Nanjundia, B.A., B.L., G. Krishnaswamy, Dewan Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta K. Ramaswamy, B.S.E., J.P., A. K. Ranga Rao, Dharmapravartha Dr. T. S. Siddappa, L.M.S. Dharmaprakasha L. S. Venkaji Rao, M.L.C., D. B. Viswambhariah. REGISTERED OFFICE : Bangalore Road, Mysore.

The Mills are situated on the Bangalore Road and consist of 25,200 spindles (Ordinary), 924 (Doubling) and 239 looms and 40 knitting machines.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 20,00,000 in 80,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. *Issued* : Rs. 19,92,075 in 79,683 shares of Rs. 25 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 18,34,850 in 73,394 shares of Rs. 25 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

	Year ended 31st December		Half of	Year ended 30th June			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	19,27,988	19,27,988	18,34,850	18,34,850	18,34,850	18,34,850	18,34,850
Reserve funds	..	..	12,50,000	18,81,000	18,81,000	18,81,000	22,50,000
Profit	79,171	10,29,927	18,44,571	14,52,017	6,47,421	7,97,722	6,77,803
Depreciation	..	16,81,954	5,28,510	2,01,380	1,57,773	1,67,323	1,67,323
Dividend	55,046	1,01,091	82,518	2,75,228	2,75,228	4,40,364	2,93,576
Dividend Rate % per annum	3	6	4½	12+3	12+3	*12+12	12+4

*A Silver Jubilee Bonus of 12% was paid. Provision for Taxation : 1942 Rs. 2,05,000 ; 1943 Rs. 6,00,000 ; 1944 Rs. 5,60,000 ; 1946 Rs. 6,96,037 and 1947 Rs. 2,59,798.

Sri Palamalai Ranganadhar Mills, Ltd.

Registered. DIRECTORS : T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., (Central), G. K. Devarajalu Naidu, K. Krishnaswamy Naidu, V. Krishnama Naicker, S. K. Kavetti Naicker, R. Ramakrishna Naidu, K. Krishnaswami Naidu, MANAGING AGENTS : S. K. Rangaswamy Naidu & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Periyanaickenpalayam, (Coimbatore Dist.), South India.

The Mills are situated at Periyanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore Dist. and are equipped with 5,600 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* and *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 2,94,850 in 2,399 shares of Rs. 100 each, and 2,198 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 25 called up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	2,94,350	2,94,475	2,94,100	2,94,850
Reserve fund	..	..	1,37,872	1,64,472
Profit	*4,84,864	5,23,386	1,90,779	1,24,929
Depreciation	25,114	22,231	19,299	1,84,499
Dividend	53,981	29,410	17,646	17,652
Dividend Rate % per annum	20	10	6	6

*After writing off depreciation.

Sri Ramachandra Spinning & Weaving Mills

PROPRIETORS : K. Venkata Reddy, and V. Chellamma, Pandalapaka, East Godavari Dist.

The Mills are situated at Pandalapaka, East Godavari District and are equipped with 7,044 spindles.

Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1933. DIRECTORS : S. Ellappa Chettiar, (President), S. R. Chokkalingam, B.A., Arulappa Chetty, S. K. Soundappa Chetty, K. L. P. Lakshmi Narayana Chetty, P. K. N. K. Muthuswami Chettiar, S.M.V. Muthuswamy Chettiar, K. Palaniappa Chettiar, V. Malli Chettiar, A. S. Muthuswamy Chettiar, N. C. R. Nallathambi Chettiar, K.A. Shanmuga Mudaliar, S. Kulli Chettiar : MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES : S. Kully Chetty & Bros. REGISTERED OFFICE : Tirupur, South India.

The Mills are situated at Tirupur, an important Cotton centre of South India and consist of 13,124 spindles (Ordy.) and 300 (Doubling).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 9,00,000 in 9,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1,000 7 per cent Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 9,00,000 in 9,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 4,78,200 in 4,782 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully called up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	*1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,77,800	4,77,800	4,78,120	4,78,120	4,78,120	4,78,120
Reserve Funds	56,000	71,000	81,000	91,000	1,01,000	4,36,619
Net Profit	1,16,404	1,80,396	9,88,781	19,01,477	5,58,020	4,00,418
Depreciation	51,708	42,060	37,459	32,956	33,710	26,436
Dividend	95,422	1,43,340	1,67,233	1,91,248	76,499	5,54,249
Dividend Rate % p. a.	20	30	35	40	16	†25

N.B. Provision for Taxation : 1941 Rs. 2,10,000 : 1942 Rs. 6,75,000 ; 1943 Rs. 17,13,000 1944 Rs. 4,80,000.

* Accounts for 1945 not available.

† Does not include Bonus of Rs. 100 per share fully paid.

Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1922. DIRECTORS : B. Beemiah Chettiar, P. S. G. Venkataswamy Naidu, K. Krishnaswamy Nayudu, Dewan Bahadur P.S.G. Rangaswamy Nayudu, K. A. Shunmuga Mudaliar, G. R. Govindarajan, T. R. Narayanaswamy Nayudu, P. S. G. Ganga Nayudu, D. Varadarajan. MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES : P. S. Govindaswamy Nayudu & Sons : REGISTERED OFFICE : Peelamedu, Coimbatore (South India)

The Mills are situated at Sewri, New Road, Bombay No. 15 and are equipped with 29,220 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each. *Subscribed, Called up* and *Paid Up* : Rs. 7,51,250 in 15,025 shares (ordinary) of Rs. 50 each, fully paid up. In 1941, the Capital of the concern was reduced by reducing the nominal value of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	*1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	11,26,875	11,26,875	*7,51,250	7,51,250	7,51,250	7,51,250
Reserve Fund	..	336	20,336	9,51,000	12,32,500	12,00,800
Depreciation	50,000	76,756	74,462	72,033	70,800	82,879
Dividend	67,612	1,35,225	3,00,500	3,75,635	1,12,688	1,87,812
Profit	1,11,645	2,34,638	7,38,117	41,04,085	16,27,028	7,08,329
Dividend rate % p.a.	6	12	40	50	15	25

*After Capital reduction.

N.B. Provision made for taxation : 1941 Rs. 1,65,000 ; 1942 Rs. 14,00,000 ; 1943 Rs. 31,50,470 ; 1944 Rs. 12,39,256 ; 1946 Rs. 4,45,000.

†Figures for 1945 not available.

Sri Sarada Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934. DIRECTORS : V. S. Sengottaiah, P. S. Sathapa Chettiar, V. Govindaswamy Naidu, M. S. Mariappah, S. M. Venkatrama Chettiar, R. Manicka Mudaliar, V. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M. S. Pariyaswamy Mudaliar, R. S. Balasubramania Mudaliar, S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, P. R. Sengoda Mudaliar, N. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, N. G. Govindaswamy Nadar, N. R. Karuppanna Nadar, V. S. Sadayappa Mudaliar, C. P. Kandaswamy Mudaliar, V. S. M. Nanjappa Mudaliar, V. S. A. Sabapathi Mudaliar, V. S. Lakshmanan. MANAGING AGENTS & SECRETARIES : V. S. Sengottaiah & Bros. REGISTERED OFFICE : Podanur (Coimbatore) South India.

The Mills are situated at Podanur (Coimbatore Dist.) and are equipped with 13,996 ring and doubling spindles and 169 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 10,00,000. Rs. 7,50,000 in 7,500 Ordinary shares Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 7,00,000. Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1,000 7% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	5,62,550	5,80,100	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Profit	38,577	1,95,557	3,12,273	12,21,637	3,05,906	2,37,210	87,278
Depreciation	3,500	*1,15,337	75,714	74,422	67,440	54,591	61,884
Dividend Pref.	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,930	7,070	7,000	7,000
Dividend Ordy.	22,985	72,030	1,65,360	1,20,000	54,000	36,000	45,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	5	15	27½	20	9	6	7½

* Provision made for depreciation for two years.

N.B. Reservation made for Taxation : 1941 Rs. 65,000 ; 1942 Rs. 5,25,000 ; 1943 Rs. 9,45,000 ; 1944 Rs. 2,50,000 ; 1945 Rs. 2,00,000 ; 1946 Rs. 36,000.

Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mill

PROPRIETOR : Randhi Appalaswami, Esq., Rajahmundry, Godavari Dist.

The Mills are situated at Rajahmundry, Godavari District and are equipped with 5,504 spindles.

The Sri Venkatesa Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1933. DIRECTORS : G. V. Govindasami Nayudu, Ve. A. Annamalai Chettiar, N. Mownaguruswami Nayudu, G. Jungama Nayudu, S. RM. M. Lakshmanan Chettiar, G. Guruswamy Nayudu, T. Ranganatha Mehta, O. A. PR. M. Ar. Adaikappa Chettiar, V. Ramaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur O. A. Pr. M. Arunachalam Chettiar, V. Gengaswami Naicker, VE. A. Vairavan Chettiar, J. Govindaswami Nayudu, V. Veluswami Nayudu, G. Rudravenithayar. MANAGING AGENTS : G. V. Govindaswami Nayudu & Co., REGISTERED OFFICE : Udamalpet, Coimbatore Dist., South India.

The Mills are situated at Udamalpet, Coimbatore and are equipped with 25,000 spindles. They worked for 310 days employing 1,000 workers per day consuming 4,000 candies of cotton per year.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 2,000 Cumulative Tax-free Preference shares of Rs. 50 each and 28,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up. *Issued* : Rs. 7,00,000. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 2,000 Preference shares and 11,000 Ordinary shares.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	..	25,000	25,000	3,25,000	6,25,000	10,00,000
Net Profit	27,346	1,99,339	10,03,091	24,92,712	18,19,363	16,06,524	10,02,147
Depreciation	26,351	86,624	2,25,956	1,41,017	1,82,331	1,52,828	1,91,526
Dividend Rate % p.a.	6	16	30	36	16	16	25

The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Sons, 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Prabhadevi Road, Mahim, Bombay and are equipped with 51,696 spindles and 1,677 looms.

Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Sheth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Nawabwadi, Surat and equipped with 21,164 spindles and 392 looms.

Sutlej Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1934 : DIRECTORS : R. D. Birla, Krishanraj M. D. Thackersey, L. N. Birla, Krishangopal Maheshwari, Ramanlal Gokaldas Saraiya, S. B. Dalal, The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy and Bhagwandas Chunilal Mehta. MANAGING AGENTS : Birla Bros. Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : P.O. Birla Lines, Subzimandi, Delhi.

The Mills are situated at Okara (W. Punjab) N. W. R. and are equipped with 22,808 spindles and 997 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 75,00,000 in 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each and 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 15,00,000 in 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.
Paid up Capital	14,97,092	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Other Reserves	28,189	1,78,161	..	28,920	12,321	51,375	55,778	61,740
Profit	1,09,566	1,53,947	2,07,604	8,07,336	21,01,309	8,32,537	13,96,446	19,22,164
Depreciation	3,65,000	3,66,137	3,65,225	3,20,013	2,87,322	3,00,000	2,45,462	2,39,430
Dividend Rate % p. a.	7½	10	12½	15	20	20	20	40

Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1886. DIRECTORS : Sir Sorab Saklatvala, J. R. D. Tata, Sir Homi Mody, D. M. Khatau, Sir Homi Mehta, D. D. Romer, C. P. Wadia, N. H. Tata, Sir Fazal I. Rahimtoola ; MANAGING AGENTS : Tata Industries Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : "Bombay House", 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Kurla in the suburb of Bombay and are equipped with 65,040 spindles and 2,092 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed*. Rs. 45,00,000. Rs. 30,00,000 in 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 15,00,000 in 15,000 5% (tax-free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	35,00,000	35,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000
Reserve & Other Funds	39,87,130	41,63,674	49,88,664	58,81,664	86,51,921	95,01,921	108,99,664
Depreciation Fund	39,75,537	42,42,097	46,41,528	54,38,879	58,24,896	61,24,587	64,24,587
Profit	3,18,412	23,01,941	45,17,967	113,70,697	82,10,228	67,50,804	60,67,066
Dividend Ordy.	1,40,000	3,60,000	7,50,000	10,50,000	6,60,000	6,60,000	8,10,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	7	18	25	35	22	22	27

The Swadeshi Bima Cotton Mills, Ltd.

PROPRIETORS : The Bharat Stores Ltd., Agra.

The Mills are situated on the Grand Trunk Road, Aligarh near Village Sarsol and are equipped with 15,072 spindles.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1911. DIRECTORS : Seth Mungturam Jaipuria (Chairman of the Board of Directors), Seth Gajadhar Jaipuria, Seth Govindlal Bangur, Seth Sarabhai Jeshingbhai and Mr. B. P. Khaitan : MANAGING AGENTS : Jaipuria Brothers Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Post Box No. 19, Kanpur.

The Mills are situated at Kanpur and consist of 1,13,848 Ring Spindles, 11,480 Doubling Spindles and 1,777 Looms : Cotton Spinners, Doublers and Weavers.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 1,22,50,000 divided into (i) 1,75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, and (ii) 35,000 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each, and (iii) 7,00,000 4% Preferred Ordinary Shares ot Rs. 10/- each, all fully paid up and Tax free.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	52,50,000	1,22,50,000
Reserve Fund	22,50,000	22,50,000	22,50,000	22,50,000	22,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Profit	13,46,932	25,90,834	40,05,534	40,86,336	11,96,757	19,49,399	40,49,252
Depreciation	5,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Dividend	8,75,000	15,75,000	21,00,000	21,00,000	10,50,000	10,50,000	17,50,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	50	90	120	120	60	60	20 on ORDY. 20 on P.O.

Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Jagannatha Narayan & Co., Silnath Camp Road, Indore.

The Mills are situated at Silnath Camp Road, Indore and are equipped with 15,332 spindles and 390 looms.

Swadeshi Industries, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Anantram Gajadhar, 5 Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Panihati, Bengal and are equipped with 151 looms.

Swan Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1909. DIRECTORS : A. Geddis, Ambalal Sarabai, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., G. Furze, C. F. Morris, O.B.E., AGENTS : James Finlay & Co. Ltd., REGISTERED OFFICE : Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sewri, New Road, Bombay 15 and consists of 35,804 spindles and 552 looms. They worked for 305 days employing on an average 1,285 workers per day and consuming 6,711 candies of Cotton during the year (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 24,00,000 in 24,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	43,302	43,302	43,302	43,302	43,302	43,302	2,50,000
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	8,16,000	13,71,000	19,71,000	20,81,000
Other Funds	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Profit	*1,89,490	*2,29,573	*4,99,508	*8,24,948	*5,41,177	*4,33,003	*5,16,307
Depreciation	2,75,000	4,21,586	5,15,468	..	..	..	4,50,000
Dividend	1,80,000	2,40,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	4,80,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	7½	10	20	35	20	20	20

*Amount provided for taxation Rs. 1,48,534 (1940); Rs. 6,75,000 (1941); Rs. 21,95,000 (1942); Rs. 51,75,000 (1943); Rs. 24,84,000 (1944); Rs. 27,36,000 (1945); Rs. 15,24,000 (1946).

The Tata Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1913. DIRECTORS : N. H. Tata, M. M. Pochkhanawala, P. N. Mehta, D. M. Khatau, H. F. Commissariat, H. R. Batliwala, B. C. Mehta, T. V. Baddeley, C. B. E., A. D. Shroff. MANAGING AGENTS : Tata Industries Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are located on Dadar Road, Parel and consist of 61,428 spindles and 1,800 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 66,12,500. *Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 32,54,438 in 1,30,177 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	14,98,550	14,98,550	14,98,550	8,36,413	47,54,438	47,54,438	32,54,438
Reserve & Other Funds	69,697	70,945	6,40,945	20,90,945	31,12,135	38,40,945	44,40,945
Depreciation fund	..	..	..	3,75,000	7,75,000	11,25,000	15,00,000
Profit	1,24,297	11,52,564	38,46,122	89,92,324	55,66,331	43,36,006	31,19,590
Dividend Ordy.	..	..	..	1,00,368	1,95,265	1,95,266	3,90,533
Dividend Rate % per annum	..	..	..	12	6	6	12

The Technological Institute of Textiles

The above Institute of Textiles are run under the auspices of The Birla Education Trust, Pilani attached to which is a Textile Mill

at Bhiwani with an equipment of 12,100 spindles and 250 looms to impart education in Textile Technology to students from all parts of the country. It also trains students in other allied lines such as Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing and Hosiery (Cotton and Woollen) etc.

The Thaikesar Alai, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : T. Chetty & Co., Thirupurankundram Road, Madurâ, South India.

The Mills are situated at Usilampatti, Pudukottai State, South India and are equipped with 14,560 spindles.

The Thirumagal Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1937. DIRECTORS : K. A. Shunmuga Mudaliar, M.L.C. (Managing Director). MANAGING AGENTS : Thirumal & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Gudiyattam, South India.

The Mills are situated at Gudiyattam and are equipped with 1,240 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 11,00,000. *Issued* : Rs. 9,00,000. *Subscribed* : Rs. 6,43,100. Debentures Rs. 1,22,000.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up capital	5,15,680	5,85,500	6,42,000	6,42,000	6,43,100	6,43,100	6,43,100
General Reserve	1,118	6,200	25,000	4,40,000	6,90,000	9,00,000	9,41,100
Profit	39,331	3,77,112	12,36,341	33,98,657	14,90,599	9,02,318	5,18,954
Depreciation	34,545	1,58,149	1,40,362	66,897	59,239	64,928	54,337
Dividend	36,470	63,148	3,35,241	2,25,860	1,15,719	1,15,726	1,37,750
Dividend Rate % per annum	6	6	60	40	20	20	25

Tikekar Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Naik & Co., Mill Premises, Tikekarwadi, Sholapur District.

The Mills are situated at Tikekarwadi, Sholapur District and are equipped with 60 looms.

Tirumurti Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, C.B.E., C. S. Ramiah Gounder, J. Venkataswamy Naidu, V. Gengaswamy Naicker, G. R. Ramaswami Naidu, R. V. Guruswami Naidu, Rao Sahib S. N. P. Desai Gounder, V. Gopal Naidu, R. Venkataswamy Naidu, B.Sc., Tech. (Manch.), R. Perumal Gounder, G. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur R. Guruswami Naidu, G. Ramaswami Naidu and R. Perianna Gounder. MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES : Jayalakshmi & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Bodipatti, Udamalpet, South India.

The Mills are situated at Bodipatti, Udamalpet, and are equipped with 11,200 spindles.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 14,00,000 in 4,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 9,73,400 in 9,734 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* : Rs. 8,82,700 in 8,827 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 6,84,700 in 6,847 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each (Less calls in arrears Rs. 12,950). In 1946, the Issued Capital was increased by a further issue of 3,734 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, the Subscribed and Paid up Capital by 3,960 shares of Rs. 100 each being subscribed and called up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	4,76,500	4,32,700	4,82,850	6,83,600	6,71,000
Profit	*7,00,237	*10,62,997	*6,46,072	4,30,115	65,870
Depreciation	46,746	40,645	46,140	39,429	36,933
Dividend	1,37,409	1,43,579	72,427	72,429	29,507
Dividend Rate % p. a.	30	30	15	15	5

*After providing for taxation : 1942 Rs. 5,30,000 ; 1943 Rs. 8,45,000 ; 1944 Rs. 5,80,000 ; 1945 Rs. 3,08,000 ; 1946 Rs. 33,000.

The T. R. Mills

OWNERS : D. R. Madhava Krishnaiya, Esq., Chamrajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore State.

The Mills are situated at Chamrajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore State and are equipped with 208 looms.

The Travancore Rayons, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : The Hon'ble M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar, Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchhodlal, Bart., Ramnath Annandilal Podar, S. Parthasarathi, B.A., B.L., The Alagappa Textiles, Ltd., Rajyasevanirata S. Chattanatha Karayalar, B.A., B.L., Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaram Pillai, B.A., B.L., Rajyasevapravina K. P. P Menon, B.A., B.Sc., (Lond.) D.I.C., S. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., Jacob Cherian, Rai Bahadur Kedarnath Khandelwal B.A., LL.B., Jeevabhai A. Bhagat, A. R. Ramanathan, Sri. Shanmuga Rajewswara Sethupathi, Rajah of Ramnad. MANAGING AGENTS : Emcete & Sons (Travancore) Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : "United India Life Building", Main Road, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing Rayon and artificial silk and transparent paper. The capacity of the plant proposed to be erected is 5 tons of artificial silk yarn and 1¼ tons of transparent paper, per day.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 2,00,00,000 consisting of 5,00,000-5% Travancore (Tax Free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 15,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. *Present Issue* : 5,00,000 Preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 10,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as follows : Preference shares on application Rs. 5 and on allotment Rs. 5, and Ordinary shares on application Rs. 5 and on allotment Rs. 5 each.

The Trichinopoly Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : Rao Saheb K. E. Chidambara Iyer (Chairman), V. Swami Ayyangar, Juharmal Ghaverlal Jain, Nathu Megar, A. N. Rangachariar, Vishram Jetha Chowhan, J. Loomchand Sait, P. Vijaya Venkatachala Durai, Heerjee Mooljee, Seshasayee Bros., Ltd., Valjee Leera, Ghela Premji, V. S. Sengottiah, Mooljee Ramjee (ex-officio) and Premjee Mooljee (ex-officio). MANAGING AGENTS : Mooljee Ramjee & Sons. REGISTERED OFFICE : Ramjee Nagar, Trichinopoly. (South India).

The Mills are situated at Trichinopoly and are equipped with 16,000 spindles and manufacture yarns of 20's to 60's counts.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000. Rs. 22,50,000 in 2,25,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 2,50,000 in 2,500 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued for cash* : Rs. 7,50,000. *Issued for consideration other than cash* Rs. 31,103. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 9,32,660 in 93,266 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	6,20,060	6,22,060	6,22,060	6,22,060	6,22,060	6,22,060	6,22,060
Profit	84,874	2,47,247	3,05,248	17.43,013	7,41,664	5,33,343	3,59,245
Depreciation	45,271	1,29,698	1,42,535	66,162	59,797	53,384	51,912
Dividend	37,033	77,758	1,55,514	1,55,514	62,206	62,206	62,206
Dividend Rate % per annum	6	12½	25	25	10	10	10

N.B. Taxation Provided : 1940 Rs. 10,000 ; 1941 Rs. 2,30,000 ; 1942 Rs. 6,26,000 ; 1943 Rs. 15,77,271 ; 1944 Rs. 6,79,400 ; 1945 Rs. 4,70,300 ; 1946 Rs. 2,30,000.

Tungabhadra Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : A. Madhaviengar, B.A., Gurunathappa Deekapp, G. R. Nalavadi, B.A., LL.B., B. S. Venkataraman, G. Madhu Rao, T. O. Hamsagar, V. N. Desikachar, B. V. Seshacharya, Thalakalakoppa Bengari Bhatta, Bongali Subbanna and P. Subramanyam, F.R.E.S., C.R.A., G.A.A. (London). REGISTERED OFFICE : 41, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City, South India.

The Mills are equipped with 16,000 spindles and 600 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 25,00,000.

The Vasanta Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1929. DIRECTORS : R. K. Venkatachalam Chettiar, S. M. Kuppuswamy Chettiar, K. P. Muthuswamy Chettiar, V. Palanisamy Naidu, V. S. Krishna Chettiar. MANAGING AGENTS : R. K. Shanmukham Chetty & Bros. REGISTERED OFFICE : Singanallur (Coimbatore), S. India.

The Mills are situated at Singanallur (Coimbatore District) and are equipped with 28,104 spindles and 270 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 25,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued, Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 11,50,000. Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 6½% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 1,50,000 in 1,500 6% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. The Company has capitalised a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 out of the Reserve Fund by the issue of 2 Bonus Ordinary shares for every

Ordinary share held on 22-9-1947 and the present Capital structure of the Company is now as under :—

Ordinary Shares	Rs. 21,00,000	
6½% Cumulative Preference Shares	Rs. 3,00,000	
6% Cumulative Preference Shares	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 25,00,000

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1942	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000
Reserve Fund	70,000	85,000	4,50,000	10,00,000	12,50,000	14,50,000	15,00,000
Profit	2,48,345	2,98,156	6,35,971	*40,87,676	†15,46,304	†12,33,742	6,57,903
Depreciation	1,25,000	1,47,261	1,64,205	2,25,935	1,30,783	1,14,191	1,39,543
Dividend Preference	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500
Dividend Ordy.	49,000	84,000	1,75,000	2,10,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	7	12	25	30	15	15	15

*After providing Rs. 2,25,935 for Depreciation. †After Providing for Depreciation only.
N. B. Provision made for Taxation : 1940 Rs. 25,000 ; 1941 Rs. 3,00,000 ; 1942 Rs. 15,01,836 ; 1943 Rs. 32,40,000 ; 1944 Rs. 11,62,000 ; 1945 Rs. 9,00,000; 1946 Rs. 4,75,000.

Venketesh Rang Tantu Mills

OWNERS : Messrs. S. K. Datar, A. V. Datar, Y. V. Datar and M. V. Datar. Mill Premises, Ichalkaranji, S. M. C.

The Mills are situated at Ichalkaranji, S. M. C. and are equipped with 51 looms.

Venus Textile Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : T. Bhogilal & Sons. Mill Premises, Opposite Station, Nandol Degham (Baroda State).

The Mills are situated opposite Station Nandol Degham, Baroda State and are equipped with 3,452 spindles.

The Victoria Cotton Mills

MANAGING AGENTS : Nursingh & Co., and Partabmul, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Ghoosery, Salkia P. O., Bengal and are equipped with 12,304 spindles.

Victoria Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1913. DIRECTOR: Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh (Chairman). MANAGING AGENTS: Mangaldas Mehta & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE: Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at DeLisle Road, Bombay and are equipped with 48,140 spindles and 980 looms. It worked for 301 days employing on an average 1,885 hands per day and consuming 10,645 candies of cotton during the cotton year ended August 31, 1945.

CAPITAL: *Authorised*: Rs. 16 lakhs in 16,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 32,000 Cumulative Preference shares, bearing 4 per cent free of tax, interest and redeemable, of Rs. 25 each; *Issued, Subscribed* and *Called up*: Rs. 14 lakhs in 16,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 24,000 Preference shares of Rs. 25 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Paid up Capital:				
4% Preference Shares	..	..	4,00,000	6,00,000
Ordinary shares	6,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Reserve Fund	8,40,000	8,40,000	6,40,000	8,40,000
Depreciation Fund	10,65,243	11,84,784	12,84,784	13,84,784
Net Profit. *	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Dividend.	2,52,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
Dividend Rate % per annum ..	42%	10%	15%	15%

Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Ltd.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS: Deshmukh & Co., Mill Premises, Ellichpur, Berar.

The Mills are situated at Ellichpur, Berar and are equipped with 12,092 spindles and 341 looms.

The Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS: United Commercial Agency Ltd., Colootola Street, Calcutta.

The Mills are situated at Sodepur District, 24 Parganas, Bengal and are equipped with 160 looms.

The Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd.

Registered 1929. DIRECTORS : Haridas Achratlal, Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Govinddas Maneklal, Nanddas Haridas, Purani Genga Prasad Hari Prasad, Charandas Haridas, Chinubhai Haridas. AGENTS : Haridas Achratlal & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated on Naroda Road, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 26,004 spindles and 670 looms.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000. Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 3,50,000 in 3,500 4% Second Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each issued for other than cash. Rs. 2,80,000 in 2,800 4½% Third Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (Redeemable after 1st August 1947). *Issued for other than cash :* Rs. 11,45,000 in 11,450 shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed* and *Paid up* : Rs. 18,55,000. Rs. 7,00,000 in 7,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 5,25,000 in 5,250 5% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (tax-free). Rs. 3,50,000 in 3,500 4% Second Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (tax-free). Rs. 2,80,000 in 2,800 4½% Third Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (subject to tax).

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid up Capital	..	12,25,000	13,65,000	15,75,000	18,55,000	18,55,000	13,30,000
Reserve funds	..	1,50,000	1,10,000	1,50,100	3,20,000	5,25,000	5,75,000
Depreciation Fund	11,72,054	13,97,054	16,37,054	18,77,056	19,02,054	21,12,000	23,12,054
Profit	2,98,842	*3,88,000	*5,68,000	†41,76,375	32,88,658	15,17,408	10,39,824
Dividend	63,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	9	..	..	..	22	22	10 & 12

*After providing for taxation 1941 Rs. 2,80,000 ; 1942 Rs. 6,50,000.
†After providing for Depreciation only.
‡The Paid up Capital was reduced by redeeming 5,250 Preference Shares.

The Vijayamohini Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1945. DIRECTORS : Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar (Chairman), K. M. Paniker, Shantilal Mangaldas, Lalitkumar M. Khatau, K. C. Karunakaran, A. C. M. Anthraper, J. N. Nair, K. P. Gopala Menon, G. T. Narayanaswamy Naidu, R. Muthuswamy and T. C. Munshaw. MANAGING AGENT :

N. J. Nair. REGISTERED OFFICE : Trivandrum : Travancore State, South India.

The Company has recently been formed, and the Mills are under erection.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs.12,00,000 divided into 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and 2,000 6% Travancore Income Tax free Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 9,00,000 divided into 10,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 75 called up per share and 2,000 6% Travancore Income Tax free Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 75 called up per share.

The Vikram Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Ramanlal Lallubhai Ltd., Mill Premises, Outside Rakhial Gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

The Mills are situated outside Rakhial Gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad and are equipped with 26,412 spindles and 800 looms.

The Vijayalakshmi Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1935. DIRECTORS : Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, C.B.E., S. G. Lakshminarayanasamy Nayudu, A. L. Govindaraju, Ar. L. V. Natarajan Chettiar, P. M. Balasubramania Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., V. P. Subramania Mudaliar, V. G. Jagadeeswara Mudaliar, V. Palaniswamy Nayudu, S. Pattabiraman, V. L. Balakrishnan, C. R. Sadasiva Mudaliar, and C. R. Vasantharaghava Mudaliar. MANAGING AGENTS : Messrs. Gupta & Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : Kuniyamuthur, Coimbatore District, South India.

The Mills are situated at Kuniyamuthur, in Coimbatore District and are equipped with 11,032 spindles. The average daily output of the mills is of the order of 8,000 lbs. of yarn of 20's counts. The mills spin counts of 10½'s to 60's.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 9,00,000. Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 3,00,000 7½% Income Tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. *Issued* : Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. *Subscribed, Called* and *Paid up* : Rs. 3,39,500 in 3,388 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	3,09,925	3,39,050	3,39,050	3,38,800	3,38,800	3,38,800	3,38,800
Profit	*51,764	1,91,526	4,17,212	11,50,940	3,54,593	3,17,497	2,04,193
Depreciation	28,611	1,38,608	81,735	52,643	48,517	42,755	41,208
Dividend	21,695	54,248	67,820	67,760	54,208	40,656	40,656
Dividend Rate % per annum	7	16	40	20	16	12	12

* Includes the previous year's balance of Rs. 367

Viramgam Mills, Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS : Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Ltd., 185 Princes Street, Bombay, 2.

The Mills are situated at Fulwadi Road, Viramgam and are equipped with 23,308 spindles and 559 looms.

Vishnu Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Registered 1908. DIRECTORS : A. I. Hutson, (Chairman), J. M. B. Gibbons, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., D. M. Khatau, Vithaldas Kanji. SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS: The Bombay Co., Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 9 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mills are situated at Sholapur and contains 51,940 spindles and 1,445 looms. They worked for 288 days employing 3,549 workers daily and consuming 19,200 candies of cotton (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 30,00,000. *Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 24,00,000. Rs. 16,00,000 in 16,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 8,00,000 in 1,600 7 per cent (Taxable) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 500 each, all fully paid up. In 1944 the original Ordinary shares of Rs. 500 were subdivided into 5 shares of Rs. 100 each.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st December.

	1940 Rs.	1941 Rs.	1942 Rs.	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.
Paid up Capital	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,09,600	6,60,291	6,60,379	10,11,219	19,36,790	27,88,079	33,38,617
Other Funds	..	..	..	72,93,088	72,93,088	70,45,184	71,35,488
Profit	*1,65,411	**5,49,184	9,87,280	†16,27,139	52,50,626	45,70,550	28,33,217
Dividend Ordy.	1,28,000	2,56,000	3,52,000	†4,24,250	2,88,000	2,88,000	4,80,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	8	16	22	34	26	26	30

*Includes Rs. 50,000 transfered from Dividend Reserve Fund.
**After providing Rs. 2,00,000 for taxation.
†After providing Rs. 60,50,000 for taxation.

Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Registered 1880. DIRECTORS : Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Karsandas Dharamsey Sunderdas, Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Vijay M. Merchant, Narandas Manmohandas Ramji and Dwarkadas Hargovinddas Vora. AGENTS : Thackersey Mooljee Sons & Co. REGISTERED OFFICE : Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Company has its mills situated at Chinchpoogly, Bombay and are equipped with 42,876 spindles and 1,294 looms. They worked for 304 days employing on an average 2,076 workers per day and consuming 13,706 candies of cotton per year (1945).

CAPITAL : *Authorised, Issued* and *Subscribed* : Rs. 12,00,000 in 1,200 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up.

FINANCIAL POSITION : ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Year ends 31st March.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve Fund	11,79,430	11,79,430	11,79,430	11,79,430	11,79,000	12,11,933	12,11,933
Profit	1,38,295	1,40,432	*4,60,620	†4,99,762	4,47,108	2,43,662	30,86,427
Dividend	72,000	72,000	2,04,000	3,00,000	3,12,000	2,40,000	1,50,000
Dividend Rate % per annum	6	6	17	25	26	‡20	12½

* After providing Rs. 6,00,000 for taxation.
† After providing Rs. 23,50,000 for taxation.
‡ Includes Bonus.

The Wool Textiles, Ltd.

Registered 1946. DIRECTORS : Major P. Bardhan, M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Debendranath Mukherjee, M.A., B.L., K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.B.E., M.L.C., S. Chatterjee, Ramaniklal Lilladhar Premjee, Ashutosh Lahiry, B.A., M.L.A., Rai Ashutosh Gaine Bahadur, T. C. Wang, B. Mukherjee, and B. Ambuly. MANAGING AGENTS : United Management Ltd. REGISTERED OFFICE : 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing woollen goods including yarn and clothing.

CAPITAL : *Authorised* : Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 2,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. *Issued* : Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

ASSOCIATIONS OF MILLOWNERS, TRADERS & CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Following the dissolution of the East India Company, the British Capitalists under the encouraging patronage of the British Government built railways and started (local) manufacturing activity at different centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur for Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Leather and other articles. They formed Commercial Associations for working in liaison and for obtaining concessions and facilities from the Government. They were successful in their attempts, which at a later stage attracted the attention of Indian businessmen also to join hands with them, first as selling Agents and Brokers, afterwards as Partners and at a still later stage to start their own independent enterprises. The officials of the government and of the Railway Companies afforded them all facilities, as the united voice of the mercantile community was well organized and their co-operation sought in the smooth working of the administration of the country.

The success attained by these Trade Associations gave fillip to importers, exporters, merchants, bankers, shippers, textile engineers, chemists, and even to the dyers, printers, bleachers, dealers of mill stores and accessories to form their own separate Associations. Swadeshi Movement gave further impetus to the growth of mills despite cut-throat foreign competition, and the strength and number of Associations witnessed phenomenal increase. The different interests, though often very conflicting, realised the vital need of unity and concerted action, of detailed statistics about every aspect of production and distribution, and of propaganda to enlist the sympathy of the public and the authorities. These Associations have made their mark upon the public and have gained representation on public bodies, Legislatures, Railway Committees, Port Trusts and International bodies. With increasing influence, they have prevailed on the Government to accord protection to the industry and regulate import and export duties in accordance with the needs of manufacturers and consumers. They have also induced the Government to start various Technical Institutions throughout the country to impart technical training to their workers and to the young men with ambition to get high technical jobs in the mills and thus remedy the acute shortage of skilled personnel. These Associations and Chambers of Commerce publish vast amount of useful industrial

literature and furnish uptodate information on various aspects of the different industries and trade of the country. The need of publicity and of forming Associations have become all the more positive since the advent of democracy in India, for all must depend and flourish on an enlightened public opinion.

We give below short accounts of some of these more important Chambers of Commerce, Mill Owners' Associations, etc. for the information of our readers.

The Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association

The Association was formed in 1891 with the object of protecting the interests of its members, to promote unity of action among the millowners, develop trade and commerce, and specially of cotton manufacture, devise measures for the more efficient running of Mills, and availability of raw materials, better type of cotton, silk, machinery and mill stores, training of technicians in India and abroad, offer expert opinion to the Government regarding control of (Textile) prices, stepping up of production, import of textile machinery, production of long staple cotton, regulate the quality of imported cotton etc. The Association also furnishes suggestions on the question of taxes, transport of yarn and piece-goods by rail and public carriers, giving of financial aid to technical institutions to meet the demand for skilled personnel and settles disputes among dealers and members by arbitration and frames terms of contracts, etc. It also endeavours to promote better relations with Capital and Labour.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Sheth Ratilal Nathalal.

Vice-President : Sheth Ramanlal Lallubhai.

Members of the Managing Committee : Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shantilal Mangaldas, Amritlal Hargovindas, Madanmohan Mangaldas, Gautam Sarabhai, Nanddas Haridas, Narottam Chandulal, Navnitlal Sakarlal, Jayantilal Amritlal, Vadilal Lallubhai, Girdharilal Mahotta, Seth Rasiklal C. Nagri, Jayakrishna Harivallabh, Madhusudan Chamanlal, Rasiklal Chandulal.

Office : Khanpur Road, Ahmedabad.

All India Organization of Industrial Employers

To participate more actively in the affairs of the International Labour Office which discuss several important matters affecting

both capital and labour, the Employers of labour felt the need to set up a central organization with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian Employers' point of view. The initiative for the formation of the Organization was taken up by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1932, when it was formally brought into existence. Any Institution representing any industry, is entitled to become a member of this Organization. Industrial concerns are also entitled to become members of this Organization.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sakarlal Balabhai, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, S. P. Jain, Dr. N. Dutt, J. C. Gupta, Purshottam K. Chauhan, B. C. Ghose, Lala Kirpa Narain, B. P. Agarwala, Rai Bahadur Maha Narain, Lala Charat Ram, Lala Karamchand Thapar, M. A. Ispahani, V. H. Dalmia, Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, B. N. Banerjee, C. M. Kothari, Hari Shankar Bagla, Rajeshwar Pershad, M. A. Master, Ramdeo A. Podar, Sir Shri Ram, Sir Padampat Singhania, B. M. Birla, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Lala Panna Lal Talwar.

Secretary : D. G. Mulherker.
Office : 28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

The All India Spinners' Association

Started as an auxiliary body by the Indian National Congress in 1924, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it aims at hand spinning and through the manufacture and distribution of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar and all processes incidental thereto (a) giving relief to the poor by providing them with whole time or part time employment ; (b) to secure for them as far as possible a living wage ; (c) to provide them insurance and security against unemployment, particularly in times of famine, failure of crops or other natural calamities ; (d) generally and incidentally to provide them educational, medical and other facilities ; (e) to open, establish or to give aid to institutions for giving instruction and carrying on research in processes of hand-spinning and the manufacture and distribution of khaddar and all other processes incidental thereto and (f) to engage in such other activities as may be germane to the objects aforesaid. The approximate number of spinners and weavers directly associated with the Association is 2,81,880 and 18,100 scattered in 13,265 villages.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Shri Dhirendra Mazumdar.
Treasurer : Krishandas Jaju.
Secretary : Krishandas Gandhi.
Office : Sewagram, Wardha, C. P.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce

Founded in 1928, the Chamber has now a membership of 779. It keeps intimate touch with commercial interests and problems, and endeavours to protect and foster the trade, commerce and industries of its members, specially those of Andhra Desha. It collects and furnishes information and statistics relating to trade and industries and represents the views of its members to Government, local bodies etc. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

OFFICE BEARERS

President :	Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B.
Vice-Presidents :	Mr. Guntur Narasimha Rao, M.L.A.
	Mr. P. R. Nammalwar.
	Mr. V. Venugopal.
Hon. Secretary :	Mr. T. V. Ethirajulu Chetty, B.A.
Jt. Hon. Secretary :	Mr. M. V. P. Sastri.
Hon. Treasurer :	Mr. S. Venkatrangam Chetty.

MEMBERS

Messrs. V. P. Lokiah Naidu, P. E. Raghava Chetty, K. Janakiramaiah, Padamasola Krishnamoorthy, Y. V. Kotiah, N. Ramalingeswara Rao, V. Rangamannar Chetty, B.A., B.L., C. Audiseshu, M. C. Cunnah, Dwarkadas Narayandas, G. Chinniah Chetty, V. Emberumanar Chetty, P. Janakiram Gupta, Dara Visvesvara Rao, D. Muniratnam Naidu, K. L. Narasimha Rao, M. Kama Raju, Kalangi Rajagopal Chetty, Tadavarthy Chencu Punniah.

Office : Y. M. I. A. Buildings, 9, Armenian Street, G. T. Madras.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta

The Chamber was formed in 1834 and most of the Traders of Calcutta are its members. The objects of the Chamber are to promote

and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India and in particular those of Calcutta and Bengal. It watches over and protects the general commercial interests of its members through representations, deputations, etc.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. A. P. Benthall.
Vice-President : Mr. A. J. Elkins, C.B.E.
Members of the Committee : W. A. Bell, L. P. S. Bourne, Neil Brodie, C.I.E., A. L. Cameron, J. McFarlane, Sir Charles Miles, O.B.E., A. C. Watkins.
Office : Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

Bengal Mill Owners' Association

The Association has among its objects "to create a friendly feeling amongst Mill Owners of the Presidency and secure united action for the furtherance of their common interests and protection of the trade, commerce and manufactures in general, and of the cotton industry in particular of Bengal and Assam", to collect, classify and circulate informations regarding the textile industry to members; to protect the interests of the members of the Association and to make representations to Local, and Central authorities and to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes between members.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. S. C. Roy.
Vice-Presidents : Mr. S. Datta,
Rai Bahadur R. P. Chakravarti.
Committee Members : Mr. S. K. Basu, Mr. D. N. Bose, Mr. M. L. Shah, Dr. N. Dutt, Mr. B. M. Bagri, Mr. A. K. Mitter, Mr. D. N. Chaudhuri, Mr. S. N. Biswas and Mr. P. N. Chatterjee.
Secretary : S. Bhattacharjee.
Office : 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce

Established as early as in 1887, the "Bengal Chamber of Commerce" is the premier organization of the Indian Commercial community of Bengal. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprise in

Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interests of all persons trading therein, to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the government, Railway and Port authorities, to arrange for organized action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam. The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, The Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal Electric Power Control Board, Indian Coal Grading Board, and other important bodies.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Dr. S. B. Dutt, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Presidents : D. N. Sen,
K. Basu.

Hon. Treasurer : Dr. Satya Churan Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee : I. B. Sen, Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Dr. N. N. Law, J. K. Mitter, P. Mukherjee, Lt. Col. D. N. Bhattacharyya, S. N. Chaudri, A. C. Dutta, C. L. Bajoria, H. C. Sarker, B.Sc., Rai Bahadur B. G. Mukherjee, G. Basu, B.A., F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S., R.A., D. P. Goenka, N. Datta, S. M. Bose, M.Sc., (California, U. S. A.), Sadhan C. Roy, B.Sc., I.M.E., M.I.E.E., Tulsi Charan Roy, S. N. Dutt, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., S. Chatterjee, R. Dutta.

Co-opted Members : S. C. Nawn, S. C. Roy, B. C. Ghose, B.Sc., M.L.A., B. T. Ghattack, N. N. Rakshit, Debes C. Ghose, N. C. Ghose, Charu Kumar Ghosh, Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, J. N. Sengupta, M.A., B.L., M.B.E., and Raghunath Dutt.

Secretary : S. R. Biswas, M.A.

Asst. Secretary : B. C. Kundu, M.A.

Office : Comilla Banking Corporation Building, 4, Clive Ghat, 2nd Floor, Calcutta.

The Bihar Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber was organized to promote and safeguard the interests of traders, merchants and industrialists of Bihar, to make

representations on their behalf to Government, to collect and issue useful trade information for the benefit of its members and to the general public.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Seth Shanti Prasad Jain.
Vice-Presidents : Mr. Kanhaiyajee, M.A., B.L.,
Mr. B. L. Bidasaria.
Hon. Secretary : Mr. Inderaj Bahadur.
Hon. Treasurer : Mr. N. D. Gandhy.
Under Secretary : Mr. B. P. Singh.
Members of the Committee : Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya, C.I.E., M.L.A., Messrs. K. N. Khedia, Benarsi Lal Kotriwala, Jogeshwar Prasad, Gaurishanker Dalmia, M.L.A., K. D. Choudhry, S. B. Goenka, Rawatmal Agarwal, H. D. Bishnoi, H. B. Chandra, M.L.C., L. N. Arora, Hiralal Sharaj, M.L.A., Badri Narayan, Lala Gurusharan Lal, Diwan Bahadur D. D. Thacker, Rai Sahib B. L. Gutgutia, R. B. A. Bholanath.
Office : Patna.

Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants Association

This Association was formed in the year 1881 with the object of "promoting friendly feeling and unity amongst the merchants engaged in the business of piecegoods, to remove as far as it lies in the hands of the Association" trade difficulties, to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate trade, to collect and assort statistics relating to piecegoods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association, to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Purshotam Mulji Kapadia.
Vice-Presidents : N. K. Shah, J.P., and H. B. Sonpal.
Hon. Jt. Secretaries : P. D. Govindji, J.P., H. T. Muni and N. L. Shah.
Hon. Treasurer : Jethabhai Kalyanji.
Office : Seth Mulji Jetha's Market Hall, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd.

It was founded in 1937 "to regulate methods of business, maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the trade, provide forms of contract, fix market rates, and arrange for arbitration in case of disputes between manufacturers, distributors, merchants and brokers, adopt standards of classification of yarn, regulate (increase or decrease) local risk attendant upon the business, regulate, and control the price of yarn, to improve its stability, etc. It is affiliated to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. The membership now stands at 147.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1948-49

President : Seth Ramdeo A. Podar.

Vice-President : Seth Maganlal Parbhudas.

Secretary : Lakshmi Chandra P. Jain.

Directors : Seth Kantilal Nahalchand, Seth Sankalchand, G. Shah, Gordhandas Jadavji, Ambalal Shamaldas, Jethabhai Khatau, Mulchand Vadilal, Haridas Neseybhai, Radhakrishna Ramnarain.

Office : Hanuman Buildings, Tambakanta, Post Box No. 10, Bombay. 3.

Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association

The Association was formed "to protect the interests of yarn merchants and manufacturers, develop and regulate trade in yarn, etc. It offers services to Handloom weavers, settles disputes between dealers, manufacturers and consumers, regarding prices and quality of yarn, etc.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. Radha Charan Roy.

Vice-Presidents : Messrs. Hirjee Thackersey, Jotindra Mohan Dey.

Hon. Secretary : Madanlal Patodia.

Hon. Asst. Secretaries : Mr. Govinda Chandra Dey, Ali Mohammed Tarmohamad.

Members of the Managing Committee : Messrs. Radha Charan Roy, Jotindra Mohan Dey, Probodh Chandra Paul, Biswanath Paul, N. K. Jhajharia, H. K. Jhajharia, Ramkaran Parsrampuria, Madanlal Patodia, Chhaganlall Ladhabhai Hirjee Thackersey, Girdherdas

Deojee, Laxmidas Purshottamdas, Ali Mohamad Tarmohamad, Dawood Hossain, Mohammad Ahmed, Md. Haji Gani, and Gobinda Chandra Dey.

East India Cotton Association

The Association was registered in 1921 and started functioning from 1st June 1922. The objects of the Association are : "To provide a Cotton Exchange in the city of Bombay and elsewhere in India, to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive, and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts ; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade ; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade ; to maintain uniformity of control of the trade to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton ; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interests throughout all markets ; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business, and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade, improve its stability and augment the general facilities to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminating the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation and to make from time to time by-laws for the control and regulation of membership of the Association and of cotton dealings."

OFFICE BEARERS

Chairman : Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E,
Vice-Chairman : Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, M.L.A., M.C.A.
Secretary : C. M. Parikh, B.Com.
Dy. Secretary and Manager, Clearing House : A. R. Menezes, J.P.
Asst. Secretary : S. A. P. Aiyar.

Members of the Board : Ramdas Kilachand, Jehangir Pestonji Patel, B.A. (Cantab.), Madanmohan Ramnarain Ruiya Esq., B.A., Arthur Pether Esq., Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala, Sunderlal B. Dalal, B.A., B.L., Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A., Umadutt Nemani, Hemraj Anandilal, J.P., Madanlal Nemani, Hiralal A. Dave, Mahabir Prasad Ramrikhdas, Ramnath A. Podar, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao G. Deshpande, K.B.E., Rao Bahadur F. B. Laxmeshwar Kurtkoti, Mian Mohd. Nurullah, M.L.A., K. S. Pakil, B.A., LL.B., B. D. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Federation of Baroda State Mills and Industries

The Federation was first formed in 1918 under the name of The Baroda Mill Owners' Association, when subsequently its name was changed to the present one. The membership now stands at 55, and includes Textiles (cotton and woollen) mills, dyeing, chemical, iron works, match, rubber, printing, bobbin, paper, pencil, ginning and pressing and other factories. It protects the interests of mill-owners and traders, develops industries and trade in Baroda, offers advice to members, and co-operates with other Associations for the promotion of mutual trading interests. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers, New Delhi. It has also representation on the Post-war Planning Committees on Textiles of the Government of India.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Sheth Ramanlal Bhailalbhai Amin.
Vice-President : Sheth Navinchandra Chandulal.
Hon. Secretary : Himatlal Maneklal Shah.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : Mr. Balvantrai Maganlal Trivedi.
Members of the Managing Committee : Sheth Ramanlal B. Amin, Sheth Navinchandra Chandulal, Balvantrai Maganlal Trivedi, Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, Shantilal Girdharlal, Natverlal Bhikhabhai, Fali H. Mehta, Sheth Amritlal Ramanlal, Induprasad P. Raval, Ramanlal Chimanlal.
Office : Vithal Niwas, Baroda, Baroda State.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

This is a central body for all the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and Industrial organizations in India. The idea of forming such a central association was first mooted in 1913, and the first meeting took place in Bombay in December 1915. Little work was done perhaps till 1926 when another meeting was held at Delhi, and only at the third meeting held in 1927 at Calcutta, that the present Federation was ushered into existence. There are two classes of members (*a*) consisting of Chambers of Commerce, paying a subscription of Rs. 500/- per annum, and (*b*) Commercial associations paying a subscription of Rs. 500/-.

The main objects of the Federation are : "To promote Indian business in matters of inland, foreign trade, transport, industry and

manufacturers, finance and all other economic matters" ; to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business ; "to enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federations' objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights and privileges and concessions", etc., etc.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Lalji Mehrotra.
Vice-President : K. D. Jalan.
Hon. Treasurer : Tulsidas Kilachand.
Members of the Committee : Seth Shantilal Mangaldas, K. D. Jalan, Lala Karamchand Thapar, J. C. Setalvad, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, B. P. Agarwalla, C. M. Kothari, M. A. Master, Sir Shri Ram, G. D. Birla, Ramdeo A. Podar, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., Bawa Bachittar Singh, Satya Paul Virmani, M. A. Ispahani, S. P. Jain, Ashutosh Bhattacharya, Lala Ram Ratan Gupta.
Co-opted Members : A. D. Shroff, Mohamed Husein Hasam Premji, D. N. Sen, Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Lala Lakshmipat Singhania, K. P. Goenka.
Secretary : D. G. Mulherkar.
Office : 28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Indian Central Cotton Committee

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an Advisory Body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923. The Committee is at present spending

about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problem of all India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing Provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural Officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concerns.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Sardar Sir Datar Singh.
Secretary : C. J. Bocarro, Esq., M.B.E., M.A.
Asst. Secretary : Rai Sahib Ajodhya Sahai.
Director : Technological Laboratory, D. L. Sen, M.Sc., (Bom.) M.Sc., (Tech.), Manchester, A.I.I.S.C., A.I.C., F.R.I.C.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta

Started in 1926, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta combines very powerful branches of Indian trade and commerce and represents various firms whose activities extend to several Provinces. The Chamber is in close touch with All-India problems, and its views are invited by the Government of India as well as the Provincial Government on various problems.

The objects of the Chamber are briefly : To promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which the Indians are engaged and concerned ; to add and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians ; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interest of persons in particular those engaged in trade, commerce and industries in India. To adjust controversies between members of the chamber ; to arbitrate in the settlement of

disputes arising out of the commercial transactions between parties willing to agree to abide by the judgement and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commmercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or form suitable buildings or rooms for a commercial Exchange in Calcutta and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. K. P. Goenka.
Senior Vice-President : Mr. K. M. Naik.
Vice-President : Mr. Shantiprasad Jain.
Members of the Committee : Mr. Darab Cursetji Driver, Messrs. K. D. Jalan, B. M. Birla, M. L. Shah, R. L. Nopany, K. L. Jatia, L. N. Birla, Dr. H. Ghosh, Lala Karam Chand Thapar, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh Roy, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Sir Padamji P. Ginwala, Lala Lakshmipat Singhania, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka, Mr. B. T. Thakur, Mr. Ranganath Bangur, Mr. G. D. Binani, Mr Mulchand G. Parekh.
Secretary : Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A.
Deputy Secretary : Mr. L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore

Founded in 1912 in Lahore (but shifted to Delhi in 1948), the Chamber aims to protect and encourage the development of Indian Commerce, trade, and industry. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : S. B. Sardar Sampuransingh Chawla.
Vice-Presidents : R. B. Lala Janki Dass,
Dr. Dev Raj Narang.
Hon. Secretary : H. S. Balhaya, F.I.S.A., D.Com.
Asst. Secretary : Bawa Devinder Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Members of the Committee : Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A., (Lond.), R.A., R. B. Kanwar Raj Nath, Lala Yodh Raj, Seth Kishen Chand, Mr. Kanshi Ram Khosla, R. B. Lala Sohan Lall, Sardar

Dilawar Singh, Lala Shiv Raj, Mr. R. K. Jain, R. B. Seth Ram Rattan, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, Seth Sudershan, M.L.A., Mr. H. D. Mehta.

Office : 519, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi (Temporary).

Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association

The Association has been formed to promote the manufacture of chemicals on wide scale, encourage research, furnish valuable technical advice to Government, to enlist the co-operation of scientists, engineers, and the members of the Legislatures to develop heavy chemical industries.

OFFICE BEARERS

Presidents : Mr. B. Maitra, M.Sc.
L. Charatram.

Secretary : Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Litt.

Asst. Secretary : Mr. S. C. Pande, M.A.

Members of the Committee : Mr. R. B. Amin (Baroda), Dr. K. A. Mr. Hamied (Bombay), Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil (Bombay), Dr. H. Ghosh (Calcutta), Messrs. S. G. Davia (Madras), C. B. Thakkar (Calcutta), K. K. Raman (Trichinopoly), M. I. Schroff (Calcutta), B. H. Krishna (Baroda).

Office : 102, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

The Chamber was started in 1907 with the object of promoting harmonious development of trade, commerce and manufacture, to aid shipping and banking interests and exploitation of minerals, to encourage friendly inter-change of views and make representation to authorities, get legal difficulties and shortcomings rectified, to offer services of arbitration and undertake publication of statistical and trade information for the benefit of members and the general public, to promote research and technical education by proper donation and subscription. To correspond with members and other Associations inland and foreign, to promote the welfare of members and success of their commercial dealings. The Chamber has representatives on the Central Assembly, the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and several other bodies.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. Ramdas Kalichand.

Vice-President : Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji.

Members of the Committee : Messrs. Hotilal M. Gandhi, Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, R. G. Saraiya, Dayabhai V. Patel, Nagindas T. Master, Anandji Haridas, Someshchandra M. Nanavati, Vijaysingh Govindji, Pannalal M. Chinoi, P. K. Setalvad, Morarji J. Vaidya, A. P. Sabavala, Lavji Rattansey, Rattanchand Hirachand, Sarabhai Prataprai, Mohanlal A. Parikh, C. H. Divanji, Dhirajlal N. Shroff, Jayantilal R. Trivedi, Mohomedali D. Nasser, Navin H. Mapara, Padamkant J. Shroff, Haridas M. Parikh.

Hon. Adviser : Mr. J. K. Mehta.

Secretary : Mr. A. C. Ramalingam.

Asst. Secretary : Mr. K. P. Daru.

Office : Lalji Naranji Memorial Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort, Bombay.

The Madura Ramnad Chamber of Commerce

Founded in 1926, the Chamber has now a membership of over 300. It was organized to take steps by representation, information and correspondence to safeguard the trade interests of its members, and to further expansion of industries and establishment of new concerns in backward areas of South India. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Rao Bahadur K. M. S. Lakshmanier.

Vice-President : Rao Saheb A. A. Arumuga Nadar.

Hon. Secretaries : Sir R. Nagaraj,
A. R. Raghavan.

Committee Members : P. S. A. Krishna Iyer, K. R. Venkatagiri Sarma, N. V. Balaswamier, V. P. R. Gangaram Dorairaj, S. S. Shanmuganatha Nadar, P. M. Pandia Nadar, P. P. A. P. K. Arumuga Nadar, S. V. Ramalingam, R. K. Senthiappa Nadar, S. K. Arumugam, T. N. A. Narayana Bagavathar, M. P. Ramanathan Chettiar, Bhikabhai Jagjivan Vyas, Tayub Mohammed Hajee Moosa & Co., S. Venkatraman, B.Sc., R. C. Ramchandra Naidu, K. L. N. Seshier, P. S. A. Subramanian Chettiar, K. S. Ramachary, B.A., and S. Raja Iyengar.

Office : 103, South Masi Street, Madura, South India.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce

Started in 1927, the Chamber was formed to establish friendly relations among merchants and factory owners in Maharashtra and to safeguard their interests. There are now over 600 members on the roll.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : D. R. Naik, J.P.
Vice-Presidents : G. V. Puranik, V. P. Varde and W. W. Wagh.
Secretary : D. V. Kelkar, M.A.
Office : Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta

The Chamber was formed in 1900 and has now a membership of 543. It endeavours to promote the interests of all engaged in trade, commerce and manufacture in India, particularly in Bengal, Assam and Calcutta, to join hands with other Chambers and Associations having similar objects, to promote better relations between members and move for the removal of impediments in the way of traders and manufacturers, to formulate opinion on current economic subjects, submit views on Bills and measures, make authoritative representation to Government, Port Trust Authorities, Railways and Shippers, promote research, offer services or arbitration to members etc. and to help Marwari businessmen with finance and technical advice. The Chamber plays a leading role in the Calcutta Piece-goods trade, as also in jute, grain, oilseeds, salt, etc. It maintains a Commercial Library, where all important trade journals and periodicals of principal Trade Associations of India and foreign countries are available.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. B. L. Jalan.
Vice-President : P. I. Saraogi.
Members of the Committee : Madanlal Khemka, Rai Bahadur G. V. Swaika, Anandilal Poddar, M.L.A., Rai Bahadur Madangopal Rungta, S. N. Poddar, Radhakishan Newatia, K. L. Dhandhania, C. L. Kanoria, Srikrishna Jhanjharia, Ghasilal Ajmera, Matadin Khaitan, Purshottamdas Mohta, Gourishanker Goenka, Onkarmull Bhowsingka, Dwarkaprasad Jhunjhunwala, Sukhdevdas Haralalka, Ganeshmall Tapuria, Shyamsunder Singhania, Durgaprasad Sarawagi,

Jiwanram Periwal, Mahaliram Bajaj, Babulal Shroff, Nemichand Pandya, Choutmal Saraj, Balkrishna Mohta, Srichand Modi, Mahabir Prasad Bhartia, and Sanwalram Goenka.

Office : Imperial Bank Building, Burra Bazar Branch, Calcutta.

Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Kanpur

The Chamber was formed in 1932 to bring into closer contact traders, merchants and manufacturers and protect their interests, supply them information, facts and figures about various articles of trade, to make their views known to the legislatures, railway committees, technical institutions, etc. It maintains a chain of correspondence with the Government Departments, Railway Administrations and local bodies. Dissemination of commercial intelligence among members and non-members alike is the principal feature of the working of the Chamber. It is represented on the Provincial Legislative Assembly, Railway Local Advisory Committees, Kanpur Municipal Board, Court of the Lucknow University, Advisory Committee of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, (Kanpur) U.P., Board of Industries and the Advisory Committee of the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur and various other public bodies. The Chamber issues a monthly bulletin entitled "The Newsletter" among members of the Chamber and other sister organizations containing important Government Notifications and reviewing the activities of the Chamber of the previous month. The constitution of the Chamber provides for an Executive Body styled as "Council" consisting of the President, Vice-President and 19 members. The following are the Office Bearers for the year 1948-49.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. Kishen Chand Puri, B.A., F.I.B. (Lond.) M.L.A.
Vice-President : Seth Mangtu Ram Jaipuria.
Secretary : Mr. J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.Com.
Asst. Secretary : Mr. Ram Chandra, M.A., B.Com.
Office : Civil Lines, Kanpur.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

The Millowners' Association, Bombay established in the year 1875, is one of the oldest organizations of industrial employers in the country representing nearly 52 per cent of the productive

capacity of the cotton textile industry of the country. The objects of the Association include, among other things, the promotion and protection of the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular, the initiation of measures for the progressive development of the industry, the collection and circulation of statistics relating to the cotton textile industry, the regulation of conditions of employment of the industry and the collection and dissemination of information relating to the textile trade of other countries. The administration of the Association is vested in the Committee of the Association consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and 18 members.

The Committee for the year 1948 is as follows : Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt. (Chairman), Mr. Neville N. Wadia, (Deputy Chairman), Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A., Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Mr. A Pather, Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Mr. J. C. Burns, Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal, Mr. G. D. Somani, Mr. J. C. Lancashire, Mr. L. F. H. Goodwin, Mr. G. H. G. Everitt, Mr. W. B. Bryden, Mr. Ram Nath A. Podar, Mr. Bhagvandas C. Mehta, Mr. R. S. Khaitan, Mr. M. L. Tapuriah, Mr. S. P. Jain, Mr. E. D. Sheppard, Mr. Radhakrishna Ramnarain, Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer (Secretary) and Mr. R. G. Gokhale (Labour Officer).

The Association has on the rolls 153 members including 139 Cotton Mills, 5 Woollen Mills, 3 Silk Mills, 2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories and 4 Dye and Bleach Works.

The Association has been accorded representation in the Provincial Legislature, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies, such as Bombay Port Trust.

The Association provides for arbitration of disputes arising out of the transaction in piecegoods and yarn between merchants and Mills.

Office : 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore City

The Chamber was founded in 1917 to promote and protect the interests of its members, represents the views of the commercial community to the Government, advices and guides them for expanding trade and industry, developing agricultural resources, raise the quality of industrial and agricultural products, by grading and standardization, regulating terms of contracts on fair and just principles, to set up Commercial Libraries to increase knowledge of various aspects of trade, commerce and manufactures, to furnish useful information to traders, etc.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : G. A. Acharya.

Vice-President : H. C. Suryanarayana Rao.

Elected Members : S. L. Mannaji Rao, Shanker Rao P. Ogale, A. Krishna Murthy, M.A., A. Subramaniam, S. V. Srinivasa Setty, M. V. Krishna Murthy, M. Srinivasacharlu, S. A. Srinivasan, B.A., B.Com., and M. R. Narasimha Iyengar.

Ex-Officio Members : The Director of Industries and Commerce (Mr. B. G. Appadhorai Mudaliar, B.A., B.Sc.).
The Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway, (Mr. Mir Inayeth Hussain, B.A.).
Mr. J. Isac, B.A., B.L., (Bangalore Trades Association).

Secretary : K. Shama Iyer.

Office : Bangalore, South India.

The Northern India Mercantile Chamber of Commerce, Lucknow

The Chamber, which was formed in 1945, aims to develop among merchants and industrialists of Lucknow and Oudh a sense of unity, mobilize them to raise Oudh as a major industrial unit and to enlist the co-operation of the public and the Government towards this end.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. Krishna Deva.

Vice-President : Mr. Krishna Narain.

Secretary : Mr. G. H. Jauhari.

Treasurer : Mr. B. S. Talwar.

Office : Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Bombay

The Association was formed in 1938 with 16 members to protect the interests of Silk manufacturers, to tender advice to the Government in regard to the import of raw silk (both natural and artificial) on questions like the imposition of duties etc. It collects information concerning silk industry in all its spheres for the benefit of its members. The present membership stands at 45.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Sheth Ramdeo A. Podar.
Vice-President : Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran.
Members of the Committee : D. N. Shroff, C. S. Doshi, R. J. Chinai, H. M. Parekh, M. J. Vaidya, Dawood Hajee Naseer, J. L. Vakharia, N. M. Shah, M. S. Kapadia.
Office : Podar Chambers, 109, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras

It is the most important Chamber in South India founded in 1909, and has at present a membership of 800. Several Associations in the Presidency and Chambers of Commerce in the upcountry are its members. The Chamber, besides maintaining its own Library, Registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificate invoices.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar.
Vice-Presidents : V. Pandurangiah,
A. P. Jamal.
Members of the Committee : Bhavanidas O. Khanderia, K. Eswara Iyer, A. P. Jamal, S. M. John, R. K. Murthi, Narandas J. Dutia, S. Ramaswamy Naidu, Khan Bahadur Yusuf Sait.
Office : North Beach Road, Madras.

The Surat Textile Club, Surat

The Club has been formed to bring about friendly feelings and harmony among Technicians, Millowners, and dealers and generally connected with the Textile Industry.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. B. V. Sanghvi, L.T.C. (Bombay).
Vice-President : Mr. M. C. Kapadia.
Secretaries : Mr. C. C. Seth,
Mr. B. H. Kania.
Treasurer : Mr. H. C. Kapadia.
Members of the Committee : Messrs. Manilal B. Chelvi, Kanchanlal

Kapadia, Jamnadas C. Khatsuria, V. S. Kulkarni, Niranjanlal Hiralal, Amichand C. Shah.

Office : Limda Chowk, Surat.

Tamil Chamber of Commerce

Founded in 1944, the Chamber offers its services to the traders, merchants and industrialists of India, and of Tamil Nad in particular, and devotes its energy to stimulate commercial and industrial enterprises, initiated by the Tamils, and acts in conjunction with other commercial Associations with allied aims and objects.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : P. M. Balasubramaniam, B.A., B.L.

Vice-Presidents : Rao Bahadur T. S. Kachapikesa Mudaliar, T. Shanmugam, T. Thiruvenkatachari, C. S. Loganatha Mudaliar, S. K. Sundaram.

Hon. Secretary : V. S. L. Nathan.

Hon. Treasurer : R. Ravaimanickam.

Members of the Council : Messrs. S. Kandaswami, B.A., B.L., P. K. Vinayaga Mudaliar, V. G. Jagadeswaran, V. M. P. Muthuswami, B. Balasubramaniam, M.A., P. M. Garudapathy Nayagar, C. G. Anniappa Mudaliar, P. Selvarajan, V. K. Chetty, A. T. Kathireswaran, P. E. Ramanathan, S. S. Sankara Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., N. V. Kuppasamier, Mohana Venkataraman, Mohan Ranga Mudaliar, A. Damodara Mudaliar, C. T. Venkatakrishna Mudaliar, V. G. Saravanabhavanatha Mudaliar and Dewan Bahadur C. Tadulingha Mudaliar, A. G. Balasubramaniam and S. T. Shanmuga Mudaliar.

Office : 2, Vaniar Street, Madras, 1.

The Textile Association (India)

The central all-India organization of Textile Technologists formed in 1939 to safeguard the interests of its members, collect and disseminate useful technical and statistical information, to encourage intelligent technical personnel to develop better dyeing and printing processes, and production of attractive designs by award of prizes, holding of Exhibitions, organization of lectures and meetings, finding and providing employment through the Employment Bureau of the Association, to give monetary help to technicians for further studies in India and abroad. The Association publishes a quarterly Journal

called the *Textile Digest*, and organizes the All India Textile Conference and Exhibitions in different textile centres of the country.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.

Chairman : S. D. Oke, B.Sc., (Tech.), L.T.M. (Hon.).

Panel of Chairman : T. G. Chaudhari, T.T. (Germany), V. R. Manohar, L.T.M., V. A. Ajgaonkar.

Hon. Secretary : J. J. Randeri, L.T.M.

Jt. Hon. Secretary : J. B. Sane, M.Sc., (Tech.), A.R.I.S.

Hon. Treasurer : Y. G. Pathak, Dip. in Ing. (Germany).

Members of the Managing Committee : N. P. Gokhale, L.T.M., T. M. Gajaria, D. S. Kothavle, B.A., A.T.A., R. S. Pankshe, D.M.E., D.E.E., A.T.A., B. T. Jagesia, Dr. D. B. Kirtikar, Ph.D., (U. S. A.), Nandulal M. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., W. Hughes, Jal S. Rutnagur, L.T.M., K. M. Patel, D.C.T., S. B. Dutt, B.Sc., (Tech.), V.P. Iyer, L.T.M., H. B. Shroff, B.Sc., (Tech.), C. R. Sreenivasan, A.T.A.

Office : Ganesh Bhawan, Suparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, 12.

The United Chambers of Trade Association Delhi

The Chamber aims to bring together the varied trade interests of the Delhi Province and outside, and make representations to authorities to secure the welfare of the business community and to promote the interests of the Association by co-operating with other trade organizations.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Bawa Bachittar Singh, M.C.,

Senior Vice-President : R. S. Lala Gurprasad Kapoor.

Vice-Presidents: Sheikh Mohd. Saddiq Karachiwala,
Lala Balkishen Dass Gotewala.

General Secretary : L. Har Prasad Agarwala, M.A., LL.B.

Joint Secretaries : Lala Maheshwar Dayal, B.A., LL.B.
Sheikh Altaf Hussain, B.A., LL.B.

Treasurer: Sheikh Mohd. Khalil, M.C.

Members : Lala Hansraj Gupta, M.A., LL.B., Sheikh Mohd. Indrees Barry, Lala Pashupati Nath, M.A., LL.B., Babu Habib Ullah, L. Des Raj, B.A., Haji Ibedulla Khan, Lala Buddi Parkash,

Lala Gauri Shanker, Babu Ram Parkash, Lala Noon Karan Kedia, Lala Bansi Dhar, Lala Balkishen Dass, Sheikh Abdul Sattar.

Secretaries : C. L. Paliwal, M.A., LL.B.
Maha Vrat Vidyalankar.

The U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce is the oldest Indian Chamber in the Province (founded in 1914) whose membership now exceeds 255. The Chamber endeavours to safeguard the interests of its members, develop trade and manufacture in cotton, woollen, leather, glass, oil and other industries, and represents the mercantile community on the various Committees, Legislatures, Railway Committees, Development Board, Municipal Board, Educational and Technological institutions. Its representatives voice forth the demands of merchants on measures affecting commercial interests. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A.
Vice-Presidents : Mr. H. S. Bagla, and Mr. Hirdey Narain.
Hon. Secretary : Mr. Satya Narain Bagla.
Joint Secretary : Mr. Gaja Nand Sutwala.

Members of the Committee : R.B. B. P. Srivastava, Mr. J. Nigam, Pt. Ganga Shanker Pandey, Messrs. D. P. Singh, Jagat Narain Mehroutra, R. L. Arora, Amarnath Kapur, Badri Vishal Goenka, Benarsi Das Tandon, L. Madho Prasad, L. Mangturam Khetan, Messrs. Badri Nath Kapur, R. L. Kapur, Devendra Swaroop, Badri Prasad Matenhalia R. B. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, Dr. Banwari Lal Rohatgi, Messrs. H. K. Srivastava, Brindaban Dass, Pramode Charan Agarwal, and Lala Mangtu Ram Jaipuria.

Office : Civil Lines, Kanpur.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur

One of the oldest Chambers in Northern India, it was formed as early as in 1888. The scope, objects and activities of the Chamber are to safeguard the interests of traders and manufacturers in Northern India, to provide for the arbitration of disputes among members

and non-members, represent views of the mercantile community to the public, the press and government departments, also express views through Municipal and Development Boards and Railway committees in regard to various taxes on trade, income, and merchandise on economic Planning, Housing, Factories Act, working of controls, provision and improvement of transport facilities, etc. It collects funds for benevolent purposes, particularly for the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital and the Prince of Wales Charitable Dispensary.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : Mr. H. Crighton, C.A.

Vice-President : Sir Arthur Inskip, Kt., C.B.E., O.B.E., E.D.

Committee Members : V. Calloway, J. M. Heeramaneck, H. Hill, W. J. Packwood, Rai Bahadur Ram Narain, M.L.A., J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A., Royston Brown, Lala Ram Narain Garg, B.A., M.L.C., Rai Bahadur B. P. Srivastava.

Secretary : S. V. Subramaniam, M.A.

Office : Civil Lines, Kanpur.

TEXTILE STORES AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS

The Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery

With a view to enable Textile Mills to know precisely from where they can have their supplies of Mill-stores and machinery, we are giving below a list of important Importers, Stockists and Merchants of Textile Stores and Machinery. We are indebted to Mr. R. S. Desai, the energetic Secretary of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery for this valuable information. The Association (which was formerly known as Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants' Association) has grown in importance and influence. It has been recognized by the Government of India, and a Representative of this body has been taken up on the Committee No. 3 which has replaced the Millstores and Priority Assistance Committee of the Textile Control Board. The membership of the Association is open to any Indian firm, Joint Stock Company, Corporation or person trading and/or dealing in Textile Stores, Accessories, Machinery, Machinery Parts, Colours and Dyes, Chemicals, Sizing Materials, etc., etc. The membership now stands at 224, and is spread over throughout the length and breadth of the country.

OFFICE BEARERS

President : S. H. Bhagwati, B.Com.
Vice-President : N. J. Nair.
Hon. Secretary : C. V. Shah.
Hon. Treasurer : Trikamlal Maneklal.
Secretary : R. S. Desai, B.Com.

Managing Committee : R. M. Nanavati, Popatlal Girdharlal, G. A. Kulkarni, B. C. Munshaw, Bomunji Hormusji, S. M. Mistri, B.Sc., K. K. Mehta, Vinodbhai R. Parekh, Balkrishna K. Jugmohandas and Dalli R. Parelwala.

Office : Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMBERS

ABDULTYEB ESMAILJEE MASKATI, (Textile Stores), Maskati House, Mohamedalli Road, Bombay 3.

A. DOSHI & Co., (Cotton & Silk Textile Stores), Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGRAWAL AIYENGAR & Co., (Textile Stores), Laxmi Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
AHMEDNOOR ABDULLA & Co., (Handloom Stores), Nazir Manzil, Ripon Road, Madanpura, Bombay 3.
AHURA CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, (Textile Auxiliary Manufacturers), 84, Sion Road, Bombay 22.
ANGLO AMERICAN DYESTUFF CORP., (Textile Dyes, Chemicals & Stores), Prospects Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
APEX TRADERS, (Textile Stores), Advani Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
ARYAN BRUSH Co., Ltd., (Industrial Brushes), Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
ASAVE MEHTA & Co., (Mill Accessories), 13 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A. SHETH & Co., (Dyes, Chemicals & Stores), Station Road, Baroda.
ASIAN MILL SUPPLY Co., (Textile Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
ASIAN TEXTILE ENGINEERING CORP., (Stores & Machinery), Kermani Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
ASIATIC MILL STORES TRADING COMPANY, (Leather Stores), 89, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
ASIATIC STORES & TRADING Co., (Stores & Machinery), 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
ASSOCIATED TEXTILE ENGINEERS; (Stores & Machinery), 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
ASSOCIATED TRADING AGENCY, (Stores & Pickers), Sayee Bhuvan, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
THE ATLAS TRADING Co., (Hair Belting & Stores), Alice Bldg., 339, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BATLIBOI & COMPANY, (Stores, Machinery & Beltings), Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
B. F. DAVER & Co., (Stores & Auxiliaries), Appa Baug Building, 41, Queens Road, Bombay.
B. FRAMJEE & Co., (Textile Stores), Mehta Bldg., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
BHARAT TIMBER INDUSTRIES, (Bobbins & Shuttles), Sayani Road, Bombay 28.
B. N. MODI & Co., (Stores & Accessories), 14/35 Civil Lines, P.O. Box No. 24, Kanpur, (U.P.)
BOMBAY MILL STORES SUPPLY Co. Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), W. I. House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY STORES SUPPLIERS Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd., Imperial Bank, Annexe, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. RICHMUELLER & Co., (Shuttle Manufacturers), Moghul Lane, Bombay 16.

BRITISH MILL STORES Co., (Stores), Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. THANAWALA & SONS, Ltd., (Ropes Manufacturers), Bansilal Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C. A. GALIAKOTWALA & Co. Ltd., (Manufacturers of Spares, Cans and Stores), Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

C. DIDWANIA (Bobbins & Stores), Karim Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

C. DOCTOR & Co. Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHAKRAVARTI & Co., (Shuttle Manufacturers), 214 Cross Street, P.O. Box 6776, Calcutta.

CHANDULAL PATEL & Co., (Stores and Chemicals), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHEMAUTEX, (Chemicals, Dyes and Stores), 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHIMANLAL DESAI & Co., (Manufacturers Representatives), Gool Mansion, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHIMANLAL KALIANDAS & Co., (Textile Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHINUBHAI & Co., (Stores), Medows House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C. J. TEXTILE ACCESSORIES WORKS, (Wire healds, Reeds & Spares), Nehru Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL Co., (Stores & Sizing Materials), Medows House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CONTINENTAL TEXTILE STORES Co. (Handloom Stores), W. I. House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

CONTINENTAL TRADING SYNDICATE, (Chemicals, Dyes & Stores), 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSOLIDATED MILL SUPPLIES Ltd., (Belting, Stores & Machinery), Coop. Inse. Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

C. PATEL & Co., (Machinery Merchants & Engineers), Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROSS KEY TRADING Co., (Textile Stores), 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

DADIBA ARDESHIR & Co., (Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAS & COMPANY, (Chemicals, Dyes & Stores), 39, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DHULDHOYA SONS & Co., (Stores), Navrab Bldg., 4th Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIDWANIA BROS. Ltd., (Stores), Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

D. MERWANJEE & Co., (Stores), 118-120, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. P. PRINTER & Co., (Pickers, Buffers & Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

DWARKADAS KHETAN & Co., (Stores & Machinery), 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EASTERN IMPORT & EXPORT Co., Ltd., (Stores, Machinery, Dyes & Chemicals), Jan Mansion, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

EASTERN TAPE MANUFACTURING Co., (Tape Manufacturers), Swastik Mill Compound, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 21.

EMPIRE TRADING Co., (Belting & Stores), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEER BROTHERS, (Stores), 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEERING & AGENCIES, Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), Escan House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba.

ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., (Machinery), Crossley House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR MILL SUPPLY Co. Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FEDERAL DYES & CHEMICAL Co., (Dyestuffs & Chemicals), Mohamdali Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

GAUTAM TRADING AGENCY, (Paper Boards & Stores), 12, Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GIRDHARLAL DAMODARDAS, Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), Reid Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.

GOENKA & COMPANY, (Stores & Chemicals), East & West Bldg., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREENTOSE CORPORATION (India), (Manufacturers Representatives), 24, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUJARAT WOOD WORKS, (Bobbins & Wooden Stores), 23/24 Suryodaya Mill Compound, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

HARILAL G. JARIWALA & Co., (Stores), Chandwadi, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.

H. CHANDULAL & Co., (Handloom Stores), Desai Sheri, Sangrampura, Surat.
HIND TEXTILE TRADING Co., (Textile Stores), Adwani Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
HIND TRADING Co., (Stores & Chemicals), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
H. M. PATEL & Co., (Textile Stores), 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H. VADILAL & Co., (Spares & Stores), 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

I. GORAV & Co., (Textile Stores), Kamar Bldg., Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
IMPERIAL TRADING Co., (Loom Sundries), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
IMPEX (INDIA) Ltd., (Stores & Machinery), Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDENTORS SYNDICATE, Ltd., (Bichromates & Chemicals Manufacturers), Adwani Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
INDIAN SHUTTLE Co. Ltd., (Shuttles), 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDIAN STORES TRADING Co., (Textile Stores), 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDIA RAW PRODUCTS SUPPLY COMPANY, (Spares and Stores), Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
INDIA TEXTILE AGENCIES, Cross Lane, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.
INDO BOBBIN & TEXTILE Co., (Bobbins and Stores), Jan Mansion, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
INDO BRITISH TRADING BUREAU, (Handlooms & Stores), Importers, 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
INDO FOREIGN TEXTILE Co., (Textile Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
INDO TEXTILE STORES, (Textile Stores), 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDRAVADAN MANEKLAL & Co., (Textile Stores), Bombay Shop Bldg., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
INDULAL & COMPANY, (Straw Board, Sago & Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING Co., (Machinery & Stores), 45-47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL LEATHER Co. Ltd., (Pickers & Leather Stores), Ash Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL STORES Co., (Stores), 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL TEXTILE PRODUCTS, (Starches & Stores), Great Social Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL TEXTILE STORES Co., (Textile Stores), 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL TRADING AGENCY, (Textile Stores), 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE CORP., (Textile Stores), Reid Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.
INTERNATIONAL TRADING Co., (Stores & Chemicals), Station Road, Ahmedabad 2.
ISHWARDAS HARJIVANDAS PANCHAL, (Textile Machinery), Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.
ISHWARDAS JAGMOHANDAS & Co., (Stores and Chemicals), Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. A. GOMES & SON, (Stores & Machinery), 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
JAGMOHANDAS SAMULDAS & SONS, (Textile Stores), Bansilal Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
J. MEHTA & COMPANY, (Textile Stores), Agakhan Bldg., Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
JASHBHAI MAGANBHAI & SONS, (Bobbin & Stores), Yusuf Bldg., Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay.
JAYANTILAL & COMPANY, (Stores), 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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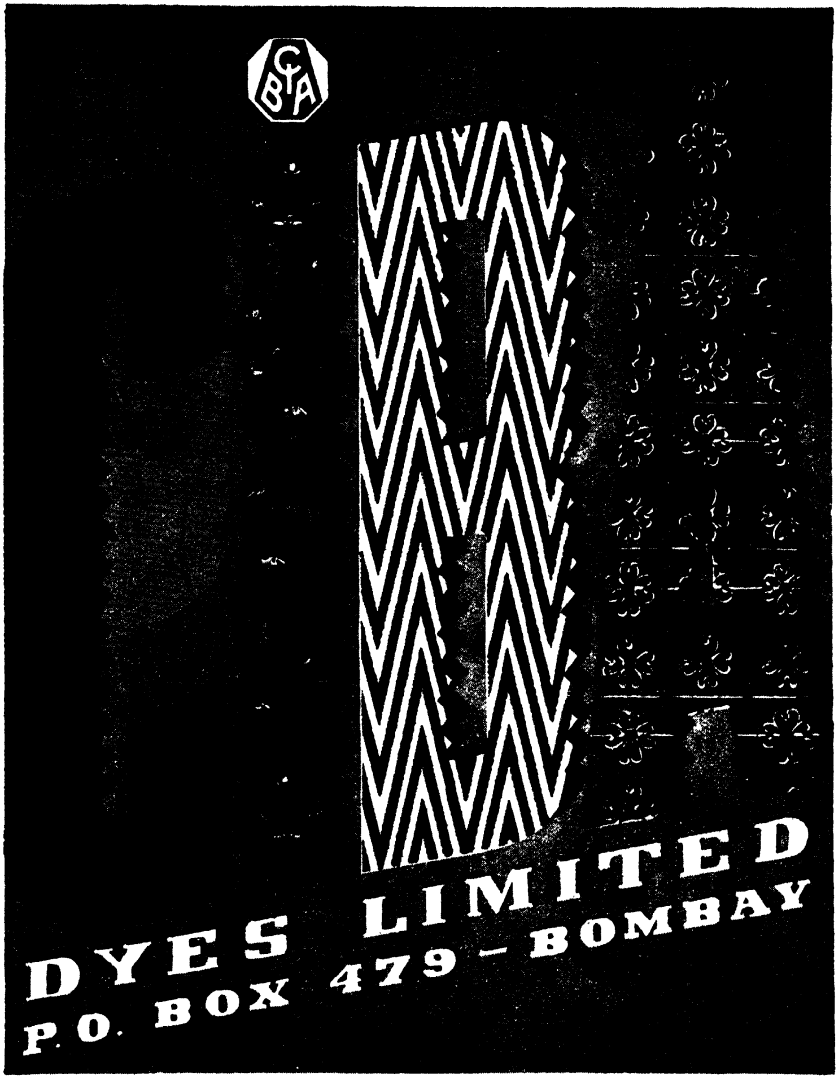
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Ahmedabad Cotton Exchange Association Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Cotton Waste Merchants Association, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Maskati Cloth Market Association, Ahmedabad.
All India Bobbin Manufacturers Association, Ecson House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay.
All India Village Industries Association, Maganwadi, Wardha.
Associated Chambers of Commerce, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Association of Indian Industries, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Association of Indian Importers of Dyestuffs, 3rd Floor, A Wing, Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bangalore Piecegoods Merchants Association, Bangalore City.
Bangalore Trades Association, South Parade, Bangalore.
Bellary Chamber of Commerce, Bellary.
Benares Industrial & Trade Association, Chowk, Banaras.
Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, 2, Ashu Babu Lane, Calcutta.
Bengal Industries Association, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Bengal Jute Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Bengal Jute Dealers Association, 4, Commercial Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta.
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Berar Chamber of Commerce, Rajasthan Building, Akola.
Bezwada Cloth Commission Agents Association, Bezwada.
Bombay Cloth Manufacturers Association, Paliya Mansion, Opp. Chitra Talkies, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay.
Bombay Colour & Chemical Merchants Association, 79, De Souza Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Bombay Coloured & Printed Piecegoods Merchants Association, Seth Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Bombay.
Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, 37, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

Bombay Cotton Merchants Muccadums Association Ltd., Cotton Exchange, Sewree, Bombay.
Bombay Presidency Trades Association, 217-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay Textile & Engineering Association, 343, Grant Road, Bombay.
Bombay Trades Association Ltd., 211, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay Wool Merchants Association, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
Bombay Woollen Piece-goods Merchants Association, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
Bombay Yarn, Cotton & Brass Merchants' Association, Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association Committee, Calcutta.
Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers Association Committee, Calcutta.
Calcutta Jute Dealers Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta Jute Dealers Association Committee, Calcutta.
Calcutta Jute Exchange Ltd., 5/1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association, Calcutta.
Calcutta Trades Association, 34, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
Calicut Chamber of Commerce, Calicut, Malabar, South India.
Chamber De Commerce De Pondicherry, Pondicherry.
Chamber of Commerce, Tellicherry, Malabar, South India.
Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong.
Chittoor Cloth Merchants Association, Chittoor, South India.
Cloth Commission Agents Association, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Cloth Merchants' Association, Bezwada, South India.
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, South India.
Cochin Native Merchants' Association, Cochin, South India.
Coimbatore Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.
Coloured Cloth Merchants Association, Chirala, South India.
Cotton Brokers' Association, Maneckchowk, Ahmedabad.
Cotton Importers' Association, 226, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Crochet Lace Manufacturers Association, Narsapur, South India.

Deccan Merchants' Association, 199, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, New Delhi.
Delhi Hindustan Mercantile Association, Egerton Road, Delhi.
Delhi Millowners' Association, Delhi.

East India Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., Patwa Chawl, 2nd Floor, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
East India Jute Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta.
Eastern Bengal Jute Association Ltd., 2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Ellore Cloth & Yarn Marchants Association, Ellore, South India.
Employers' Federation of India, Patel House, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Employers Federation of Southern India, Madras.
European Mofussil Jute Balers Association Committee, Calcutta.

Federation of Woollen Manufacturers, Kanpur.

Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
Gunnies Exchange, Hessian & Gunny Dealers' Association, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar, Gwalior.
Gwalior Trades' Association, Ujjain.

Handloom Cloth Merchants Association, Tuni, South India.
Handloom Master Weavers Association, Jammalamadugu, South India.
Howrah Manufacturers Association, 223, Belilios Road, Howrah.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Jagadalaya, Coimbatore.
Indian Chamber of Commerce, Guntur, South India.
Indian Engineering Association, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Indian Industries Association, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Indian Jute Mills Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Indore Millowners Association, Indore, C.I.
International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee, New Delhi.

Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
Jute Balers' Association, 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Jute Fabric Brokers Association, Calcutta.

Kanpur Kapra Committee, Generalganj, Kanpur.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Wood Street, Karachi.
Karachi Cloth Merchants Association, Karachi.

Karachi Cotton Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.
Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Karachi.
Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Bhagalkot.

Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association, George Town, Madras.
Madras Trades Association, Mount Road, Madras.
Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries, New Kitab Building, Poona.
Malabar Chamber of Commerce, Calicut, South India.
Marwari Association, 160 A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Marwari Chamber of Commerce, 232-34, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Memon Chamber of Commerce, Karim Buildings, Mohamedali Road, Bombay.
Memon Merchants Association, Karim Buildings, Mohamedali Road, Bombay.
Mill Cloth Brokers' Association, Maneckchowk, Ahmedabad.
Mill & Gin Stores Merchants' Association, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
Mill Gin Store Merchants Association, 43, Nagdevi Cross lane, Bombay.
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Mysore Silk Association, Bangalore City, South India.
Mysore Silk Manufacturers Association, Bangalore City, South India.

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Negapatam Chamber of Commerce, Negapatam.
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Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.
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Rajahmundry Chamber of Commerce, Rajahmundry, South India.

Secunderabad Trades Association, Secunderabad, Deccan.
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Silk Merchants Association, Dahanurkar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Sindhi Merchants' Association, 7/1B Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

South India Textile Association, Dharma Bilas, Coimbatore, South India.
Southern Indian Millowners Association, Coimbatore.
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Surat Chamber of Commerce, Kanpith, Surat,
Swadeshi Market Committee, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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Sydney.	India Government Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia.	Australia and New Zealand.
Mombasa.	Sardar Sahib Sangat Singh, "Africa House", Killindini Road, Post Box No. 614, Mombasa.	East Africa (Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika and Zanzibar).
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Place.	*Officers and Office Address.*	*Jurisdiction.*
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Paris.	S. S. Bajpai, Esq. 31, Rue De Baume, Paris, VIII e, France.	Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Denmark Norway, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL, (Weekly) Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

INDIAN TRADE BULLETIN, (Fortnightly) Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi.

GAZETTE OF INDIA, (Weekly) Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

CAPITAL, (Weekly) 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

COMMERCE, (Weekly) Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, (Weekly) Prabhu Dayal Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

EASTERN ECONOMIST, (Weekly) 52, Queensway, New Delhi.

INDIAN FINANCE, (Weekly) 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN SPECTATOR, (Weekly) Madho Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

INVESTMENT & FINANCE, (Weekly) Kashmeri Gate, Delhi.

REPORT OF THE SEA BORNE TRADE OF INDIA, Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

MARKET REPORT, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

INDIAN COTTON REVIEW, (Annual) Messrs. C. B. Mehta & Co., Bombay.

TATA QUARTERLY, (Quarterly) Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOURNAL OF THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, (Fortnightly) Bangalore, South India.

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay.

NEWS LETTER, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, New Delhi.

INDUSTRY, (Monthly) 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

INDIAN INFORMATION, (Fortnightly) Principal Information Officer, Government of India, New Delhi.

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, (Monthly) Surya Mahal, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

BULLETIN, (issued by the Indian Central Jute Committee) Calcutta.

FABRIC, (Monthly) Hindustan Textile Publishers, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIAN MILLS, Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

NEWS BULLETIN (issued by the Piece-goods Federation,) Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INDIA, (Weekly) Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW, (Monthly) Alleppey, Travancore State.

SOUTH INDIA COMMERCE, (Monthly) Madras.

BUSINESS WEEK, (Weekly) Madras.

BOMBAY LABOUR GAZETTE, (Monthly) Government of Bombay, Department of Labour, Bombay.

RAW COTTON TRADE STATISTICS, Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES JOURNAL, (Fortnightly) 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MYSORE ECONOMIC JOURNAL, (Monthly) Bangalore, South India.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS, (Weekly) Yusuf Buildings, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL TIMES, (Monthly) 16-A, St. James Square, Calcutta.

INDIAN ECONOMIST, (Weekly) 7, Canning Street, Calcutta.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, Bombay.

INVESTORS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, (Annual) Compiled by Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Armenian Street, G. T. Madras.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK, (Annual) The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

THE INVESTORS' INDIA YEAR BOOK, (Annual) Published by Place, Siddons & Gough, 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY COTTON ANNUAL, (Annual) Bombay.

REPORTS (of the different Chambers of Commerce, and commercial organisations).

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF BOARD, Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

PUBLICATIONS, (Miscellaneous) issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

LABOUR BULLETIN, (Labour Office, U.P. Government) (Quarterly) Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, (Quarterly) Allahabad University, Allahabad.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 10-A, Beaumon Chambers, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
TEXTILE INDIA, (Monthly) P. O. Box No. 311-A, Fort, Bombay.
COMMERCIAL WEEKLY, 41-A, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.
INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER, (Monthly) 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
INDIAN ENGINEERING, (Monthly) 300, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (India), (Quarterly) 8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta.
JUTE JOURNAL, (Monthly) 5, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.
SANKHYA, (Monthly) Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta.
INDUSTRY AND FINANCE, (Monthly) G. Block, Ambewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
INDIAN EXPORTER, (Monthly) Jayant Trading Co., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOREIGN JOURNALS

BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
BRITISH EXPORT GAZETTE.
(BRITISH) BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.
"TIMES" : TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT.
BRITISH TEXTILES.
CHEMICAL AGE.
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
DERBY & DERBYSHIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
ECONOMIST.
THE STATIST.
GLOUCESTER & COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
THE FINANCIAL TIMES.
JOURNAL OF NOTTINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
LEICESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
MERCANTILE GUARDIAN.
NORTHAMPTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.
MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AMERICAN ECONOMICS NEWS LETTER.
AMERICAN EXPORTER.
(AMERICAN) THE COTTON TRADE JOURNAL.
FORTUNE.
TEXTILE WORLD.
RAYON TEXTILE MONTHLY.
TEXTILE COLOURIST AND CONVERTS.
FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURER.
TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY DIGEST.
THE TEXTILE RECORDER.
THE HOSIERY TRADE JOURNAL.
FIBRES FABRICS AND CORDAGE.
WOOL HANDBOOK OF AMERICA.
TEXTILE RESEARCH JOURNAL.
THE DYER AND TEXTILE PRINTER.
CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL.
THE TEXTILE JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (Monthly).
WOOL REVIEW (Incorporating Carpet and Felt News).
JUTE REVIEW.

WHO'S WHO IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ACHREKAR, B. B., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS (No. 1), BOMBAY; born 1902; educated in Bombay; started with the Morarji Goculdas Mills, Bombay (1922) ; in 1924 joined the Jacob Mills (now India United Mills No. 1) as a Carding Fitter ; became Head Jobber in 1926, Assistant Carding Master in 1931 and Carding Master in 1945.



AGARWAL, J. N., M.COM., LABOUR OFFICER, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since 1945 ; born at Bareilly 1920 ; Author, of Indigenous Banking in the U. P. ; was Assistant, Food, Finance Department of The Government of India, Delhi (1943-44); joined J. K. Cotton Mills as In-charge, General Stores (1944-45) ; and as Labour Officer since March 1945 in which he is continuing.



AGARWAL, RADHA RAMAN, LABOUR OFFICER, LAKSHMI RATAN COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since April 1948 ; born Kanpur 1904 ; prior to joining the Lakshmi Ratan as In-charge, Store Purchase, was doing his own business ; Store Purchase Officer for the whole of J. K. Group of Mills (1934-39) ; transferred to the L. R. Mills as Assistant Labour Officer (1940-41) and Labour Officer (1941-46) ; was Special Officer for one year.



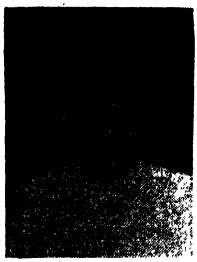
AJAGAONKAR, V. A., WEAVING MASTER, STANDARD MILLS, BOMBAY. Born 1894. Textile Technologist with 37 years' experience, is consulted by many on Technical matters. Examiner of Technical and Textile Examinations. Associated with leading mills like the Khatau Makanjee, Finlays, Barsi Spg. & Wvg., Delhi Cloth and Standard Mills. Member of the Managing Committee of the Textile Association (India) since its inception. Keeps abreast of the latest developments in Textile Technology, contributes original Papers on different aspects of the Textile Industry, many of which have been published in foreign Technical and Scientific Journals. ADDRESS : 94, Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay, 12.



ALLADIN, KHAN BAHADUR AHMED (NAWAB AHMED NAWAB JUNG BAHADUR), O.B.E. Born 1885. Prominent Industrialist of Secunderabad (Deccan). Owns and controls many Industrial concerns. Director : Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills Ltd., Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., Sir Silk Ltd., etc. Adviser to H. E. H. Nizam's Government in matters concerning Commerce, Industries, Railways, Labour, Education etc. Founder of Mecca Madina Alladin Endowment Trust and Alladin Educational Endowment Trust. Sponsor of several benevolent and Philanthropic Institutions. ADDRESS: Alladin Buildings, Oxford Street, Secunderabad (Deccan).

AMIN, RAJAMITRA BHAILALBHAI DAJIBHAI, INDUSTRIALIST AND MILLOWNER, head of the Alembic Chemicals of Baroda. ADDRESS : The Jyoti, Alkapuri, Baroda.

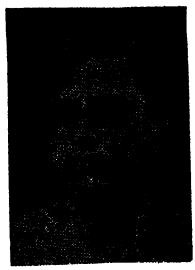
ANJA, WIRBHADRA MORESHWAR, CHIEF ENGINEER, DIGVIJAY SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1889 (Bombay); apprenticed at Dinshaw Petit Mills, as Engineer in Amraoti Ginning Factory (1911) ; as Chief Engineer in Esoofally Jafferji Ginning Factory for 6 years ; the Prince of Wales Press Factory, Hubli, and at other various Ginning and Pressing Factories and Textile Mills prior to taking the position of Chief Engineer in the present mills in 1933.



ARGIKAR, P. G., MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, DIGVIJAY MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1888 (Belgaum); L.M.E. (1912) and L.L.E. (1914) of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; served in Bombay United Mills (1916), Shri Sahu ChhatrapatiMills, Kolhapur (1919), Morarji Goculdas Mills, Bombay as First Assistant (1924); Bhandhari Mills, Indore as Engineer-In-Charge (1928), Nutan Mills, Ahmedabad (1933), Amritsar Mills (1938), Amrit Banaspati Co., Ghaziabad (U.P.) for 1½ years, New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills as Chief Engineer (1942-47) and finally joined the present mills in 1947.



ARORA, ARJUN, PRESIDENT, LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE, CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE, KANPUR since 1948 ; born 1912 at Kanpur ; graduated from Christ Church College, Kanpur, 1936; joined Labour Movement; one of the founders of the Workers' and Peasants' Party (1932); worked for Mazdur Sabha (1936-42); was Secretary, U. P. Communist Party (1937-38); released in 1942 after several imprisonments and detention under D. I. R. in 1940; severed connections with Communist Party in December 1942 and joined Congress; was Secretary, U. P. Trade Union Congress (1939-45); Treasurer, Sooti Mill Mazdoor Union; Member U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee, Editor, Mazdoor Samachar, Kanpur.



ARWADE, JAMBUANNA BABAJI, Born 1900. President, Sangli Chamber of Commerce. Managing Agent, Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Director, Sangli Bank Ltd., Ratnakar Industries, Kolhapur, etc. Well known industrialist and enthusiastic Public Worker. ADDRESS: Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASHAR, R. D., COTTON EXPORTER AND MACHINERY IMPORTER AND SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA FOR KOTOBUKI INDUSTRY CO., LTD., (of Japan); born 1896 at Rajkot ; educated at Kathiawar and Bombay ; commenced Millstores and Machinery business in 1917; proceeded to Kobe, Japan in 1927 and maintained an Office there till 1941 ; Member of the Indian Trade Delegation to Japan in 1947 ; an authority on Indo-Japanese Trade Matters. ADDRESS : Sambawa Chambers, 40-A, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASKURAN, The Hon'ble SIR SHANTI DAS, MILLOWNER, Born 1882, Director of several Textile Mills, Ex-Member, Council of State ; patron of sports and learning ; contributes liberally to Educational institutions ;

travelled extensively abroad; ADDRESS: Mahindra Bhavan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, 6.

ASODEKAR, V. R., SENIOR ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, JIYAJEERAO COTTON MILLS, GWALIOR; born 1910; joined Silver Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad as an apprentice in 1931; changed over to the New Commercial; Gujerat Cotton and Ambica Mills of Ahmedabad as Jobber, Fancy Jobber etc.; worked as a Designer in New Commercial Mills in 1933; as Assistant Weaving Master in-charge, Preparatory Department in Gujerat Cotton Mills (1934), subsequently in the Kesho Mills, Petlad (Baroda State) as Night-in-charge; joined the Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills as an Assistant Weaving Master and was made Senior Assistant Weaving Master in July 1940.

BADHWAR, H. K. L., BAR-AT-LAW, ADVOCATE, F.R.E.S., Secretary & Legal



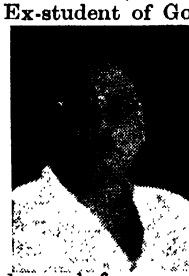
Adviser, Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur, since 1946; born at Lyallpur (Punjab) in 1906; went to England in 1923 to join the London School of Economics and the Middle Temple; took Diploma in Journalism from Fleet Street School of Journalism; called to Bar in 1930; practised at Lyallpur upto 1935; joined the J. K. Group as Legal Adviser in 1937 and was attached to Lakshmi Ratan Mills; also worked as their Publicity Officer, acted as Secretary, J. K. Central Planning & Co-ordination Committee for some time; appointed Company's Constitutional Adviser to B. R. Group in 1946; transferred to L. R. Mills in 1946 and for some time acted as Mill Secretary.

BAGARIA, DURGA PRASAD, Partner in Durga Prasad & Co., Kahu Kothi, Kanpur. Born 1918 at Chirawa (Jairpur); commenced business early in life first at Delhi



then at Kanpur as Selling Agents: Bharat Trading Co., Ltd., Gwalior for Birla Hosiery products. Birla Jute Products, Calcutta, Kishanlal Thirani & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Indian Plastics Ltd. ADDRESS: Kahu Kothi, Kanpur.

BAGCHI, N. L., B.SC. Born 1899. Ex-student of Government Dyeing &



Printing School of Kanpur. Appointed Chemist in Elgin Mills where after long years of Research Work succeeded in finding a special method of Dyeing Olive Green which was in great demand for army use for the successful prosecution of the War. Now Head of the Dyeing and Bleaching Department of Elgin Mills, Kanpur.

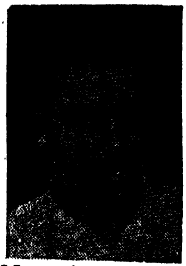
BAGLA, RAMESHWAR PRASAD, MILL OWNER, KANPUR. Born 1904,



hails from Bikaner State. Entered early in business and enlarged his father's enterprises. Director and Managing Agent of several concerns, including the famous "Indu" Group of Mills, Bombay, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur, etc. President: Kanpur Municipal Board, Hon. Secretary and later President: U.P. Chamber of Commerce. Member: Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Delegate to the International Labour Conference,

Geneva, Member : Central Legislative Assembly. Patron of Art and Music. ADDRESS : Bagla Cottage, Kanpur.

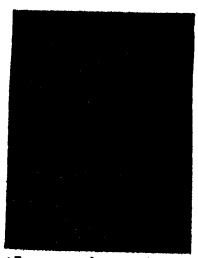
BAGLA, SATYANARATN, M.A. (1st), LL.B., BUSINESSMAN AND SECRETARY, U. P. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KANPUR ; born 1927 at Kanpur : Partner, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, India United Group of Mills, Bombay, KalyanCottonSpinning & Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad, Managing Agents : M. D. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur.



BAJPAI, HARINARAIN, SENIOR INVESTIGATOR, PROVINCIAL LABOUR OFFICE, U.P. since 1947 ; born 1920 at Nagpur ; M.A. of the Agra University in 1944 and LL.B. (1943) ; appointed as Statistical Assistant in 1944 ; Statistical Superintendent in 1946 and Senior Investigator in 1947 ; was Secretary, Glass Sub-Committee of the U. P. Labour Inquiry Committee of the U. P. Government in 1947.

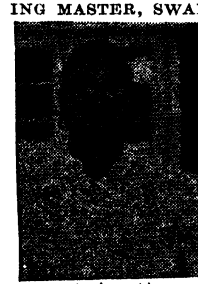


BAMFORTH, HAROLD, A.R.T.C. (Salford), ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR since 1938. Born 1906 at Lancashire. Educated at the Oldham Technical College and the Royal Technical College ; during the last War served the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, (Inspection of Cotton Textiles Branch), Bombay.

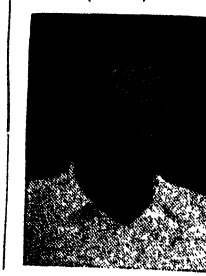


BANKEDAR, B.M., L.T.M., B.SC., (Tech.) (Delaware), TEXTILE SALES ENGINEER, formerly SPINNING MASTER in Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Gwalior ; Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay ; Century Mills, Bombay ; Madhusudhan Mills, Bombay ; Specialist in Fine Counts, High Drafting and Modern Carding ; recepient of A.T.A. Diploma from the Textile Association (India).

BANSAL, S. D., DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1947; born 1906 at Meerut; diploma-holder from the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur in 1928 ; in 1929 joined the Paisley Dye Works in Scotland and attended the study course in Dyeing & Bleaching at the Paisley Technical College ; passed the full Technical Diploma Course from the City & Guilds, London after qualifying in Textile Printing, Cotton Dyeing, etc., in 1930 ; for some time worked with W. Spindlers, Berlin, Alfred & Lehmann, and I. G. Works in Germany; was with J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur for 15 years prior to joining Swadeshi Cotton Mills ; produced mineral Khaki and Vegetable Khaki, special waterproofing, anti-gas cloth etc. for the Military during the war years.



BELL, ROBERT DONALD, A.M.C.T., born (1907) at Largs (Ayrshire, Scotland), educated at Manchester Grammar School and College of Technology. Prior to appointment on the Staff of the Elgin Mills, Kanpur in 1930 was working with Messrs. Robert Barbour & Bros.



Ltd., Cotton Piece-goods Shippers, Manchester; after 4 years of service at Elgin Mills he was transferred to the Office of their Managing Agents, Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Kanpur. During the World War II served in the Cotton Textiles Laboratories, (I.A.O.C.). ADDRESS : Begg Sutherland House, Kanpur.

BHAGWATI, SHYAMLAL HARILAL, B.COM., of the Bombay University (1922); one of the Founders and President of The Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores & Machinery (formerly Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants' Association); Professor, National University, Ahmedabad; Manager, Jehangir Vakil Mills, Ahmedabad; Manager, C. Doctor & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Ahmedabad; Partner, Associated Textile Engineers; and Eastern Engineering Co.; Proprietor, N. Kishore & Co.; visited Germany second time after the War as Government of India's Technician for Textile Machinery and Stores; has travelled all over the world. ADDRESS : 43, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1.



BHANDARI, RAI BAHADUR K. N., Rajya Bhushan, MILLOWNER, INDUSTRIALIST AND BANKER. Born 1888. Founder, and Managing Director : The Nandalal Bhandari Mills, Prop. Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd. and Bhandari Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Vice President, Indore Mill Owners' Association : Member of several Committees appointed by the Holkar State Government. Philanthropist, has donated large sums for various charities. Educationist and exponent of Vocational education. ADDRESS : Indore, C. I.

BHARGAVA, H. B., WORKSHOP AND STORES IN-CHARGE, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL TEXTILE INSTITUTE KANPUR. Born 1909 at Mathura (U.P.); educated at Agra College; worked as an Excise Inspector in Jaipur state, 1930-41; joined the Institute in 1942.



BHARGAVA, L. P., SENIOR TEXTILE CHEMISTRY LECTURER, GOVERNMENT TEXTILE INSTITUTE, KANPUR: President, Technical Staff Association, Department of Industries and Commerce, U. P. and Old Boys' Association of Govt. Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; born 1900; after matriculating, studied Chemical Technology and obtained diploma in Dyeing, Printing and Finishing from the Government School of Dyeing and Printing; Manager, Calico Printing Works, Farukhabad; organised Scientific Dyeing and Printing Works, 1924; joined Government School of Dyeing and Printing, 1926. ADDRESS: Souterganj, Kanpur.



BHARTIYA, DINANATH, LEADING BUSINESSMAN OF KANPUR, SON OF LALA RAM SWARUP BHARTIYA; born 1920; after leaving studies joined his father's business firm of Narainds Gopaldas in 1942; managing Sachendi Cotton Mills in partnership; started a new cotton Mill at Faizabad (U. P.) with 17,000 spindles and 375 looms, the first of its kind in that part of the country.



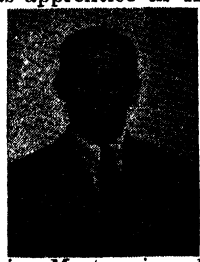
BHARTIYA, NAWAL KISHORE, Born 1896; educated at Allahabad University; gave up pedagogy for business; chose Insurance for career, and by patient hard work carved a niche for himself; Founder and Managing Director of The Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Member, Insurance Advisory Committee of the Government of India; General Secretary, Federation of Indian Insurance Companies; did much for safeguarding the position of smaller concerns at the time the Insurance Legislation was on the anvil; toured extensively in the United Kingdom and the Continent; attended the Annual Session of the International Union of Marine Insurance at Cannes (France) as a Delegate on behalf of the Federation of Indian Insurance Companies; Social Reformer, holding progressive views. ADDRESS: Kishore Sadan, Civil Lines, Kanpur.



BHARTIYA, RAM SWARUP, PROPRIETOR, NARAINDAS GOPALDAS, KANPUR; born 1900; started business at the early age of 16 and by efficient management developed the business affairs of Messrs. Naraindas Gopaldas founded by his grandfather, Lala Anantram; have been sole Agents to Kanpur Textile Mills for over 20 years; in 1942 the firm took up the Management of the Sachendi Cotton Mills (in partnership).



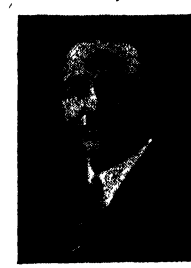
BHARUCHA, MINOCHER DINSHA, SPINNING MASTER, ZENITH MILLS, BOMBAY. Born 1907; educated at V. J. T. Institute, Bombay, Certificated in Spinning from City & Guilds, London; worked as apprentice in Apollo Mills (1926), was in Khatau Mills for some time, as Assistant Carder and Spinner in Toyo Poddar Mills, Bombay for 15 years; as Spinning Master in Century Mills; now as Spinning Master since 1942.



BHARUCHA, RUSTOM RUTTONSHA, SIZING MASTER, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR, since 1939. Born 1897. Has been the Sizing Master in Bomanji Petit Mills of Bombay (1911-23), Luxmi Cotton Mills of Sholapur as Assistant Weaving Master 1923 and Weaving Master 1937. Joined Dhanraj Mills of Bombay (1937) as Weaving Master. Joined J. K. in 1939.



BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUP, K.T., O.B.E., F.R.S., etc. born 1895; Director, Industrial & Scientific Research. Acting Educational Adviser to Government of India: Secretary to Minister of Education [1948]; holds distinguished London & Berlin Degrees; Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University; Director, Universal Chemical Laboratories, Lahore; Honorary Professor of many Universities; President, Indian Science Congress; Member of several Scientific and Industrial Research Committees; visited Europe and America several

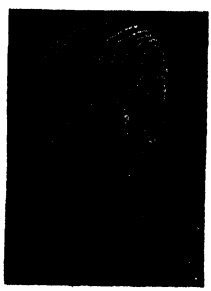


times for Lectures and Research work and as Delegate of the Government of India to International Science Organisations. ADDRESS : New Delhi.

BHATT, MADHAVLAL MAKANJI, J.P.; born 1889; after three years of service started his own business; Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., for several years has been a member of the committee of The Indian Merchants' Chamber; as a Delegate of the Chamber attended the International Chamber of Commerce Congress; President of the Indian Industries Association in 1939; philanthropist. ADDRESS : Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BIRLA, BRAJ MOHAN. Born 1905. Managing Director, Birla Brothers Ltd.; Chairman, Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., New Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., Reserve Bank of India, Hindustan Motors Ltd.; actively connected with several Chambers of Commerce, Indian Sugar Mills Association ; Indian Paper Mills Association; Industrialist and Banker; been to Europe and America on business trips. ADDRESS : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

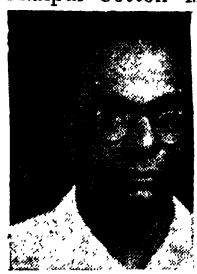
BIRLA, SETH GHANSHYAMDAS. Born 1894, Managing Director of Birla



Brothers Ltd. Controllingseveral cotton and jute, sugar and paper mills and factories for the manufacture of cycles and textile machinery, insurance companies and Banks, President : Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1924); Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1929); Member : Indian Fiscal Commission, Bengal Legislative Council, Royal Commission on Labour. Delegate : Labour Conference, Geneva, 1927; Second Round Table Conference, 1930. Unofficial Adviser to the Government of India on Indo-British trade negotiations 1936-37; Member : Indian Businessmen's Delegation abroad, joint author of the famous "Bombay Plan". ADDRESS : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONJI, KT., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Director of several joint stock companies and Textile Mills; Chairman of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Children's Society, Prisoners' Aid Society, etc.; was elected Mayor of Bombay 1931. ADDRESS : Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

BOSE, B. K., CARDING MASTER, Kanpur Cotton Mills, Kanpur since



1946; born 1901 at Lucknow; Diploma holder from the V.J.T. Institute of Bombay (1925); joined Muir Mills, as an Assistant Spinning Master (1925-29); under the U. P. Government Scholarship Scheme went to England on a short term and was with Messrs. Platt Brothers, Oldham; in 1933-36 was with Rajkumar Mills, Indore as Assistant Spinning Master; as Spinning Master in Lyallpur Cotton Mills (1936-46).

BOSE, D. N., PROMOTER AND FOUNDER OF THE NARAYANGANJ (DACCA) CHITTARANJAN COTTON MILLS; had his training in Textile line from Ahmedabad; Elected President, Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, born 1906, attended the Wigan and the Bolton Technical Colleges in Engineering and Cotton technology; passed the City & Guilds Examination of London Institute 1st Class

(1924-31); worked with Markerfield Mill, Wigan Manufacturers of Fine Cotton, Rayons and Furnishing fabrics; came to India in 1931 to join The Muir Mills of Kanpur where he continues as Weaving Master. ADDRESS: Muir Mills, Kanpur.



BRAMBLE, COURTENAY PARKER, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. Born 1900. Cotton Broker; Vice President: Chamber of Commerce 1939; President during 1940, 1944 and 1946; Chairman, Bombay Branch European Association 1942-1944; Authorised Controller of Hattersley Mills in 1941 and 1942; Trustee of Port of Bombay 1946; Deputy President, Associated Chambers of India 1945. ADDRESS: 9, Wallace Street, Bombay.

CATTERALL, J., MANAGER, ELGIN MILLS, KANPUR since 1947. Born 1907 at Lancashire. Educated at Technical College of Bolton specialising in Carding and Spinning. Worked with Dobson & Barlow for 12 years, with United Thread Mills of Bolton (Branch of J. & P. Coates Ltd.) for 2 years. Joined Elgin Mills in 1934 as Assistant Carding Master, became Spinning Master in 1936 and Carding Master in 1941. Appointed Manager in 1947.



CHADWICK, F., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1935; born 1904 at Accrington (England); educated at Blackburn School of Technology; trained at Howard & Bulloughs (Textile Machine Makers), Accrington; for some time worked with J. & P. Coates, Paisley before joining Howard & Bulloughs again; set up machinery in France, Germany, Holland and Belgium (1931-34).

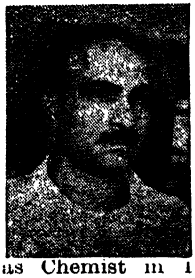


CHANDAVARKAR, SIR VITHAL NARAYAN, M.A., BAR-AT-LAW., M.L.A. (CENTRAL). Born 1887, educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Advocate, Bombay High Court 1918-20. Mayor of Bombay (1932-33), Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay 1935 and 1942; Chairman 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, and 1945. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University 1933-39. Member: Legislative Council 1933, and M.L.A. Central 1941-45. Member: Textile Control Board, and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Managing Director: N. Sirur & Co. Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. ADDRESS: 41, Peddar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHANDORKAR, R. G., B.SC., (BOMBAY), L.T.M., B.SC., (TECH. MANCHESTER), passed B.SC. from the College of Technology, Manchester; Government scholarship holder; formerly connected with the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi; engaged in research work in the weaving of Rayon.



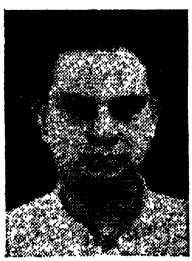
CHATTERJEE, A. N., LUBRICATION ENGINEER, LAKSHMI RATAN COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since 1938; born 1912 at Midnapore (Bengal); B.Sc. (Calcutta) 1933; was Research Chemist in Union Drug Co., Calcutta (1936-37); joined the present mills as Chemist in 1938 and later on transferred to Lubrication Department.



CHATTERJI, P. K., born 1907, graduated in Science and Law from the Allahabad University; joined the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur as Director in 1934 and has been continuing in that capacity since then; connected with several other institutions as well. ADDRESS : Sultanpur; Oudh (U. P.).



CHATTERJEE, R., SPINNING MASTER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1946; born at Madhubani (Bihar) 1913; Science student of the B. H. U., L.T.M. of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay 1935; started as Assistant Spinning Master, Madura Mills, Madura, Ambasamudram & Tuticorin (for over 8 years); was Carding & Spinning In-charge, Radhakrishna Cotton Mills, Howrah (3 years); Life Member, Textile Association of India and had been its Secretary in 1947.



CHETTIAR, DR. SIR RM. ALAGAPPA, M.A., D.LITT., LL.D., BAR-AT-LAW. Born 1909, Educated at Presidency College Madras and Middle Temple, London. Director : The Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Cochin; The Alagappa Textiles Ltd. Alwaye; The Aaron Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Malabar; Ayermanis Rubber Estate Ltd., The Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries Ltd., Travancore State; The Radio & Electricals Ltd., Madras; The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd; The Indian Bank Ltd., Madras. Awarded degree of D.LITT. by Annamalai University and LL.D. by Madras University. Donor of large sums for Educational purposes. Donated 15 lakhs for Electrical Technology Scheme sponsored by him and passed by the Government of India. Nominated Life Senate Member of Annamalai and Madras Universities. Founder of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi. ADDRESS : Krishna Vilas, Lauders Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.



CHETTIYAR, THE HON. MR. M. Ct. M. CHIDAMBARAM. Born 1908. Banker, Industrialist. Ex-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Director, Elphinstone Spinning & Weaving Mills Co, Ltd., Travancore Rayons Ltd., Ajax Products Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., New Glen Morgan Tea Estates Ltd., and other Joint Stock Companies. Chairman of several Banks and Insurance Companies. ADDRESS : Bedford House, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTYAR, V. Rm. LETCHMANAN, Planter and Industrialist. Born



1897 (Valampuri, Pudukottah State), educated at St. Thomas College, Colombo ; Managing Partner, V. Rm. V. A. Letchmanan Chettyar, Ceylon ; President, Ceylon Indian Congress 1939 to 1941 ; Elected Member, Pudukottah Legislative Council (1930-1948) ; Managing Director, The Pudukottah Industrial Corporation Ltd., The Pudukottah Textiles Ltd., Weaving & Spinning Mills, Namasamudram, Pudukottai. ADDRESS : Letchmanapuram, Pudukottai, South India.

CHETTY, SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM, B.A., B.L., K.C.I.E. Born October, 1892. Educated at Madras Christian College and Law College ; Member : Madras Legislative council (1920) ; Secretary to the Development Minister, (1922) ; Member : Central Legislative Assembly, 1923 ; Chief Whip of the Congress Party, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, 1921 ; Unanimously elected President in 1933 ;



Member : Central Banking Enquiry Committee ; Delegate : International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932 ; Government Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1938 ; Dewan of Cochin 1935-41 ; Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission 1941-42; Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944 ; President : Tariff Board ; Managing Agent : Vasanta Mills Ltd., Coimbatore; Finance Minister, Indian Dominion Government. ADDRESS: "Hawarden", Coimbatore.

CHOONILAL, GIRDHARILAL, Businessman and Industrialist, Proprietor, Choonilal Manilal Ltd. ; founder and Director of Shree Shakti Mills Ltd. ADDRESS : Shanti Sadan, Malad, Bombay.

CHOTHIA, SHAPURJI MANCHERSHAW, Businessman and Industrialist, Director of Gaekwar Mills Ltd. and other several Joint Stock companies especially of Electrical concerns. ADDRESS : 137, Queen's Road, Bombay.

CHOUBE, GANGA SAHAI, LABOUR LEADER AND VICE-PRESIDENT, CITY CONGRESS, KANPUR for the past few years ; born 1895 ; educated at D. J. College, Kanauj (U. P.) ; joined Kanpur City Congress in 1923 ; since 1936 In-charge Volunteer Movement (1927) ; earlier work in labour in forties ;



made In-charge of Labour Department of the City Congress, Kanpur (1945) ; Secretary, Sooti Mill Mazdoor Union (1946), President (1947); also connected with 18 other labour Unions in Kanpur and elsewhere.

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., born 1884,



Ex-Member, Post-War Reconstruction Committee of The Government of India, Director of several Joint Stock Concerns, Partner and Director of Tata Sons Ltd. and other Textile Mills. ADDRESS : Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, born 1905. Managing Director of the Concerns of the Dalmia Group of Mills and is in control of Technical Sections. ADDRESS : Dalmianagar, Bihar.

DALMIA, JUGAL KISHORE, Partner, Bhagwati Prasad Ghanshyam Das, Generalganj, Kanpur, Selling Agents to The Cotton Agents Ltd., Gwalior & Stockists of Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior ; born at Jaipur ; joined Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta as an apprentice (1930), subsequently made as Assistant Spinning Master ; for 5 years worked as Spinning Master in Shri Gauri Shanker Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta ; as Factory Supervisor with Shri Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd., Guntur for 3½ years ; commenced his own business in Cotton at Sargoda (W. Punjab); since the partition of Punjab started the present firm in Partnership with Seth B. P. Birla. ADDRESS : Generalganj, Kanpur.

DALMIA, SETH RAMKRISHNA, Industrialist, Philanthropist and Social Reformer.



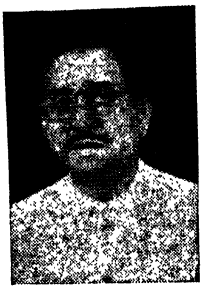
Has pioneered several industries in different parts of the country and has founded model towns and colonies. Owns Cotton Mills, Woollen Mills, Sugar Mills, Banks, Collierise, Flour Mills, Chemical Works, Engineering Works, News papers, Automobile Companies etc. Now controls the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., The Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and The Indian Woollen Mills. Has floated the Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., Spends major portion of his income in charities and providing scholarships to deserving students for technical training. ADDRESS : Dalmia-Jain Niwas, New Delhi.

DAMANIA, R. V., SECRETARY, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur since 1946; born 1909 at Bombay ; B.COM. (Bombay) 1932 ; G.D.A., Incorporated Accountant (A.S.A.A.) London, 1938 ; awarded Associateship of Incorporated Institute of Taxation, London, 1936 ; Fellowship of the Society of Cost Consultants, 1936 ; served as Secretary, Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay 1939-44 ; Secretary, Deepak General Insurance Co., Ltd., 1944-46.



DANDEKAR, M. G., CIVIL ENGINEER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1917 ; educated at Aryan Education Societies High School, Bombay ; passed his L. S. E. course from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay(1940); joined the Century Mills as apprentice in the Civil Engineering Dept. appointed Assist. Civil Engineer 1941) and Civil Engineer in 1947.

DARUWALA, M. H. After passing Matric Examination was apprenticed at Sorabji Shapurji's Foundry (for engineering studies), then joined Sir Jehangir Ready-money Mills, Coorla ; passed Second Class Engineer's Examination (1902), appointed Assistant Engineer in Sassoon Press, Colaba; supervised the erection and working of several Ginning and Press Factories ; passed First Class Engineer's Examination (1907) and appointed as Superintending Engineer at Wadhwan City Water Works ; Engineer-in-Charge of the Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Ltd., joined Whittle & Co., (1910) at Bardoli, subsequently transferred to their Broach Mills as Chief Engineer ; in 1913 was again trans-



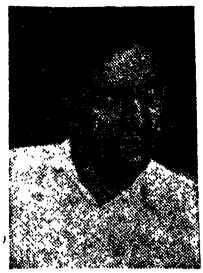
ferred to Asarwa Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad and continued till the end of 1947 and retired; now working as Consulting Engineer for Shree Digvijaysinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills at Jamnagar (Kathiawar). ADDRESS: Asarwa Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.

DATAR, ANANT V., B.T.E. (LOWELL), A.T.A. (INDIA). Was a student of Engineering College of Poona; studied in America at the Lowell Textile School, Massachusetts for Bachelor of Textile Engineering; gained practical training in Textile Mills and Machinery makers in America and England. Was Secretary and Manager of the Pulgaon Cotton Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and many other Mills. Technical Secretary and Production-in-charge J. K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur (1944-45). Life Member of Textile Association (India). Was Examiner in Textile Technology at the Government Central Textile Institute at Kanpur (1946).

DATTA, HEMENDRANATH. Born 1874. Industrialist and Philanthropist. Founder of The Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Murshidabad Silk Works, India Colour & Chemical Works, Bengal Canning & Condiment Works Ltd., Oil Mills, Plastic Works, Drug Companies and Tea Estates Companies. Being an enthusiastic Public worker founded Dacca Widows' Home and the Society for Improvement of Backward Classes. ADDRESS: 15, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DAWOOD, HAJEE NASSER, DIRECTOR, Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co., The Alliance Silk Mills, The Kamani Metals & Alloys Co., The Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.; President, The Africa & Overseas Merchants' Chamber of Commerce; Member: The Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn Advisory Committee of the Central Government; is connected with the several Banks and Industrial concerns and also Khoja Shia public institutions and Colleges. ADDRESS: Dawood Manzil, Off Cedell Road, Mahim, Bombay.

DECUNHA, G., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, KANPUR COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1938; born 1911; educated at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, joined the present Mills in 1931 as an apprentice in Carding and Spinning and obtained Diploma from Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur (1934), from City & Guilds, London 1935 (Honours) in Spinning 1936.



DESAI, I. H., SENIOR ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR since 1941. Born 1901 at Ahmedabad. Started life in 1921 at Ahmedabad in the Old Commercial Mills (1921), The Bharatkhand Textile Mills (1925), The Lall Mills (1934), The Jay Bharat and Jupiter (1937-38) and Ram Krishna Mills; was Secretary, Textile Union, Ahmedabad for a number of years; Hon. Secretary, Textile Association (India), U. P. Branch, Kanpur 1947-48.



DESAI, N. L. Born 1911. A.T.A. of the Textile Association (India), D.W.T. Diploma holder of Kala Bhavan Textile Institute, Baroda (1934), Member of the Textile Institute, Manchester with 1st Class Technological Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute (1936). As Assitant Spinning Master in the Calico and other Mills at Ahmedabad and elsewhere; was Technical Assistant to the Manager in Laxmi-Vishnu Mills of Sholapur (1940). Since 1944 Weaving Master in Rajratna Mills, Petlad (Baroda State).

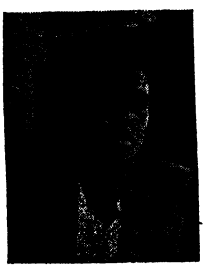
DESAI, PRAGJI K., ASSISTANT MANAGER, Aryodaya Ginning Mills, Ahmedabad. Born 1902. Took B.COM. and L.S.G.D. from Bombay. Appointed Secretary, Asarwa Mills of Ahmedabad and worked for 13 years. Assistant Manager, Aryodaya Ginning Mills since 1939. Specialist in Accounts, Income-Tax and Company Law.

DESAI, R. S., B.COM., Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of



Textile Stores and Machinery since 1944; born 1915 (Jetpur Kathiawar); educated at Sydenham's College of Commerce & Economics; worked as Publicity Officer, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay (1941-42); for an year as Personal Secretary to the Managing Agent, Maharana Mills Ltd., Porbandar; is Hon. Secretary, Commerce Graduates' Association; was one of the 79 Dandi Marchers with Mahatma Gandhi and was imprisoned four times.

DESPANDE, K. V., B.A., LL.B., (Agra), Labour Officer, Sir Shapurji



Broacha Mills Ltd., Bombay. Born 1922 (Gwalior). Apprenticed at Ruby Mills (1944) and took up Dyeing Contract from them (1945). Joined Sir Shapurji Mills as Supervisor-in-Charge, Night shift and became Labour Officer since December 1947.

DEVADHAR, N. G., L.T.M., A.T.A. (INDIA), Superintendent, Technical School (Lakshmi & Vishnu Mills), Sholapur; born 1908; educated in V.J.T. Institute, Bombay, took L.T.M. in 1934; joined the Apollo Mills as an apprentice; changed over to Khatau Mills and worked for five years; for two years worked in the Spinning Department of Vishnu Mills, later appointed as Spinning Superintendent of their Technical School for training of jobbers and Supervisors; author "Trasan Sacha" (in Marathi) and "Yarn and other Calculations for Cotton Students"; Member, Textile Institute of Manchester; was President of the General Library and Secretary of the Technical Library; initiated establishing the Sholapur Branch of the Textile Association (India).

DEVRAJ, CIVIC SURVEY OFFICER, Kanpur Development Board, since March 1947; born 1913, Ludhiana; took M.A. Degree in 1936; worked with the Indian Statistical Institute for 6 months; Professor of Politics and Economics, Christ Church College, Kanpur since 1937; services loaned to Kanpur Development Board in March 1947; Joint Author "Wholesale Clothing Trade Survey", published by the U. P. Government in 1938.

DEVARAO, SHIVARAM, DIRECTOR, Mysore Spun Silks Ltd., Managing Agent Modern Mills Ltd., Minerva Mills Ltd., and Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ADDRESS: Abshot, 4, Bellary Road, Bangalore, South India.

DEY, DR. H. L. Born 1896, educated at the School of Economics



and Political Science, London University; Premchand Roychand Scholar; D.SC. of the London University; Head of Department of Economics, Dacca University; Kikabhai Premchand Reader, Delhi University; Member, Indian Central Jute Committee Post-war Reconstruction Committee, Government of India and Government of Bengal; Member, Indian Tariff Board.

DHANJI, FAZAL ABDULLA, C.T.I. (HQNS.) JAPAN, CHIEF CHEMIST, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, LYALLPUR (PUNJAB); had early training in Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Bombay; The Broach Fine Counts Mills, and the Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills as Assistant Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Master and also in Shree Ambika Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad; in 1938 proceeded to Japan for higher studies and passed with Honours in Calico Printing and had practical training in Roller Engraving in Japan; on return (1940) joined the Shree Ambika Mills as General Head Assistant Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing and Printing Master; then the Asarwa Mills Ltd., (1943) as Chief Chemist; in 1944 as Dyeing, Bleaching & Finishing Master in Ajit Mills; as consulting Dyeing Master in Shree Bhagwati Weaving Works and Shree Ambica Hosiery Works, Ahmedabad till February 1948. Now Chief Chemist in Lyallpur Cotton Mills



DHANUKA, MURLIDHAR GANPATRAI, M.SC., (GOLD MEDALIST). Born 1914, Director of the Kishanlal Baijnath Ltd., The National Hosiery Mills Ltd., The Savatram Dairy Products Ltd., Bombay Berar Commercial Co., Ltd., and other concerns. General Manager of the Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., and other allied concerns. ADDRESS: Dhanuka House, Civil Lines, Akola.

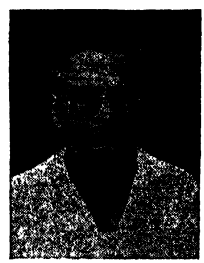


DIKSHIT, D. C., SUPERINTENDENT, SITARAM MILLS, TRICHUR. L.T.M (1916). First joined the Pulgaon Mills as Assistant Spinning Master, then as Weaving Master (1919) and continued till 1931. Taken as Mill Manager in Vidharbha Mills, Ellichpur (Berar). Worked in Birla's Mills for two years as Weaving Master, in 1936 joined J. K. Mills, Kanpur; General Manager of Morvi Mills. Awarded A.T.A. by the Technical Association (India). ADDRESS: Sitaram Mills, Trichur, (Cochin State).

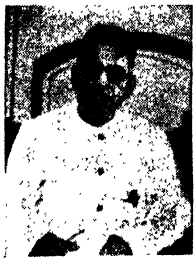


DOAK, SIR JAMES, KT., C.A., born 1904; Member, Textile Control Board, All India Handloom Board; Chairman of Harveys Ltd., Chairman of several other Joint Stock Concerns; Managing Director of Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura and Tuticorin. ADDRESS: Pasumalai Hills, Madura.

DRAVID, VAIJANATH RAGHUNATH: WEAVING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1900 (Trichinopoly); educated at St. Xaviers' College, Bombay; started as a Weaver with the Morarji Gocouldas Mills in 1923, subsequently as Line Jobber and then as Fancy Jobber, became Assistant Weaving Master since 1948.



DUBASH, B. P., CARDING & SPINNING SUPERINTENDENT, CENTURY & ZENITH MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1891 graduated; from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay; joined Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur (C.P). Vishnu Cotton Mills of Sholapur Carding Master;

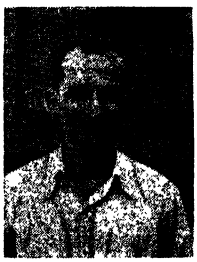


for 2 years as Carding Master in Century Mills, subsequently as Spinning Master in Century Mills; prior to his becoming Carding & Spinning Superintendent of Century & Zenith Mills.

DUTTA, S. M., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, KANPUR COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1935; born 1898 at Rajshahi (Bengal); educated at Calcutta; received technical education at the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore; passed the Diploma Course of City and Guilds, London; joined the Kanpur Cotton Mills as Assistant Weaving Master (1920-26); then for a short term worked with Shri Radhakrishna Cotton Mills, Mirzapur; as Textile Expert in Bengal Government Co-operative Society; Organiser, Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills, Palta (Calcutta), Model Industries, Agra, Bangeshwari Cotton Mills and again in 1935 joined the Kanpur Cotton Mills.



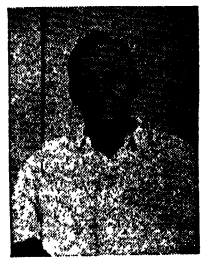
ENGINEER, M.A., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS No. 4, BOMBAY; born 1910; educated at B.J.P.C. School, Bombay; studied for Cotton Selector's post at Sindi (near Nagpur); joined E. D. Sassoon in 1922 as an apprentice later promoted as Assistant in Weaving in 1934, as Assistant Weaving Master in 1941.



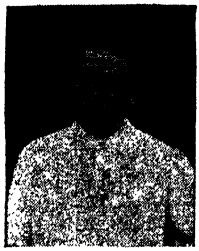
ENTEE, FRAMROZE DHUNJISHA, CHIEF ENGINEER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1895 at Bombay; passed L.E.E. from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay in 1914; is an Associate of A.I.E.E.; worked with B.E.S. Tramways and G.I.P., Railway; joined Century Mills as Electrical Engineer in 1917, appointed as Chief Engineer in 1938.

EVERITT, H. G. H., DIRECTOR, Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., Empire Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Member, Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, elected Deputy Chairman of the Association 1947. ADDRESS: Post Box No. 26, Bombay.

FOSTER, GUTHRIE, GENERAL MANAGER, CENTURY SPINNING & Mfg. Co., Ltd., BOMBAY; born 1895 (Manchester); educated at Manchester School of Technology; Served the Army 1915-18; came to India and joined the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills in 1927 as Weaving Master; joined Century Mills as Weaving Manager in 1930, became General Manager (1937); Chairman of the Bombay European Textile Association for several years; Member, V.J.T.I. Board of Studies; Member, Millowner's Technical Advisory Committee on the Committee of Elphinstone Technical High School, also on the Committee of the Textile Social School.



GADRE, T.G., ASSISTANT MANAGER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1901; L. T. M. (Hons.) from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay (1926); was for 6 years with Sholapur Spin-



ning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Pralhad Mills, Bombay as Weaving Master for 3 years ; joined the Century Mills in 1935 as Weaving Master where he was made Assistant Manager in 1939.

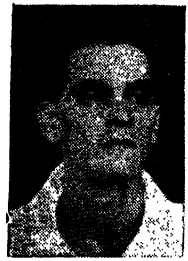
GANAPATHI IYER, E. V., B.SC., Prominent Mysore State Official, belonging to the Civil Service ; intimately connected with several manufacturing concerns and Government Silk Factories like, Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Industrial and Testing Laboratory ; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. ADDRESS : Jaya Bhawan, Sir Krishna Rao Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore, S. India.

GANDHI, RATILAL M., President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ; Director of several Industrial Concerns ; Member, Bombay Legislative Council ; takes active interest in commercial and industrial matters.

GANJOO, SHRIMATI SUSHILA, LABOUR WELFARE OFFICER, U.P., since 1946 ; born 1914 at Jaunpur ; M.A. of Allahabad University (1930); has been Girl Scout Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association (U.P. Branch) 1938-40; Lady Superintendent, U. P. Women Welfare Training Centre, 1941-42 ; for higher studies in Labour Officer's Training Course was sent to the United Kingdom by the U.P. Government in 1946 ; is a writer of fictions in Hindi.

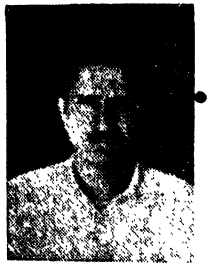


GANTZER, E. G., CHIEF, ENGINEER, KANPUR COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, KANPUR since 1944 ; born



1913 at Bombay ; during a full-time apprenticeship period of six years at Burn & Co., passed the 5 years course of the Calcutta Technical Institute in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; for two years with the Air Conditioning Corporation, Bombay ; in James Morrison & Co., for one year as Marine Engineer ; as Assistant Engineer in Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur for over 2½ years ; passed Engineers' Senior Certificate Examination from Bombay in 1939 ; joined the present mills in 1941 as Assistant Engineer and since 1944 as Chief Engineer.

GAUTAM, V. R., PRINTING ASSISTANT, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since 1937 ; born 1914 at Moradabad ; passed the Diploma course in Chemical Technology from Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur with merit ; Printing Dyeing Course of the City & Guilds Examination (London); was with Delhi Cloth & General Mills as Dyeing Assistant (1935), the Shorrock Spinning & Weaving Mills, Nadiad (Ahmedabad).





GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., born 1886, prominent industrialist of Bombay ; Associated with the Finlay Mills, The Swan Mills, The Ahmedabad Mills ; Member, Managing Committee of The Millowners' Asso-

ciation of Bombay; Trustee, The Bombay Port Trust. ADDRESS: Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.

GENDALAL BADJATIA, SETH SURAJMAL, RAJYA BHUSHAN, JAIN RATNA, MILL OWNER, INDORE. Born 1908. Industrialist and Social Reformer. Director: Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon; Sagarmal Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Burhanpur; President, Cotton Association; associated with several Industrial Concerns and Public Bodies. Recipient of many honours from H. H. The Maharaja of Indore and Gold anklet from H. H. of Sailana State. ADDRESS: 10, Kamal Villa, Tukoganj, Indore.

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, M.L.A., Chairman of Board of Directors of Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. of Ahmedabad, Shri Jagdish Mills of Baroda and other concerns. ADDRESS: 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GHOSH, SHUSIL CHANDRA, born 1888; Director, Bangeshwari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rishra; Owner of China Clay and Coal Mines; Proprietor, Universal Trading Co., of Calcutta and Managing Director of other Limited Concerns also. ADDRESS: 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.

GHOSHAL, BASANT KUMAR, M.A., Director of Industries, United Provinces, Kanpur, since 1944; Divisional Superintendent of Industries (1921); Assistant Director and then Deputy Director in 1942; has prepared Industrial Survey Reports of six Districts of Lucknow Division; Member of the two Cottage Industries Committees of the Government of the United Provinces; has been for long controller of the U. P. Handicrafts, Lucknow (formerly known as Arts and Crafts Emporium); was all along associated with the development of Cottage Industries in the United Provinces.

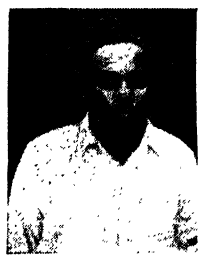


GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, KT., Merchant, Banker and Millowner, owner of Jute Mills, Director of Several Joint Stock companies and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kamala Mills Ltd. ADDRESS: 145, Mukhtaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

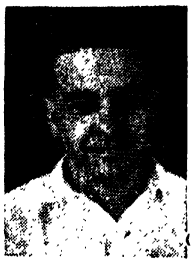
GOENKA, SETH KISHANLAL ONKARDAS, Governing Director, The Savatram Sons Ltd., Akola; born 1901; Managing Agent of concerns including the Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., Akola; Interested in Sports and Physical Culture; keeps abreast of politics and public affairs; Director: The C. P. Textiles Ltd., The Bharat Pictures Ltd., The Bhopal Oil & Flour Mills, The Borar Industrial Corporation Ltd., The Savatram Dairy Products Ltd., The Savatram Krishi-Karya Ltd., etc. ADDRESS: Akola.



GOKARAN RAGHAVENDRA ANANT, DYEING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1896. B.Sc. of the Bombay University (1921). Joined the above mills in 1922 as Assistant Dyeing Master; as Mineral Khaki Dyeing Master (1926-1947) and as Dyeing Master since 1947.



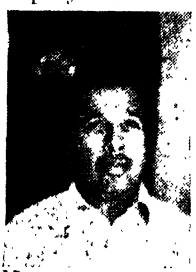
GORDON, J., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, KANPUR COTTON MILLS,



KANPUR since 1939; born at Nagpur in 1913; educated at St. Peters College Agra; joined the present mills in their office in 1932, transferred to the Weaving Department in 1935.

GOTHOSKAR, R.V., LABOUR OFFICER, SHRI DIGVIJAY MILLS CO., LTD., BOMBAY. Born 1908 at Ratnagiri District. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Took his L.M.E. from the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay in 1933. Joined the present mills as Assistant Engineer in 1933 and became Labour Officer in 1943.

GUPTA, LUXMI CHANDRA, Deputy Director of Industries (Development) United Provinces since 1947. Born 1902, Science Graduate of Allahabad University 1924; Gur Development Officer 1937-42; Assistant Director of Industries (War Supplies) 1942-44; Special Manager, U. P. Handicrafts; Secretary to Minister of Industries and Commerce, Rewa State (C. I.) 1944-45; Assistant Director, Stores Purchase Section 1946-47; appointed Deputy Director of Industries in 1947.





GUPTA, LALA RAM GOPAL, born 1919, Mill owner, Managing Director, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Director, The B. R. Industries, The Aurangabad Cotton Mills, The Meyer Cotton Mills Ltd., The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; has travelled extensively in the continental countries. ADDRESS: Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

GUPTA, LALA RAM PRASAD, born 1922, Director, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur, Meyer Mills, Bombay and other concerns, belonging to the Beharilal Ramcharan Group. ADDRESS: Behari Niwas Kanpur, U. P.

GUPTA, SETH RAM RATAN. Born Sept. 1906. Chairman: Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur; Meyer Mills, Bombay; Aurangabad Mills Ltd. B. R. Wood Works, B. R. Engineering Works, U. P. Stock Exchange Ltd., Kanpur; Empire of India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.; Promoter and President of U. P. Merchants Chamber, Kanpur; Leader, Indian Industrialists (Trade) Delegation to Australia; has made an extensive tour of Europe; author of "World Before the Second Great War" in Hindi, in two volumes. ADDRESS: Behari Niwas, Kanpur.



GURUSHARAN LALL, LALA, C.I.E. Born 1902, son of Rai Bahadur Ramchand Ram Bhadani. Managing Director: Bhadani Brothers Ltd., controls several industrial concerns including: Textile, Vegetable Ghee, Electric Power Supply, Insurance Companies, Banks, etc. President: Bihar Chamber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; International Chamber of Commerce;



All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers ; All-India Manufacturers' Association ; Member : Bihar Mechanical Industries Committee, Member : Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. ADDRESS : 15, Clive Street, Calcutta.

HANUMANTHAPPA, DHARMAPRAVARTHA RAJANABALLI. Born 1881, Managing Agent, The Devangere Cotton Mills Ltd. ; owns also several Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories. ADDRESS : Devangere, Mysore State.

HARBILAS RAI, LALA, BUSINESSMAN & BRISTLES MERCHANT OF KANPUR ; born 1889 at Bharowal (Dist. Hoshiarpur), East Punjab ; educated upto Competancy 1st Class Mechanical Engineer (C.M.E.) ; started Bristle business; President, All India Bristle Merchants Association, Proprietor : Reliance Brushware, Harbilas Rai & Sons, Manufacturers and dealers in Bristles and Brushes of all kinds for Textile Mills and other Industrial purposes ; Owner : Reliable Engineering Works. ADDRESS : "Hari Niwas", 7/73, Tilak Nagar, Kanpur.



HARDULEY, R. W., WEAVING MASTER, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD., Kanpur since 1939, born 1902 ; after his Matric examination from Allahabad Board joined J. K. as an apprentice, promoted to Supervisorship, Assistant Weaving Master and now as Weaving Master. ADDRESS : J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur.



HARIDASS, ACHRATLAL, born 1881, Managing Agent, Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., owns the Vijoya Mills, Gopal Mills (Broach) ; Director in other concerns. ADDRESS : "Vasist Bhawan", Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.

HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, J.P., born 1904. Director : The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, The Gwalior Paint and Chemical Industries Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Proprietor of Harkisondass Lakhmidass, and Share and Stock Brokers, Bombay. Member of Bombay Stock Exchange. Gives financial aid to many charitable Institution and individuals. ADDRESS : 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

HIRALAL, LT.-COL., RAJYA RATNA, RAJYA BHUSHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M.L.C., Millowner. Born 1898. Director : Sagarmal Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Burhanpur, Central Cine Corporation Ltd., Bombay. Banker and owner of Coalmines, Plastics and other allied Industries. Associated with several Public Institutions. ADDRESS: Kalyan Bhawan, Indore (C. I.).

HUTCHINSON, W. C., CHIEF ENGINEER, ELGIN MILLS, KANPUR. Born 1907 at Wigan, Lancashire. Apprenticed with Crompton Shawcross Collieries, joined Mather & Platt Ltd., Manchester ; has been Electrical Engineer and later Chief Engineer to M.D.U. Wines, United States. During War, Engineering Manager to R.O.F., England. Member, Association of Mining, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and Junior Insitution of Engineers, England. ADDRESS : Elgin Mills, Kanpur.



HUTSON, A. L., Managing Director, Bombay Company, Ltd., which controls several Textile Mills including the Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Sholapur ; President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce (1947). ADDRESS : Malabar Hill, Post Box No. 201, Bombay.

ISHWARDAS, SIR LUKHMIDAS, KT. Born 1872, Landlord and Businessman ; Director, Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Associated with many public institutions; travelled extensively in Europe, Australia, China, Japan and in India. ADDRESS : Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.

IYENGAR, K.I.N., Director of Industries, Ministry of Industry and Supply H. Q., Bombay. Born Mysore, 1896 ; B.E. of the Mysore University; apprenticed at G.I.P. Railway and the Bombay Electric Supply Co., worked as Assistant Engineer in Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., (1922-25) ; as examiner of Stores in I.S.D., and as Assistant Engineer in I.S.D. at Calcutta and Lahore, at Madras as Controller of Inspection (1942-46) ; specialist in Electrical and Mechanical Plant and Machinery.



IYENGAR, P. V. S., CHIEF ENGINEER, NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR ; born 1893 at Mysore ; educated at Government High School, Arts College and Engineering College, Bangalore ; started life as an Assistant Engineer in Agra United Mills after a period of apprenticeship at Railway Workshop at Perambur, Madras ; and rose to the position of Chief Engineer there ; joined the Standard Tile and Clay Works Ltd., Bangalore as Engineering Superintendent ; as Engineer in Prem Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Ujhani ; in the Ruia Group of Mills at Bombay as Superintending Engineer ; Founder Member and sometime on the Panel as its Chairman, Textile Association, India ; Institute of Engineers (India) and Chairman of its U. P. Centre (1945-46 and 1946-47), Member of the Council and the Vice-President (1945-47) ; takes great interest in technical and technological studies ; a fluent speaker on technical subjects and contributes original papers on Technical subjects. ADDRESS : New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.



JAHANGIR, SIR COWASJI, Director of several Joint Stock Concerns and Cotton Textile Mills. ADDRESS : Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAIN, SHANTI PRASAD, born 1912 ; Managing Director of all the Concerns of Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, and Rohtas Industries ; and Director of several other concerns as well ; President, Bihar Chamber of Commerce. ADDRESS : Dalmianagar, Bihar.

JAIPURIA, SETH MANGTURAM, MILL-OWNER, MERCHANT AND AGENT.



Born 1900 ; son of late Seth Anandram Jaipuria of the famous Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur) ; Director and/or Managing Director of nearly 36 Joint Stock Companies, owns Cotton Mills, Sugar, Silk and Art Silk, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Vegetable Ghee Factory, Mica mines, China Clay mines, collieries and real properties ;

is Chairman of The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Kanpur the biggest cotton mills in Northern India; Founder Director of Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. and Bengal Textile Association; Founder of numerous Educational and Charitable Institutions and is an enthusiastic Social Reformer. Member of different Chambers of Commerce; Member Kanpur Development Board; Founded in Memory of his father, Seth Anandram Jaipuria High School at Anandnagar (Gorakhpur, U.P.) and a free eye Hospital at Nawlgarh; gives financial assistance to a number of Educational Institutions. ADDRESS: Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

JAIPURIA, LALA SITARAM, eldest son of Seth Mangturam Jaipuria; born in Calcutta in 1926; educated Calcutta University, obtained B.COM.; entered business in 1943, as assistant to his father; well-read, and widely travelled and combines the modern education of the West, with the business acumen of a Marwari; looks after the affairs of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

JALAN, BAIJNATH, born 1896, Mill owner; owns Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press; Managing Agent, Bengal Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; a prominent figure in the Jute and Banking circles of Bengal. ADDRESS: 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

JAWALE, Y. D., B.A., LL.B., after a brilliant college career, set up Legal practice at Jalgaon, East Khandesh; changed over to Textile Industry, appointed Secretary and Assistant Manager Morvi Cotton Mills, officiated as General Manager; Active Member of Kathiawar Millowners' Association, Bhavnagar; left the Morvi Mills and joined Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore as Office Superintendent, now officiating as General Manager. ADDRESS: Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore, C. I.



JEEJEEBHOY, SIR BYRAMJEE, KT., Landlord, Merchant and Director of Several Joint Stock Companies and Textile Mills. ADDRESS: The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, K.C.S.I., born 1909; Director of a number of Joint Stock Companies including Textile Mills. ADDRESS: Mazagaon Castle, Bombay.

JOG, TIVIKRAM GOVIND, SINCE 1937 DYEING AND BLEACHING MASTER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR, born 1898 at Dhanau (Bombay Presidency); started life at 16 with Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Bombay; changed over and worked in the Jam Mills, The J. K. Cotton Mills, Pulgaon Cotton Mills, The Chalisgaon Cotton Mills and the Nagpal Woollen Mills before joining the Muir Mills of Kanpur.



JOHNSTON, JOHN, I.C.S., LABOUR COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES, since November 1947; born 1904 at Aberdeen (Scotland); educated at Edinburgh and Oxford Universities, entered the Indian Civil Service in December 1927; was Joint Magistrate; District Magistrate and Officiating Commissioner (Faizabad and Meerut Divisions); author "Inland Navigation on the Gangetic Rivers".

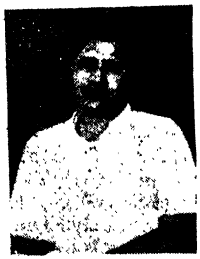


KADAM, K.V., A.T.A., ACTING SPINNING MASTER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY, born 1912 (Ratnagiri Dist.); holds Full Technological Certificate in Spinning from the City & Guilds London (1941); worked as Carding apprentice in Digvijay Mills; as Assistant Carding Master in Raghuvanshi Mills; as Assistant Carding & Spinning Master in Finlay Mills; joined Century Mills as Assistant Spinning Master in 1941 and now working as Acting Spinning Master since 1948.



KAKATKAR, B. G., M.SC., after qualifying for the Indian Civil Service was appointed by the Government of India, Superior Service Officer in the Military Accounts Department, joined Tata Sons, in their Textile Department, now Assistant Secretary Millowners' Association, Bombay.

KANTAWALA, OCHHAVLAL S., LABOUR OFFICER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1912; L.T.M. of V.J.T. Institute Bombay (1936), worked as Assistant Weaving Master in Jeevajirao Cotton Mills, Gwalior, changed over to Century Mills in 1937 where he worked in most of the departments prior to his appointment as Labour Officer in 1943.



KAPUR GORAKHNATH, Proprietor, Gorakhnath & Sons; Managing Agents: Awasthi Textile Weaving Mills, Kanpur. Born 1910 at Kanpur. Apprenticed in his father's firm, Gangasahai Baijnath & Baijnath Gorakhnath in 1924; commenced his own business, Gorakhnath & Sons in 1940 and in 1943 took over the Management of Awasthi Textile Weaving Mills. ADDRESS: Doodwala Bungalows, Civil Lines, Kanpur.



KAPUR, P. C., Businessman and Dealer in Textile Stores. Born 1892 at Lahore; Graduated from Canning College, Lucknow (1916); started life as Assistant manager, Kanpur Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co., in 1917, became Works Superintendent and General Manager in 1919; commenced his own buisness, the Kanpur Industrial Works, and Azad Trading & Manufacturing Co., in 1943; and P. C. Kapoor and Co., (Dealers in Mill Stores & Industrial, Textile & Agricultural Machinery) in 1944. ADDRESS: Peace Cottage, Allenganj, Kanpur.



KAPUR, RAMLAL, Secretary to the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur, Adviser to Sir J. P. Srivastava Group of Mills. Born 1897 at Chakwal (Punjab). Practised Law in Kanpur for 15 years, an expert in Company Law, Stock and Share Transactions.



KARANDIKAR, V. G., L.T.M. (Hons.), SPINNING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY. Born 1885 (Sangli). Educated at Sangli



and V. J. T. Institute, Bombay (1912) and worked as Demonstrator in the Institute for an year; as Assistant Carding Master, Pulgaon Cotton Mills for 2 years; In-charge Carding & Spinning, Assistant Spinning Master, Carding & Spinning Master, Machinery Erector in various Mills in Bombay, C.P. and Delhi and for sometime In-charge, Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad, prior to joining the present position in 1935.

KARANJIA, SIR BEHRAM NAROSJI, KT., M.L.C., J.P., K.C.I.E., F.C.I.S., Prominent Businessman. Director of many Joint Stock Companies, in Bombay and elsewhere. Elected Mayor of Bombay in 1939. Been Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer to various Relief Funds and other Institutions. Deals largely in Silk and General Merchandise; Trustee of The Bombay Port Trust on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber representing Piece Goods Section. ADDRESS: Shangro La, 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



KARANJIA, R., ASSISTANT CARDER SPINNER, KANPUR COTTON MILLS, KANPUR SINCE 1937; born at Calcutta 1912; educated at St. Anthony'sSchool, diplomaed in Textile Cotton Spinning from Government Central Textile Institute in 1931; has worked in various departments of Carding and Spinning.

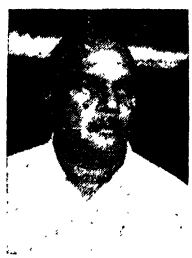


KARBHARI, BYRAMJI T., HEAD CARDING MASTER, CENTURY & ZENITH MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1894 (Thana Dist.); educated at Thana District; joined the Century Mills as an Apprentice, held various jobs in Carding and Spinning Department for different periods; became Carding Master in Zenith Mills in 1935; now Head Carder for both the mills.

KARKHANIS, M.A., ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS (NO. 1) BOMBAY; born 1904; joined as an Apprentice in Elphinstone Mills, Bombay in 1925, passed Apprentice Course from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay; in 1928 joined Apollo Mills as Assistant Carding Master transferred to Alex and E. D. Sassoon (Now India United Nos. 2 & 3) in 1931; to No. 1 Mills in 1932; to No. 5 in 1924 and finally to No. 1 mills in 1937 as Assistant Carding Master.



KARVE, VISHNU CHINTAMAN, BLEACHING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1890; educated at Robert Money High School, Bombay; for 6 years worked as a Dyer with Oster Mayer & Co. and for 3 years as their Salesman; as Dyer, Bleacher and Finisher for 1½ years in Broach Fine Cotton Mills; for various terms worked with many other concerns and finally joined the present mills in 1939.



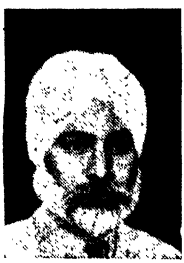
KASTURBHAI, LALBHAI, MILL OWNER, AHMEDABAD. Born 1894. Educated Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Mill Owner and Managing Agent of several Cotton, Textile and other industrial concerns. Member : Bombay Legislative Assembly. Delegate : International Labour Conference. President: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. President : Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association. Government of India's Adviser in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations. Representative of the Government of India on the Textile Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington 1945. ADDRESS : Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KATIYAR, G., B.SC., (Allahabad), B.SC. (Eng. Benares Hindu University),



Inspecting Officer, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, Kanpur since 1943 ; born 1902 at Fatehgarh (U. P.) ; trained at the Royal Indian Marine Dock Yards, Bombay ; joined the Indian Stores Department at Lahore and transferred to Madras ; since 1943 as Inspecting Officer, dealing with Textiles and Engineering ; Associate Member, Institute of Engineers, India.

KATWAL, TARASINGH DALIPSINGH, TEXTILE ENGINEER, after



receiving the Diploma in Engineering from the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda joined the Guru Ramdas Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar as apprentice Engineer ; worked as Assistant Engineer in the Jehangir Vakil Mills, the Vijay Mills, the Bharat Lakshmi Cotton Mills and the Bhalakhia Mills, Ahmedabad ; as Incharge Engineer in New Baroda Mills of Baroda and the Standard Mills of Bombay ; worked as Consulting Engineer to the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Bombay ; in 1945 joined the Kamala Mills of Bombay as Senior Assistant Engineer and now with the Swadeshi Industries Ltd., Panihati (Calcutta) as Chief Engineer.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT., J.P., Managing Director : W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. Born January 1884 ; Educated Boulton, Lancashire. Came to India in 1907. Managing Director and Chairman Board of several companies ; Chairman : Bombay Mill Owners' Association (1921, 1922, 1935). Delegate to International Labour Conference in 1923 : Vice-President : Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1925 ; President 1926 ; Vice-President : Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26 and 1931-32. ADDRESS : Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KELLER, H. H., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR



since 1946. Born 1909 at Vienna. Graduated at the Textile College of Vienna, L.L.D. of the Vienna University ; been a Weaver, Overlooker and subsequently on the Technical Staff of Spinning and Weaving Mills of Teesdorf Schonau Ltd., Vienna (1923-38) ; for 5 years as Assistant Weaving Master in E. D. Sassoon Group of Mills, Bombay prior to joining the Indian Army during the last War. ADDRESS : Muir Mills, Kanpur.

KHAITAN, BHAGWATI PRASAD, B.A., B.L., born 1904, Director, Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.,

Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., Partner, Messrs. Khaitan & Co., and controls several other Industrial Institutions. ADDRESS : 48, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.

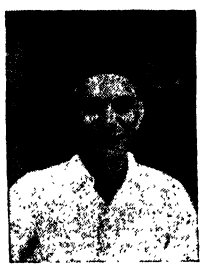
KHAN, SOHRAB K., Managing Director, Engineering & Agencies Ltd. ;



is a reputed Textile Technologist and specialist in Textile Mechinery business ; represents German manufacturers of Textile machinery, power plants and industrial equipments and has visited Germany on nomination by the Government of India, and twice toured over the industrial countries of Europe (1946-47) visiting England, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, etc. ADDRESS : Escon House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay.

KHARA, MANSUKHLAL P., D.COM., I.M.C., Trained at the Gordhan Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (1920), became Private Secretary to Seth Narsidas Jekisondas ; later joined the New National Mills Ltd., as Secretary and as Assistant Manager at The Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar ; acted as Secretary of Kathiawar Millowners' Association ; one of the founders of the Bhavnagar Chamber of Commerce.

KHATRI, JAINARAINSING, SENIOR ASSISTANT BLEACHING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1899 at Benares (U. P.) ; educated at the Central Hindu College ; joined the above mills in 1927 as an apprentice (1928-32), became Assistant Bleaching Master 1932, before being appointed as Senior Assistant Bleaching Master in 1939.



KHEMKA, MADANLAL, Merchant ; associated with several Cotton and Jute Mills, Chemical and Drug Manufacturing companies ; Member, Calcutta Port Trust and Calcutta Corporation ; Solicitor, Calcutta High Court ; President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. ADDRESS : 1, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

KHER, MANOHAR MAHADEO, Labour Officer, Kanpur Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, since 1945 ; born 1914 ; M.A. (Econ.) of The Allahabad University (1941) ; Assistant Labour Officer, Holkar State, Indore (1941-43) ; during 1943-45 worked as Senior Labour Welfare Supervisor in Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur.

KHORY, K. N., ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR, since 1948 ; born at Ahmedabad 1898; Diploma holder from the V. J. T. I., Bombay; started as Meter and Maintenance Engineer with the Kanpur Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Kanpur in 1916 and was with them for 20 years; proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Manchester University (1924-28) ; worked as Electrical Engineer in J. K. Group of Mills (1936-39) ; settled as a Consulting Engineer (1939-43) and again in 1946-48. In between for 3 years was Iron & Steel Control Inspector for the U. P. Circle.



KILACHAND, RAMDAS, DIRECTOR, The East India Cotton Association ; Ex-President, Seeds Traders Association Ltd., Bombay; Member, Bombay Food Advisory Committee ; Vice-

President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay (1947).

KIRTIKAR, D. B., PH.D., A.M.E.M., SC. S. (U. S. A.). Industrial Chemist with training in U. S. Air Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and the Chemistry of Dyestuffs & Intermediates; Connected with several firms manufacturing Textile auxiliaries and Pharmaceutical Products; runs his own Laboratory for testing Textile and Pharmaceutical Products; Member, Managing Committee of the Textile Association (India) and the Council of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association of Bombay; Contributes Technical Papers to various Scientific and Industrial Journals.

KOCHAR, S. R., Inspecting Officer, Textiles, Ministry of Industry and



Supply, Government of India, Kanpur since May 1948; born 1911 at Gujerat (W. Punjab); after qualifying from the Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar in 1931 joined Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills, Poona (1931) and was Weaving Master-in-Charge between Dec., 1936 to Oct., 1940; in the Punjab Cloth Mills, Bhiwani as Weaving Superintendent (1940-41); from 1941 as Assistant Inspecting Officer in Indian Stores Department where, in 1943 was promoted as Inspecting Officer.

KOLHEKER, SITARAM KESEO, CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR



since 1941; born 1902; practical training at Raja Gokuldas Mills (1922-23); Erector, Waste Plant and Textile Machinery, Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore (1924-28); as Assistant Spinning Master in Klyanmal Mills, Indore, later transferred to Raj Kumar Mills as Spinning-in-Charge for night shifts (1928-33); for erection work joined Agarwal Mills, Gwalior (1933-39); was with Birla Mills, Gwalior and Bhiwani (Punjab) as Carding and Spinning Master (1933-41); joined J. K. Group in 1941 and sent by them to England for higher training (September 1947 to March 1948).

KRISHNAN, J. V., Secretary, Merchants' Chamber, U. P., Kanpur since



1942. Born 1908 at Erode, Madras Presidency. M.A. of the Benares Hindu University (1932) and recepient of Wagle Memorial Gold Medal for standing First in M.A.; B.COM. from Allahabad. Worked in "Capital" Calcuttaas Statistician and sub-Editor (1933-1939). Was Sales Promotion Adviser with Binny & Co., (Madras) Ltd., (1939-42). Author of several pamphlets on Industry and Trade; one of the founders of the Kanpur Rotary Club, was its Honorary Secretary.

KULKARNI, GOVINDRAO ANANDRAO, one of the founders and ex-President of Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants' Association (now the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery); a leading importer of the Japanese Textile Stores; permitted by the Government to visit Japan in the first batch of 39 private merchants; Managing Director of the Consolidated Mill Supplies Ltd., and Machinery Equipment Corporation Ltd. ADDRESS: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay, 1.

KULKARNI, M. V., SHIFT ENGINEER, INDIA UNITED MILLS, NO. 4,



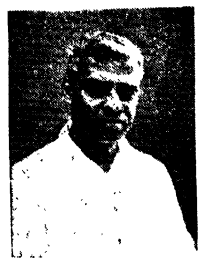
BOMBAY ; born 1909 (Ahmednagar) ; L.M.E. (1934) and L.E. E. (1935) of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay, holder of 1st Class Mech. Proficiency Certificate (B.O.T.). Licenciate Radio Engineer of the Government of Bombay (1935) ; studied all Technical subjects for A.M.I.E. Exam. ; Holds full Technological Diploma of City & Guilds, London (1935) ; Licenciated Electrical Supervisor ; was with the New City of Bombay Mills, Hindustan Mills of Bombay, Bombay Municipality in several capacities, finally as Gas Engineer. Joined the present mills in 1943.

LAKHE, R. H., matric of the Nagpur University, apprenticed in the



branches of Spinning at Rai Saheb Rekhchand Mohota Spg. Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat;later joined the Jiyajee Rao Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Gwalior as Assistant Carder and was sent to the sister mills the Sutlej Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills to study the working of "Reiter Machines" (1937-1942) ; as a Spinning Foreman in Bijai Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ajmer restarted the spinning department during the great floods and promoted as Assistant Carding and Spinning Master ; worked in the Kotah Textiles Ltd. during its erection ; as Carder and Spinner in Mahabir Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Delhi in 1945 ; Mewar Textile Mills at Bhilwara and finally joined as Senior Assistant Carding and Spinning Master in New Pratap Mills at Dhulia where he continues since 1947 ; passed the City and Guilds Examination of London in Cotton Spinning in the first division. ADDRESS : New Pratap Mills, Dhulia.

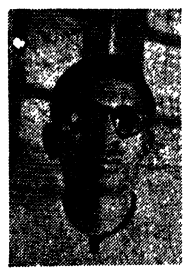
LAKSHMIPATI RAO, A. S., ASST. ENGINEER, MORARJI GOKULDAS MILLS,



BOMBAY, born 1908 in Mysore ; L.M.R., (Mysore Govt. School of Engineering) L. E. E. (1933) ; after an year's practical training in Shivasamudram Hydro-Electric Generating Station, Mysore, joined the Morarji Goculdas Mills, Bombay in 1934 and made Assistant Engineer in 1935.

LALLJEE, HOOSEINBHOY ABDOOLABHOY, Leader of the Shia community, Business magnate and Philanthropist of Bombay, travelled widely in India and abroad. Ex-Member of Central and Bombay Provincial Assemblies, President of several Chambers of Commerce, Delegate and India's Representative to International Conferences ; Director of several Spinning and Weaving Mills, etc. ADDRESS : Navasari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LAL, PAWAN BEHARI, Assistant Registrar, Trade Unions, United



Provinces, since January 1947 ; born 1924, Sitapur (U. P.) ; B.COM. of Agra University 1941, M.A. (1943) ; joined as an Office Assistant, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, along with his studies (1941-43) ; then in U. P. Government Labour Office in 1943 and appointed Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions in 1947.

LAW, NARENDRANATH, M.A., B.L., PH.D., Scholar and Industrialist of Bengal ; Managing Director, Bange-

shwari Cotton Mills Ltd.; Director, Reserve Bank of India; ex-President Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Member, Calcutta Corporation. ADDRESS : 96, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

LEACH, H., CARDING & SPINNING SUPERINTENDENT, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR since 1946; born 1904 at Lancashire; Trained as a Textile Engineer at Howard & Bulloughs, Accrington, Lancashire; also studied at the Manchester School of Technology; gained practical experience from J. & P. Coates, Paisley, Scotland; joined the Swadeshi Cotton Mills in 1925 as a Carding and Spinning Master and promoted to Carding and Spinning Superintendent.

LENTIN, D. P., CHIEF ENGINEER, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, KANPUR



since 1920; born 1891, passed Boiler Act Examination as a First Class Engineer 1913; Associate Member of the Bombay Engineering Association. ADDRESS : J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

LENTIN, H. D., B.SC., L.T.M., Graduated in 1940, L.T.M. from



V. J. T., Bombay 1945; joined J.K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur in 1947as Assistant Carder/ Spinner; for further higher studies was selected by the Government of India (nominated by J. K. Cotton Mills and Sir Padampat Singhania bearingall the expenses of the study) with Textile Machine Manufacturers, England for one year's training.

LEVY, S. J., MANAGER, INDIA UNITED MILLS NO. 1 BOMBAY; born



1900; started as a Weaver in 1917 in Standard Mills, Bombay; went through all the stages in various concerns as Assistant Weaving Master, Weaving Master, Sizing Master etc., Manager in Edward Mills, Bombay (1935-38); Manager, India United Mills No. 4 (1938-47); for sometime managed No. 1 & No. 4 Mills; now in the present mills (No. 1) since May 1948.

LOWNDES, RICHARD CHARLES, J.P. Director, Killick Industries Ltd., Agents of The Kohinoor Mills; also connected with several others such as Electric Supply, Cement and other concerns. ADDRESS : Himat Niwas, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOYALKA, CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA, Merchant, Industrialist and Landlord, born 1909; Ex-Director of East India Cotton Association Ltd. (1936); trader in shares, Government Securities, Bullion, Cotton and Seeds in Bombay and Liverpool; President of other Institutions. ADDRESS : Stock Exchange New Buildings, Fort, Bombay.



MADANLAL SETH, son of Seth Kisanlal, Managing Agent of Savatram Ramprasad Mills of Akola; also looks after the other Industries owned by Savatram Sons. ADDRESS : Akola.

MAGANLAL SURENDRA, DIRECTOR, Raghuvanshi Mills, Ambika Silk

Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd. and other concerns; has travelled widely in the Continent and America; Member in the firm of Managing Agents of Messrs. Ravindra Maganlal & Co., Bombay.

MAKHIJANI, L. G., SPINNING AND WEAVING EXPERT. B.SC., of the



Bombay University (1932). Trained at Manchester College of Technology (1934) in the latest developments in the manufacture of Textile Machinery and the Technique of cleaning, processing and spinning of cotton. Recipient of Gold Medal awarded by Rampooria Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore. For the duration of the II War was Assistant Controller of Purchase (Textile), Department of Supply at Calcutta. ADDRESS: 4th Floor, Fazalbhoy Buildings, Marine Lines, Bombay.

MALLINATH, R. V., Technical Representative, Silvertown Lubricants



(India) Ltd., Calcutta since 1939; born 1912 at Madras; educated privately; studied Mechanical Engineering Course at Madras; joined J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur in 1938 as In-charge, Lubrication Department and worked for two years; later joined the Silvertown Lubricants; at present posted at Kanpur.

MANEKLAL TRIKAMLAL, Leading importer of Dyes, chemicals, Textile stores; Managing Director, T. Maneklal Ltd., Maneklal Manufacturing Co., Maneklal Auxiliary Products of Bombay; has visited Japan twice on business trips. ADDRESS; Examiner Press Bldg. Dalal St., Fort, Bombay.

MANGALDAS SHANTILAL, B.A., Managing Director and Chairman, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. Born 1901. Managing Director, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar; The Navjiwan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N. Gujerat); Chairman, The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd. Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd., Director All India General Insurance Co., Ltd., British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Central Mercantile Assurance Co., Ltd., and several other Joint Stock concerns; attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva as Adviser to the Employers' Delegation from India 1938; attended the Textile Committee meeting of the International Labour Organisation at Brussels as Employers' Delegate from India 1946; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for 1946; Member, Senate of the Bombay University 1928-43; takes keen interest in Social affairs and Education. ADDRESS: Near Police Line, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.

MANJREKER, B. S., LABOUR OFFICER, KOHINOOR MILLS CO., LTD., BOMBAY; born 1894; in 1906 worked as Number Marker in Jacob Mills, Bombay; as Time-keeper in Islam, Jacob and Hongkong Mills for different terms and finally joined Kohinoor Mills in 1926 as Head Time-keeper and was made Labour Officer in 1938.

MANOHARLAL, R., Welfare Officer, Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd.,



Kanpur since 1929; born 1900 at Ludhiana; graduated in 1922; toured over the continent in 1926 and 1936; did honorary work during the World War I; was Industrial Welfare Secretary, Empress Mills for four

years; then as Industrial Secretary of Y. M. C. A. who lent his service to Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Kanpur; was President, Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur and Hon. Magistrate etc.

MANSINGH, DALJIT, Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Shops and Commercial Establishments, since February 1948; born 1896; educated at K. P. Inter College, Allahabad, joined the London Poly technic and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, 1920-23; practical training with Rose Downs & Thompsons, Hull (Yorkshire)—the biggest and oldest Oil Mill Machinery Makers in Great Britain—1923-24; was General Manager, Prince of Wales Press Co., Ltd., Pulgaon (C. P.) 1925-26; for some time ran his own mills under the style of "Lallanji's Oil & Flour Mills" at Allahabad; in 1929 selected as Assistant Inspector of Factories, U. P. (3 years); later promoted as Inspector; now as Chief Inspector.



MANVI, DIWAN BAHADUR SHIVAPPA DANDAPPA, Cotton Merchant, owner of Ginning & Pressing Factories, Director of Mahalaxmi Ginning & Pressing Factory, Kirtipur Ginning & Pressing Factory and Gadag Ginning & Trading Company. ADDRESS: Gadag, District Dharwar.

MARATHE, Y. M., born 1904. Educated at the Government School of Dyeing & Printing, Kanpur; joined the University College at Nottingham, England; now connected with P. Cock & Co., dealing in Textile Chemicals and Auxiliaries and Mill stores.

McGOWAN, H., MANAGER, THE VISHNU COTTON MILLS, SHOLAPUR; entered the Cotton Industry in 1928, was Automatic Loom Weaver, Overlooker and Assistant Manager, specialising in the production of fine yarns and high grade fancy cloths; worked on research of Heavy Canvas goods and introduced a patent for high speed narrow fabric loom; during the War was Air-Craft Inspector working on mathematical problems; from 1944 was full-time Lecturer in Textiles at the Municipal Technical College, Oldham, Lancashire; Lectured in Plain and Fancy Weaving, Designing, Mathematics and Industrial Organisation; prepared students for the City & Guilds of London Finals and A.T.I. Examinations; awarded post of responsibility as College Lecturer by the British Government in 1945 for work on Power Looms; was Chairman of the Selection Paper Committee of the 5th All India Textile Conference and Exhibition at Sholapur.



MEHROTRA, J. N., Secretary (H. O.) J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur since 1944. Born 1897 at Sandilla (U. P.). Worked for 28 years in the Imperial Bank of India before retirement as Agent; joined J. K. Jute mills.



MEHROTRA, RAMAMURTI, B.A., Secretary, Centralised Departments



of J. K. Industries, Kamla Tower, Kanpur; born 1917; joined Juggilal Kamlapat as Assistant Labour Officer in 1938, subsequently worked as Personal Assistant to Lala Kailashpat Singhania. ADDRESS : Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

MEHTA, BHAGWANDAS C., B.A., born 1912, Director Central Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., The Tata Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay (1947); Member, Cotton Textile Planning Committee and also of the Special Sub-Committee, Provincial Industries Committee, Bombay.

MEHTA, BHIKHUBHAI CHOTA LAL, educated at the College of Technology, Manchester; completed full course of Technological Certificate Examination of the City & Guilds of London Institute, London; had practical training in Holland and Germany; joined Arvind Mills in 1936; Part-time Lecturer, R. C. Technical Institute; also worked in the Maheshwari Mills Ahmedabad, and Asoka Mills; now Weaving Master in the Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Ltd., Gaya.

METHA, SIR CHUNILAL B., KT., J.P., born 1888; Sheriff of Bombay



1935-36; Member, Governing Body of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 1936-38; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1940, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1941-42; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1942-47; Editor, Financial News and Indian Cotton Review, Bombay; Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Alcock Ashdown & Co., and many other Joint Stock Companies; toured round the World in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930; attended the International Business Conference at Rye, New York (U.S.A.) as the Leader of the Indian Delegation in November 1944. ADDRESS : 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, KT., J.P., K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., born 1881, Millowner, Agent to Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Bombay; Chairman and Director of several other Joint stock companies; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1918 and 1931; Minister, Bombay Government 1921-23; Member, Executive Council of Government of Bombay 1923-28. ADDRESS : 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, GAGANVIHARI LALLUBHAI, President of the Indian



Tariff Board, born 1910, joined the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., in 1925; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1942-43); Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, All Indian Council of Technical Education, Advisory Planning Board, Governing Body of the Council of Scientific Research; Chairman of the Industrial Panel on Industrial Plant and Heavy Machinery Industries; Delegate to several International Conferences; Director of Mills, Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd., Indian Starch Products Ltd.

MEHTA, SIR HOMI M., KT., K.C.I.E., K.B.E., J.P., born 1871 ; started life as an Assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888, subsequently joined China Mills Ltd., and in 1896 started own business under the name and style of "The Mills Stores Trading Co., of India Ltd.," with H.M. Mehta & Co., as Managing Agents which business is still running ; in 1904 bought the Victoria Mills, in 1914 the Jubilee Mills, in 1915 the Raja Gokuldas Mills and in 1919 the Gaekwar Mills ; floated several public limited companies ; Member, Council of State ; Director, Reserve Bank of India ; Delegate to several International Conferences ; did yeoman service during the World Wars I & II ; is a philanthropist and has donated Rs. 7 lakhs to Bombay University for establishing Chairs for Chemical Research and Rs. 2 lakhs to Baroda Government for a Technical School ; publicist and author of several authoritative treatises on Financial, Currency, Cotton and Textile Matters. ADDRESS : "Gulita", Worli Sea Face, Worli, Bombay.



MEHTA, SETH NANJI BHAI KALIDAS, M.B.E., RAJ RATNA, Porbandar. Born 1889. Industrialist and businessman, owning mills, factories in India, East Africa and elsewhere. Managing Agent : The Maharana Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., Porbandar ; Jagdish Industries Ltd., Porbandar ; Director of Shree Sayaji Mills Ltd., Baroda State, Hindustan Colour Chemicals and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Kathwada, The Digvijay Tiles and Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar, The Selected Satgram Collieries Ltd., Calcutta, owns also sugar mills, distilleries, Tea plantations etc. Enthusiastic Arya Samajist, interested in educational and social welfare and reforms. ADDRESS : Swastik Bhuwan, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

MEHTA, P. N. L.T.M., A.M.S.T., a distinguished student of the V.J.T. and winner of Gold Medals and Diplomas from the Victoria University of Technology (Manchester). Former Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay ; Technological Expert and Adviser to several Cotton Mills ; Importer of Cotton, Art silk, Spun silk, and all description of yarns and piecegoods from U.K., U. S. A., the Continent of Europe and Japan ; acts as Selling Agent of yarn and cloth produced in Textile Mills of India ; importer of Weaving and Preparatory Machinery also Bleaching, Dyeing, Mercerising and Finishing Machinery ; Managing Agent of Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., and Director of many other concerns ; has made generous donations to several charitable institutions. ADDRESS : Cooks Building, 324 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MEHTA, PREMCHAND VELJI, L.T.C., FINISHING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1904 (Bombay) ; educated at V.J.T. Institute, Bombay ; passed City & Guilds Examination in Dyeing & Bleaching (1924) ; joined Indian Bleaching & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Bombay ; worked in Morarji Goculdas as an apprentice in 1925 and promoted as Finishing Master in 1930.



MEHTA, RAMNIKLAL, C., WEAVING MASTER, DIGVIJAY MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1915 (Bhavnagar) ;



L.T.M. of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; apprenticed at Kohinoor Mills for 6 months, served as Assistant Weaving Master in Indian Mfg. Co., Bombay for 3½ years; again in Kohinoor Mills as Head Designer and Overseer, in Simplex Mills as Assistant Weaving Master for 2½ years prior to joining Digvijay Mills in 1943.

MEHTA, RAMPRASAD N. Specialist in Cotton Selection for Mixing, and Cloth & Yarn Costing; vast experience in several mills including New Victoria Mills of Kanpur, Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Bombay; also worked as General Manager of Laxmi Narayan Mills at Chalisgaon and as Manager of the Rajnagar Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Girdhardas Harivallavdas Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. ADDRESS: Mandirnipar, Samarshekharam Pole, Ahmedabad.

MENZIES, SIR ROBERT, KT., O.B.E., V.D., C.A., born 1891, youngest



son of late Archibald Menzies, S.S. C. Edinburgh; Educated in George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Morrison's Academy (Edinburgh University) etc., served in Great War 1914-18. Mentioned in Dispatches. Chairman and Managing Director: The British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur. Chairman: The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers. President: Upper India Chamber of Commerce 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. ADDRESS: Strathcarron, Kanpur.

MERCHANT, RAMAKANT DWARKADAS, CARDING AND SPIN-



NING MASTER, DIGVIJAY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1904 (Bombay); Diploma holder of I. C. School, London, passed apprentice course from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay (1925), Certificate in Cotton Carding and Spinning of the City & Guilds, London (1927); worked in various mills at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta in different capacities as Assistant Carder/Spinner; Carding and Spinning Master, Manager from 1923 to 1947; joined the present position in 1947.

MHATRE, R. H., CARDER AND SPINNER. L.T.M. of V. J. T. Institute (1922). During the construction of Hindustan Mills, Bombay worked as Assistant Erector (1923); joined as Assistant Carding Master in Jacob Sassoon Mills (1925) and worked as such in Mathura Das Mills, Ruby Mills, Shree Sajjan Mills and Petlad Bulakhidas Mills. Awarded A.T.A. diploma by the Textile Association (India). ADDRESS: Petlad Bulakhidas Mills, Petlad (Baroda State).

MIRZA, YAHYA SHOOSHTRY, KHAN SAHIB, L.T.M. (HONS)., F.T.I. (MANCH.): Deputy

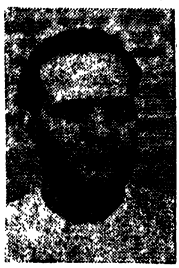


Director of Inspection (Textiles) at H.Q., Bombay. Born 1897, Bombay; worked as Assistant Weaving Master in Union Mills, Mathuradas Mills; Sizing & Finishing Master in Bharat Mills, Hubli; served in the I.S.D. as Examiner of Stores; as Controller of Inspection, War Dept., Ahmedabad; made Deputy Director in 1944.

MISRA, SURENDRANATH, M.COM., LL.B. STATISTICIAN, J.K. GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, KANPUR. Born 1920 at Kanauj. Commerce Teacher in Malhar Ashram, Indore; joined J. K.'s in 1945 and organised Central Statistical Department; a good athlete interested in indoor and outdoor games. ADDRESS: Kamla Tower, Kanpur.



MISRA, VASUDEVA PRASAD, SECRETARY, City Congress, Kanpur since 1947; elected General Secretary 1948 born 1910; leaving college studies took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930; since then keenly working in the field of labour and its welfare; Member, Kanpur Development Board; Secretary, Development Board Congress Party; Founder (1936) Pratap High School, Kanpur.



MISTRY, NUSSERWANJI SHAPURJI, CARDING MASTER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1904 (Shurali, Gujarat); educated at Bombay; Diploma holder of the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay (1927); joined the Century Mills as an Apprentice in 1921, worked as Assistant Carding and Spinning Master (1928-38); Assistant Carding Master (1938-47); now working as Carding Master.



MITTER, S. C., B.A., LL.B., a Leading Lawyer of the Calcutta High Court. Born 1896. Director, Basanti Cotton Mills; interested in Educational and Social Reform; connected with several Educational Institutions. ADDRESS: 19, Camac Street, Calcutta.

MITTRA, M., CARDING MASTER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR since March 1947; after education at D. A. V. College, Kanpur passed the 3 years' course of Government Textile Institute, Kanpur in 1927 and joined the above mills as an apprentice and later promoted to the present position of Carding Master.



MODI, D. L. V., WORKS MANAGER, LAKSHMI RATAN COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR, since 1945; joined the Carding & Spinning Department of the L. R. Mills in 1935 and promoted as Personal Assistant to the Managing Agents for the Carding/Spinning Department, then for Weaving Department and subsequently for the whole Mills (1940-45) and finally designated as Works Manager in 1945; Life Member, Textile Association (India).

MODI, RAI BAHADUR SETH GUJJARMAL, born 1901, educated privately, apprenticed as Engineer and Miller; takes lively interest in modern methods of Business and IndustrialOrganization; founder of "Modinagar" a newly created Industrial town in Meerut Dist., U. P. which has several large scale Industries like, Sugar, Vanaspati, Soap, Food Products, Biscuit, Oil etc. and has recently



floated Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., for erecting a big Cloth Mill and Hosiery Factory at Modinagar; Founder and Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce; Member of several Committees; philanthropist and has donated large sums of money for Educational purposes, especially Technical and Technological Education. ADDRESS: Modinagar, U.P.

MODY, SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E., born Sept. 1881. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Member: Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-14; President 1923-24; Chairman: Bombay Mill Owners' Association 1927 and 1929-34; President: Indian Merchants' Chamber 1928; President; Employers' Federation of India; Member: Indian Legislative Assembly; Member: Round Table Conference; Member for Supply, Government of India, 1941-43; Director: Tata Sons Ltd; Delegate: International Labour Conference, Geneva; Director of several cotton Textile Mills. Author: *The political Future of India, Life of Sir Pherozshah Mehta.* Acted as Governor of Bombay. ADDRESS: Spirospero, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOHANLAL L. SHAH, Managing Agent, The Mohini Mills of Calcutta; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Millowners' Association; Member: Textile Control Board; connected with several Banks and Insurance Companies. ADDRESS: 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

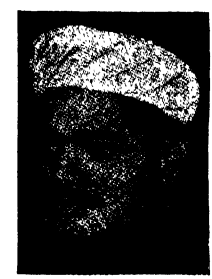
MOGHE, R. K., SPINNING MASTER, KANPUR COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, KANPUR since 1938; born 1896 at Indore (C. I.); educated at Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay; joined as Assistant Spinning Master in Sir Hukumchand Mills, Indore, for 2 years; Spinning Master, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Indore; was lecturer in the Government Textile Institute, Kanpur for a short period; was promoted to the present position of Spinning Master in 1938 from that of Assistant Spinning Master (from 1925).



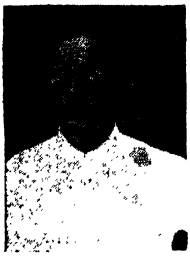
MOHTA, SETH GOPALDAS, son of late Seth Bulakidas Mohta. A prominent Industrialist, Banker and Landlord of Akola. Sole Proprietor: R. S. Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills and Press Factories. President: C. P. and Berar Chambers of Commerce (1944), Berar Chamber of Commerce and C. P. & Berar Factory Owners' Association, Member: Provincial State Aid Board of Industries (since 1944), Chairman: Lakshmi Bank Ltd., and many other institutions. ADDRESS: Akola, C. P.



MORARKA, SETH MAHAVIR PRASAD, born 1919, hailing from Nawalgarh (Jaipur State). Partner, Morarka and Company. Managing Agents: The Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Entered his father's business early in life, and has been managing the Sholapur Mills since 1937. Partner in Messrs. Agarwal & Co. Managing Agents of the India United Mills, Bombay. ADDRESS: 74, Marine Drive, Bombay.



MUDALIAR, A. V. R., WEAVING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS, NO. 4,



BOMBAY ; born 1893 ; passed L. T. M. from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay (1918) ; joined Pulgaon Mills as Assistant Spinning Master (1918-19); Buckingham Carnatic Mills as Assistant Sizing Master (1919-28) ; in Pearl Mills, Bombay as Assistant Spinning Master (1928-33) ; Madhusudhan Mills, Bombay (1934-47) ; and finally in the present mills since 1947.

MUDALIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATHNASABHAPATHI, C.B.E. Born March 1896. Chairman : Coimbatore Municipality 1921-34 ; Member of the Madras Legislative Council for 10 years. President : Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore. President : The South Indian Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore, and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras. President : Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, (1939). Vice-President : Employers' Federation of India ; Member : Eastern Group Conference, and non-official Adviser for Indo-Japanese Trade Talks ; Panel of Indian Cotton Textile Industry ; Director of several Textile Mills. ADDRESS : Lakshmi Niwas, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

MUKERJEE, B., SECRETARY, J. K. COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR



since 1942, born 1910. M.A. of the Calcutta University, also completed Law Course. Is a journalist of repute. Has held administrative positions in Insurance and Banking concerns like The Prudential Life, the Free India etc.

MUNSHAW, B. C., born 1910 ; TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIST, ENGINEER AND BUSINESSMAN ; associated with Asian Textile Engineering Corporation, Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd. ; Director, Electrical and Mechanical Appliances Ltd., Metro Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ; visited Japan for specialising in Japanese methods of production ; also visited Australia in connection with Import and Export business. ADDRESS : Kerwani Buildings, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

MUNSHAW, THAKORLAL C., Mill Agent, Director, Shree Vivekanand Mills Ltd., Shri Ramakrishna Mills Ltd., The Sabarmati Oil Mills Ltd., The Maheshwari Mills Co., Ltd., and The Bechardas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., and other concerns. ADDRESS : Sri Ramakrishna Mills Ltd., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

NAGORY, DAMODAR DAS, born 1919; leading businessman of Gwalior ; Secretary, Gwalior Chamber of Commerce ; Chairman, Hindustan Commercial Corporation ; Director, Gwalior Paints and Chemical Industries Ltd., The Cotton Traders and many other concerns. ADDRESS : Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar (Gwalior State).

NAHA, P. K., ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, J. K. JUTE MILLS, KANPUR since



1944 ; born 1903 at Tejpur (Agra); holds Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Diploma of the Benares Hindu University; joined Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills, Narayanganj (Bengal) and promoted to Assistant Chief Engineer (1936-44) ; joined J. K. Jute Mills as Electrical Engineer (1944, transferred to J. K. Cotton Mills and is now back in J. K. Jute Mills).

NAIK, SHRIDHAR VAMAN, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, born 1901. Graduated



from the Bombay University, passed the Textile Course of the Manchester College of Technology, qualified for the Bar from the "Lincoln's Inn" (1928), Owner of Ginning and Pressing Factories; Chairman, Board of Directors of Lokmanya Mills (Barsi) Ltd.; Chairman and Managing Agency Partner of Tikekar Textile Mills Ltd., Tikekarwadi; Director, Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Secunderabad (Deccan) and in a dozen other important Industrial and commercial Limited Concerns; Vice-President, Deccan Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Vice-President of the Committee of Sahukaran and Vyapariyan, Hyderabad, (Deccan). Interested in Labour Welfare activities; Delegate to All India Railwaymen's Federation with All India Railway Board at Simla in 1931 and New Delhi in 1934; President, Hyderabad (Deccan) State Maharashtra Conference; Member of the Standing Committee, Hyderabad State Congress; was Vice-President of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. ADDRESS: "Muktashram", Begumpet, N. S. Rly., Hyderabad (Deccan).

NANAVATI, RATILAL MANILAL, One of the Founders and ex-Presidents of the Association of Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants; Managing Director, Nanavati & Co, Ltd., Nanavati Oil & Chemical Industries Ltd., Member, Managing Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber representing the Chamber on the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Managing Committee, All India Manufacturers' Organization, All India Industries Association and Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and also a Director of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Bombay. ADDRESS: 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NANGIA, P. N., L.M.E., A.M.I.S.E., ERECTOR, ENGINEER AND STARCH EXPERT, J. K. COTTON, SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR, since 1943; born at Dera Ghazi Khan (N. W. F. P.) 1906; L.M.E., from the Punjab Government; has been Chief



Engineer, the New Kanpur Flour Mills; Assistant Engineer, Rampur Maize Products; Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Superintendent, Electrical and Mechanical in M E. S. Quetta and Machinery Inspector, P.W.D., Rawalpindi.

NANJEE, CHOONILAL DEVKARAN, Cotton and Bullion Broker, Merchant and Banker, Partner in Devkaran Nanjee & Sons and Director of a number of other companies. ADDRESS: Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NANJEE, PRANLAL DEVKARAN, born 1894; Director, Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., The Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., The Vijaya Mills Ltd., The New Maneckchock Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., The Poddar Mills Ltd., Member, Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd.; Interested in Financial and Economic Problems and contributes articles to the Press and author of several Standard publications, which include "Devkaran Nanjee Daily Market Report", "Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book", etc. ADDRESS: Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU, Dr. B. V., M.A., B.COM., PH.D., BAR-AT-LAW



(LONDON), Professor and Head of Department of Economics, Annamalai University; President of the Faculty of Arts and Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1939; Principal Pachayappa's College (1942); Member, Board of Studies of Mysore and Andhra Universities; served on numerous Government Committees; well-known for his publications and Lectures; Delivered Sir William Meyer Lectures at the Madras University and Sir Kikabhai Readership Lectures at the Delhi University; Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras; now a Member of the Indian Tariff Board.

NASSER, DAWOOD HAJEE, J.P., Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist, Senior Partner of Hajee Nasser & Co., Director of The Alliance Silk Mills and other companies. ADDRESS: 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

NAYAR, K. N. S., B.SC., born 1920. Hails from Travancore State.



Started career in The Turkey Red Dye Works as Chemist and later appointed as Senior Assistant in Bleaching and Dyeing Departments; also worked in Central Laboratory and Cheese Dyeing Departments of Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills; at present Dyeing Master of David Mills Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay, 13.

NAYAR, P. C., B.A., LL.B., LABOUR OFFICER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR. Born 1898, Graduated 1917, studied Law and took LL.B. in 1925. Secretary,



District Congress Committee, Rawalpindi. During War appointed Gazetted Officer and obtained special course of training in Social Work from Calcutta University; ADDRESS: Muir Mills, Kanpur.

NAZIR AHMED, Dr. O.B.E., PH.D., F.INST.P., Technical Expert and devoted to Research; Ex-Director of Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory; Fellow of the Bombay University; Trustee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, The Saboo Siddik Institute; Member, Advisory Board of the Royal Institute of Science; Member of the Council of Scientific Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; President, Textile Association (India); Member, Indian Tariff Board; now Secretary of the Development Board, Pakistan Government, Karachi.



NOPANY, RAMESHWARLAL, born 1909, Millowner of Calcutta; controls Jute Mills, Banks and Insurance Companies, Sugar Mills and Collieries; closely associated with several Chambers of Commerce; interested in educational and social reform. ADDRESS: 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NORONHA, A., TEXTILE EXPERT AND ENGINEER, holds City & Guilds Final Certificate in Weaving; was previously associated with the Spring Mills, E. D. Sassoon Group of Mills, The Sir Shapurji Brocha Mills and Shree Ram Mills; in 1944 joined the Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,

and visited U. K. for studying modern technical developments; studied at the works of Messrs. Thos. Holt Ltd., at Rochdale, Lancashire.

ODDY JOHN, WEAVING MASTER, ELGIN MILLS, KANPUR since 1946. Born 1912 at Rochdale, Lancashire. Holds full Technological Certificate of the City and Guilds examination of London Institute. Started career with Messrs. James, Orr & Co., Castleton (1927-1932), Dunlop Cotton Mills(1932-1941), Waterside Mills Co. (1941-45).



OJHA, AMRITLAL, M.I.M.E., F.R.S.A. (London), Prominent Businessman of Calcutta, Ex-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indian Merchants Chamber of Calcutta, Association of Indian Industries; actively connected with a number of Commercial and Industrial Organisations. ADDRESS: "Security House", 102-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

OKE, S.D., B.SC., (Tech.) Manchester, L.T.M. (Hons.), Chairman, Managing Committee, Textile Association (India); Editor, "*Textile Digest*", and Manager, No. 1 Mills of Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay. Born 1890 at Ratnagiri District; after Matriculation, joined the Civil Court as a clerk; awarded a Technical Scholarship by the C. P. Government for the study of Textile Manufacture at the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay and passed L.T.M. (Hons.) in 1914; worked as Calender Jobber, Fancy Jobber, and Assistant Weaving Master for 3 years in the Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola; as Weaving Master for 18 months at Pulgaon Cotton Mills; awarded Technical Scholarship of the Government of India abroad and passed B.SC., from the College of Technology, Manchester in Textiles (1922); worked as apprentice in Weaving in the Deans Mills at Swinton and in Spinning in the Marlborough Mills at Oldham; being selected as Inspector of Stores worked for 3 years in Indian Stores Department of the Government of India; worked as Weaving Master or Manager in different Mills at Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Dhulia till 1945 prior to hisappointment as Manager in No. 1 Mills of Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay; represents the Textile Association (India) on the General Council and the Textile Division of the Council of the Indian Standards Institute, also in the Technical Education Board of the Government of India; has been Examiner of the V.J.T. Institute and the University Examinations in the L.T.M. and B. Text. Courses. ADDRESS: The Textile Association (India), Ganesh Bhuvan, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay 12.



OLDHAM, W., WEAVING SUPERINTENDENT, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR, since 1947; born 1909 at Blackburn (Lancashire); educated at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School and Blackburn Technical College for 11 years, worked with Messrs. Baynes & Dixon, where his father Mr. David Oldham was General Manager; served the Dunbar and Bowreah Cotton Mills at Calcutta for about 4½ years; joined the present Mills as Weaving Master and promoted to the position of Weaving Superintendent in 1947.



OLIVEIRA, J. F., CARDING & SPINNING SUPERINTENDENT, NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR, since 1943; born 1902 at Bombay; L.T.M.



of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay (1925) and Final Grade diploma of the City & Guilds, London; as Assistant Carder/Spinner at the Gold Mohur Mills (1925-28); Carder/Spinner at the Swan Mills (1928-31); as Carder/Spinner in No. 2 Mills of The Delhi Cloth & General Mills from 1931, in 1934 was sent to Lyallpur to assist in the erection of Lyallpur Cotton Mills and returned to their Dolhi Mills in 1935 and continued there till December 1942.

PADAMSEY, DAMODAR GOVINDJI, J. P., Proprietor, Damodar Govindji Sons & Co., Director, The Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., The New Piecegoods Bazar Co., Ltd. ADDRESS : 15, Mahalaxmi Temple Street, Warden Road, Bombay.

PANT, MAHESH CHANDRA, DEPUTY LABOUR COMMISSIONER, U. P., since April 1948; born 1909 at Moradabad (U. P.); M.A., (Econ.) & LL.B. (first division) of the Lucknow University; Labour Inspector and Welfare Superintendent 1937; Divisional Superintendent of Industries, Kumaon Division, Dec. 1940; Labour Officer till 18th Dec. 1946; Development Officer, Kumaon and Secretary, Kumaon Development Board upto 31st March 1948; frequently writes for the press on Labour and allied topics; Joint Author "Indian Labour Problems".



PANT, R. D., TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIST with foreign qualifications and training; Expert in Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing and Printing; previously connected with Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works; The Standard Mills, The Delhi Cloth and General Mills, The New Victoria Mills and now Technical Adviser to the Textile Works Ltd. and Manager of Textile Engravers Ltd. of Bombay. ADDRESS : 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



PARIKH, CHANDULAL PITAMBERDAS, born 1894, M.L.A., Managing Director, The Ahmedabad Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay, Uganda Co., Ltd., Uganda Cotton Union Ltd.; Director, Standard Mills Co., Ltd., New China Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; closely connected with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. ADDRESS : 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hills, Bombay.

PARLAKIMEDI, THE MAHARAJA SAHEB OF, (Captain Maharaja Sri Sir Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, K.C.I.E.), born 1892. recipient, title of Maharaja (personal) in 1936, Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918; Premier Orissa Government twice; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, Delegate to First Round Table Conference, M.L.A. of Madras; Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture, Indo-British Trade Negotiations Committee (1938); takes active interest in Agricultural and Industrial matters; Director, Mettur Industries Ltd., patron of education and learning, donated large sums for deserving causes; author of several books.



ADDRESS : Parlakimedi, Halls Garden, Kilpauk, Madras.

PATEL, DINSHW DADABHAI, CARDING MASTER, ZENITH SPINNING & MFG. MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1907 at Thana District ; Diploma holder of the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay (1935) ; worked as apprentice in the Century Mills, made Assistant Carding Master (1935), joined the Zenith Mills as Senior Assistant Carding Master in 1945 and as Carding Master since 1948.



PATEL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI, B.A., born 1905, Cotton Merchant, Director, Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., The East India Cotton Association Ltd. ; partner, Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers. ADDRESS : Juhu, Bombay.

PATON, V. F. NOEL, J.P., Director, Killick Industries Ltd., Agents to The Kohinoor Mills Ltd., and other companies. ADDRESS : Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATWARDHAN, DR. S. V., M.SC., PH.D., born 1919 ; educated at Bombay, carried out Researches on the Absorption of Dyestuffs for M.SC., and Electrical Charges carried by Dyes for PH.D. degree ; as apprentice joined the Bleaching Department of Century mills in 1939, made Assistant in 1942 and Chief Assistant in 1944 ; now working In-charge of Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Department since 1948.

PETIT, JEHANGIR, Millowner, Agent of The Petit Group of Mills, Ex-President, Millowners' Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber etc. ADDRESS : Petit Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PODDAR, PARSHOTTAM DASS, PROPRIETOR, RAGHUNATH RAI PARSHOTAM DAS, DWARKADISH ROAD, KANPUR ; born 1917 at Kanpur ; started business in 1935 ; Selling Agents : J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur ; Managing Director, East India Trading Co., Ltd., (Stockists of Mills Stores and Machinery), Kanpur ; Commission Agents for Cotton Textiles etc.



PODAR, RAMDEO ANANDILAL, Born at Nawalgarh in 1896. Merchant and Philanthropist. Senior Partner, Anandilal Podar & Co., Ltd., Member, New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Founder, Director and Vice-Chairman : Bombay Yarn Exchange Limited and Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., Director : East India Cotton Association Ltd., Chairman : Silk and Art Silk Mills Association ; President : Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay ; Cotton Brokers Association Ltd., Bombay ; Member of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. ADDRESS : Podar Mansion, 10, Marine Drive, Bombay.



PRABHU, R. D. Born 1920. Joined General Motors (India) Ltd., as apprentice in Shree Ambica Mills, Ahmedabad and got training in Dyeing, Bleaching, Mercerising, and Printing etc. In 1942 joined Birla Brothers, National Industries Ltd., Baroda as Dyeing Master, supervised Dyeing Works of Loyalka's Tent



Factory, Bombay and Nagpur during war years; worked also in the Ramlal Silk Mills as Dyeing Master and now Assistant Dyeing Master of Kamla Mills Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay.

PRICE, KENNETH JOHN DODDS. Born 1896. Served with British Army, in France and Flanders, during the War of 1914-18. Became an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1921 and came to India in the same year and joined the firm of Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Appointed Secretary of The Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur, in 1929 and Managing Director in 1935. Is also a Director of India Textile Syndicate Ltd. and Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. ADDRESS : The Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur.

PRINGLE, E., ANILINE EXPERT, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1902



at Carlisle, England; Educated at Carlisle Technical School; joined Ferguson Brothers, Carlisle as a Chemist and Analyst (1918-28); during 1928-1947 worked n the Dyeing and Printing and Aniline Black Departments; on arrival in India joined the Century Mills in 1948.

PUNNOOSE, T. V., M.SC., TEXTILE CHEMIST, keenly interested in



Research Work; has made original Contributions for the success of the Textile Industry; had his early training in the Turkey Red Dye Works of E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., of Bombay; was Lecturer in Textile Technology; at present Assistant Commissioner of Textiles in Travancore State.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, K.B.E., KT., C.I.E., M.B.E., Cotton Merchant, Director of several Textile concerns, The Reserve Bank of India; Chairman, The East India Cotton Association; Ex-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and several other commercial and Industrial Organizations. ADDRESS : Suneeta, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RADHESHYAM, CHAIRMAN, U. P. Co-operative Knitting & Weaving



Society Ltd., Senior Partner in the firm of the Managing Agents, the Kanpur Lace Works Ltd., Proprietor, The Silk Processing Lace Mills, Tardeo, Bombay. Born 1904, educated privately, joined the Kanpur Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co., visited Japan and China (1937-38) to study the working of small scale industries, toured over the continent and England, 1947-48.

RAGHUNATH, C. R., SPINNING MASTER, NO. 1 KOHINOOR MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1911 at Madras; educated at Woorhees College, Vellore; L.T.M. of the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay (1938); in 1937 joined the Kohinoor

Mills as a Supervisor, subsequently became Senior Spinning Assistant, Assistant Spinning Master and then as Spinning Master ; was selected by the Government of India for higher Technical Training in the United Kingdom.

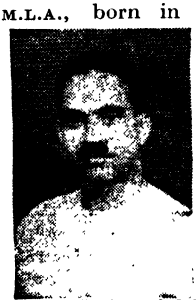
RAHIMTOOLA, SIR FAZAL IBRAHIM, KT., CI..E., J.P., born 1895.



Member and President Indian Tariff Board (1932, 1935) ; Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly ; Managing Agent, Sultania Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Director, The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd., The Swadeshi Mills Ltd., The Loyal Mills, The David Mills Ltd., and several other Joint Stock concerns. ADDRESS : Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, HABIB IBRAHIM, B.A., LL.B., born 1912, Vice-President, Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry ; Director, Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co., Ltd., Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Textile Mills Ltd., Indian Wool & Pastoral Co., Ltd., and Shaikh Brothers' Dyeing & Printing Works of Surat. ADDRESS : Ibrahim Manor, Pedder Road, Bombay.

RAJU, KUMARASWAMY P. S., M.L.A., born in 1898. Minister for



Agriculture, Government of Madras 1946 to 1947. Member Central Legislative Assembly 1934-1937; Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 ; All India Congress Committee from 1931 ; Industrial Planning Committee of the Madras Government ; President Ramnad District Board 1937-1942 ; The South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Madras 1941-1946 ; Vice-President, The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union Ltd. Connected with Co-operative Movement from 1920 onwards being President of a Central Bank for more than 8 years and President of other institutions of Co-operative Movement. Director Ramnad District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. and District Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Director and Executive member of Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Chairman of Board of Directors Radio & Electricals Ltd., Madras ; Director : The Mettur Chemicals & Industrial Co., Ltd., Trichinopoly, Prithivi Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras ; Loyal Textiles Ltd., Koilpatti ; Rajapalayam Mills Ltd., The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton of Madras. ADDRESS : Rajapalayam, S. I. R.

RALLAN, SANT RAM, TECHNICAL ADVISER, U. P. Chamber of Com-



merce, Kanpur ; born 1894 at Jullunder (Punjab) ; Educated at Government College, Lahore, First Class Honours B.COM. (Birmingham) ; was professor at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay ; Dacca University, Dacca ; Principal H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad ; now Vice-Principal of S. D. College, Kanpur ; Author, Company Secretary's Manual, Corporation Finance, Organization of Industries, Business Organization etc.

RAMANATHAN, H. S., Secretary, All India Bichromate Manufacturers' Association, Bombay. Born 1908. Educated at Madras, passed with distinction the Senior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce in English Literature, Accountancy etc.

Worked as Secretary to the Managing Agents of Sri Meenakshi Mills for 3 years ; served the Volkart Brothers for 15 years prior to appointment as Secretary of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association in 1943 ; keenly interested in the development and promotion of Indian Industries ; Hobbies : Horticulture, games and Homeopathy.

RAMANLAL LALLUBHAI, SETH, born 1896, controls several mills, including Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, Vikram Mills Ltd., Dharangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. ; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality ; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. ADDRESS : Parnakuti, Motibaug, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

RAMCHANDRA, Assistant Secretary, Merchants' Chamber of United



Provinces, Kanpur. Born 1909, passed B.COM. in 1932 and M.A. from Agra University in 1937 ; joined the Merchants' Chamber in 1932. Takes keen interest in Commercial and Industrial Problems and author of several treatises on Economic Subjects.

RANDERI, J. J., HON. SECRETARY, Textile Association (India) 1946-48.



Educated at V. J. T. Institute and took L.T.M. Diploma in 1932. Joined Hindustan Mills, Bombay as Assistant Carding and Spinning Master. After working for 7 years changed over to Bradley Mills as Carding Master, after a time appointed Spinning Master in addition. When Dawn Mills changed hands was transferred to the new concern and after 2 years again transferred to the Phoenix Mills controlled by the same agents. One of the founders of the Textile Association (India), was Honorary Treasurer 1940-44, Joint Secretary 1944-46, and now Hon. Secretary. ADDRESS : Ganesh Bhawan, Supari-baug, Parel, Bombay.

RASTOGI, V. S., PRESIDENT, TRADERS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, KANPUR.



Born 1900 at Meerut, educated privately, entered early in business. Visited Japan and Europe; Importer of Cycles & Motors ; Managing Director, Midlands Ltd., Kanpur ; Proprietor, V. S. Rastogi & Sons (British & Continental Import Agents) ; Promoter and Founder President of All India Federation of Cycle Traders ; lover of Art and Music. ADDRESS : Midland House, Kanpur.

RATHI, SETH VITTHALDAS, RAI SAHEB, born 1901, Mill Owner, owns two Textile Mills at Beawar ; President, Beawar Mills and Factory Owners' Association ; has donated large sums of money for charitable institutions and himself runs a Maternity Home at Beawar ; noted Philanthropist. ADDRESS : Beawar (Rajputana).

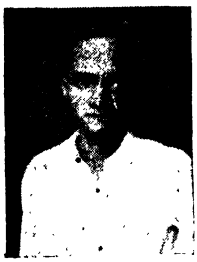
RAVAL, P. H., GENERAL MANAGER, Jehangir Vakil Group of Mills, Ahmedabad ; Adviser to several other mills also ; has travelled widely in U. S. A. and U. K. ADDRESS : Ahmedabad.

RELE, G. R., Technical Adviser and General Manager, The New Victoria Mills, Kanpur since 1941 ; born 1879 at Bombay ; after a period of 7 years' practical training in some mills got a state scholarship for further Technical Training and proceeding to England for Technological studies (Textile) and



obtained A.M.C.T. Diploma from the College of Manchester, and certificate of Victoria University; started with Morarji Goculdas Mills, Bombay 1911-16; Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad Ginning & Manufacturing, Jiyajirao Cotton Mills, Gwalior etc., in various capacities; Life Member, Textile Association (India).

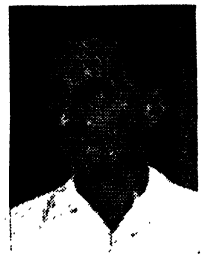
ROW, P. G., SENIOR ASSISTANT DYEING MASTER, THE MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY; born 1909 (Satara); 2nd Class L.T.C. of the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay in 1931, holds Certificate in Applied Chemistry of the City & Guilds, London (1930); joined the Morarji Mills as Assistant Dyeing master in 1932.



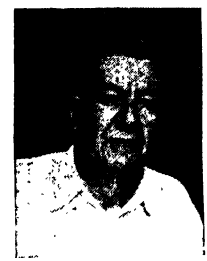
ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH, M.A., B.L., born 1894, President, Bengal Legislative Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation; Director, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd., People's Cotton Mills Ltd., and several other concerns. ADDRESS: 15 Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.



ROYSTON, E., OFFICE MANAGER, ELGIN MILLS, KANPUR. Born 1903 at Blackburn (Lancashire), educated at Clitheroe Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe Technical School and at the Blackburn Technical College. For 4 years worked in his father's firm, Messrs. Haydock & Royston, Blackburn & Clitheroe; for 2 years as Jacquard Designer with Eccles Mills, Preston; for an year with the Patent Loom and Tap Co., Bolton before his appointment as Office Manager in Elgin Mills, Kanpur, in 1928, who loaned his services to the Government of United Provinces as Provincial Textile Controller during 1945-46; Member, Industries Committee, Textile Control Board (1947-48). ADDRESS: Elgin Mills, Kanpur.



RUBINS, M. D., MANAGER, INDIA UNITED MILLS NO. 4, BOMBAY; born 1891; educated at Tutorial High School; Diploma holder of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; started as an Apprentice with the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., in 1911; served as Sizing Master, Assistant Weaving Master and was for some time Personal Assistant to Late Sir Frederick Stones; joined E.D. Sasson United Mills and served in various capacities as Manager and Weaving Master of their various mills till 1944; with Saksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay (1944-48) and again the India United Mills as Manager in 1948.



RUIA, MADAN MOHAN RAMNARAIN, B.A., Director Ramnarain Sons Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd., The Bradbury Mills Ltd., Cotton Exports and Imports Ltd., The Dawn Mills Ltd., The East India Cotton Association Ltd., and controls many

other mills and industrial concerns; Committee Member of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. ADDRESS: Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, RADHAKRISHNA RAMNARAIN, B.A., born 1917, Director, Bradbury Mills Ltd., Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd.; controls other industries also. ADDRESS: Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, RAMGOPAL GANPATRAI, born 1906, Director, Dhanraj Mills and Ramgopal Ganpatrai Sons Ltd., Member, Millowners' Association, East India Cotton Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, etc.; maintains free charitable dispensaries and gives aids to other institutions. ADDRESS: Dhanraj Mills Ltd., Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

RUIA, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, J.P., Director, Finlay Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., and of other concerns. ADDRESS: Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SABHARWAL, PRAYAG NARAIN, Deputy Chief Inspector, Shops & Commercial Establishments, U. P., Kanpur since 1st December 1947; born 1912; M.A. (Econ.) Agra, 1937 and LL.B. in 1936; appointed as Labour Investigator in 1938 in connection with enquiry into "Family Budget and Housing Conditions of Mill Workers in Kanpur"; reappointed as Labour Investigator in 1940 and subsequently as Labour Inspector and then as Labour Welfare Superintendent, finally as Assistant Labour Officer; in 1947 posted as Labour Officer; was Secretary to the Textile Sub-Committee appointed by the U.P. Government Labour Enquiry Committee in 1947.



SADI ABDULLA, ENGINEER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, BOMBAY, born 1899 at Sawantwadi (Ratnagiri Dist., Bombay); educated at J. J. School of Arts, Bombay; joined Morarji Goculdas Mills as Draughtsman (1922), made General Assistant to Engineer (1930) and as Engineer since 1942.

SAHGAL, PREM KUMAR, General Secretary, New Victoria Mills, Kanpur since 1946. Born at Hoshiarpur. Educated at Government College, Lahore; Graduate of the Military Academy, Dehra Dun 1938. Became a commissioned Officer of the Indian Army 1938; took active part in the Burmah Campaign, joined the Indian National Army in August 1942 and rose to the rank of Colonel. Commanded a Division in the field, captured by the British in April 1945 and tried by Court Martial which sentenced him to transportation for life in the famous Red Fort Trial. Sentence later commuted and released in 1946. ADDRESS: New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.



SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.A., B.A., J.P., born 1879, Director of Tata Sons Ltd. of Bombay; President, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1929-1931; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association 1924. ADDRESS: Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAKSENA, S. M., Personal Assistant to the Director-in-charge, J. K.



Jute Mills, Kanpur since 1944; born 1910 at Jodhpur State; educated at Jodhpur Jaswant College; during 1939-44 worked with the Director of Education, Jodhpur; joined J. K. Group in 1944.

SANKAL CHAND G. SHAH, B.A., LL.B., born 1895, Proprietor, Sankalchand G. Shah & Co.; controls the Swadeshi Manufacturing Syndicate Ltd., The Saraswati Silk Mills of Bombay; Director, New India Rayon Mills Ltd.; Chairman, The Bharat Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ADDRESS: Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

SAPRU, HIRDAY NATH, B.A., LL.B., born 1894; Deputy Director of Industries (Aids to Industries), United Provinces, since 1947; appointed Divisional Superintendent of Industries, U. P. in 1921; prepared Survey Reports of the Fyzabad and Kumaon Divisions; visited continent and England in 1929-1931; made a special study of Cottage Industries; Officiated as Assistant Director of Industries 1942-45; now working as Controller for Coal and as Officer-in-charge, Commercial Intelligence, U. P.



SARAFF, S. S., BAR-AT-LAW, Personnel Manager to the J. K. Jute



Mills, Kanpur. Born 1894 at Hoshiarpur. Practised Law at Unnao, Government Pleader for five years, was Legal Adviser to Patiala State for 3 years, joined as Secretary to the Director, J. K. Jute Mills in 1942.

SARAIYA, RAMANLAL GOKALDAS, O.B.E., J.P., B.A., B.SC. Cotton Merchant. Born 16th January 1898. Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Member of Committee of The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Oilseeds Committee, Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and Vice-President of the Indian Central Committee; was non-official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations and Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee sponsored by the Government of India in 1945; appointed Leader of the Indian Delegation to the meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee held in Cairo in April 1948; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd. ADDRESS: Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, 6.

SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, Ex-Member H. E. Governor General's Executive Committee for Education, Health and Lands, and later on for Commerce, Industry and Food (1941-42), Finance Minister, Government of Bengal. Member: Bengal Legislative Assembly representing Bengal



National Chamber of Commerce. President : Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935 ; Pro-Chancellor : Delhi University 1941-42 ; President : Indian Institute of Economics ; Member of The Central Banking Enquiry Committee ; Director of several Industries and Financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current financial and economic problems. ADDRESS : "Ranjani", 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SATHE, S. V., JOINT WEAVING MASTER, RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, THANA, BOMBAY.

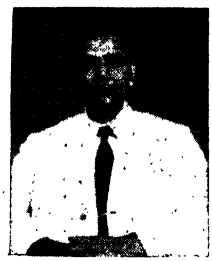


Born 1903, Dharwar (Bombay Presidency). Educated at Wilson College, Bombay. While working as a weaver apprentice in Jacob Sassoon Mills, Bombay completed the Weaving and Dyeing Technology Certificate Course from the Kalabhawan Technical Institute of Baroda (1924) ; obtained First Class Certificate in Cotton Weaving from the City & Guilds, London ; as a loom and Machinery Erector worked in the Ambernath Woollen Mills; joined the Raymond Woollen Mills as an Assistant Weaving Master in 1925 ; transferred (1928) to the Alex. and E.D. Sassoon Mills, Bombay as a Sizing Master ; Ruby Mills, Bombay as a Weaving Assistant (1930), Weaving Master in the Raymond Mills (1932) ; appointed Government Wool Expert with the Director of Industries, Bombay (1938) ; in 1943 made Assistant Manager in the Shri Dinesh Mills, Baroda ; now working in the Raymond Mills since 1946.

SCREWVALA, K. N. K., SENIOR WEAVING MASTER, THE NEW VICTORIA MILLS LTD., KANPUR since 1942 ; born 1891. Qualified in Senior Accountancy & Book-keeping with Teacher's Diploma in Shorthand & Typewriting in 1914 ; served the following mills for various periods, The Tata Mills of Bombay, The Asarwa Mills of Ahmedabad, Johrdhan Mills of Ahmedabad, Gaekwar Mills of Billimoria and Bengal Luxmi Mills of Calcutta. ADDRESS : Victoria Mills, Kanpur.



SEN, D.L., M.SC., (Tech.) Manchester, M.SC., (Bombay), B.SC., (Hons.) Calcutta, A.I.I.SC., (Bangalore), F.R.I.C. (London) ; Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay ; born 1898 (Dacca) ; joined the Technological Labotory as Chemist in 1924 ; appointed as Senior Research Assistant (1925) ; Superintendent, Testing House (1937) ; Member, Textile Research Co-ordination Committee of the Government of Bombay, Textile Division Council of Indian Standards Institute, Delhi, Board of Visitors at the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay Board of Management of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay, Advisory Board of Technological Institute for Textiles, Bhiwani.



SETHI, SETH LALCHAND, RAI BAHADUR, born 1893, Director, The Binod Mills Co., Ltd., The Hukum-Chand Co., Ltd., Indore, Kotah Oil & Paint Industries Ltd., Machinery Paints and Chemicals (India) Ltd., Bombay ; General Secretary and leading figure of the Digamber Jain Community ; gives financial assistance to various Charitable Institutions. ADDRESS : Binod Bhawan, Ujjain, (C.I.).

SHAH, HIRALAL M. Assistant Manager, Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills, Sholapur, born 1883 at Ahmedabad; graduated in Civil Engineering from Bombay University (1906), started career as Civil Engineer in Baroda State Public Works' Department; deputed by the State for practical Training at Calcutta in the Geological Survey, in the Department of the Geological Survey of India; Conducted a Geological Survey of Baroda State from an Industrial point of view, which resulted in setting up of a Cement Factory, Chemical Works, Salt Works etc.; Organized the Gaekwar Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd., joining the Managing Agency Firm; appointed Manager, The Gujarat Cotton Mills, supervised the erection of the sister concern, Bharat Vijaya Mills at Kalol; joined the Binod Mills as Manager and started the Deepchand Mills in 1937; joined the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills as Assistant Manager, is a Rotarian, and Member of the Managing Committee, All India Textile Association, Sholapur Branch.



SHANKER LALL, SIR, DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS LTD., DELHI. Born 1901. Graduated from St. Stephen's College apprenticed under his father Lala Madan Mohanlal, then Secretary of the Delhi Cloth Mills. Able Organiser and efficient Administrator. Under his direction the DCM expanded in different directions, was appointed later as Managing Director. An expert in Financial and Taxation matters. Deputy President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. Promoter and Director of several industrial and commercial concerns. Educationist and Social Reformer. Member: Executive Council, Delhi University. Vice-President of the Delhi Municipal Board. Member: Delhi Flying Club, and Executive of the All-India Gliding Association. ADDRESS: Shanker Niwas, Curzon Road, New Delhi.



SHANTILAL MANGALDAS SHAH, B.A., born 1901. Director, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., The Navjivan Mills Ltd.; controls several other industrial concerns also; attended the Geneva International Labour Conference, sometime President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. ADDRESS: Near Police Lines, Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad.



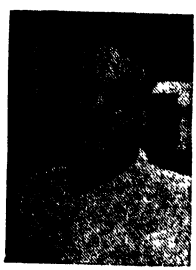
SHARMA, DEV, Proprietor, Sharma & Co., Generalganj, Kanpur; sole selling Agents for Kanpur Cotton Mills, Kanpur (Branch of the British India Corporation); born 1901 at Kanpur; is a noted philanthropist and donates generously to educational institutions and other charitable purposes; during the war years, to counteract black-marketing in cloth, organized a "Hawker scheme" selling of cloth from door to door to ensure equitable distribution; Member Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Merchants' Chamber of U. P.



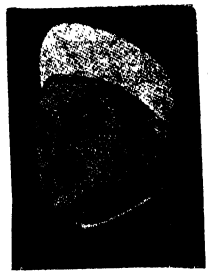
Tower, Kanpur; born 1909, educated privately, travelled widely in Europe. Senior Director of the J. K. Industries, chief among which are: The J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., The J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd., The J. K. Investment Trust Ltd., The U. P. Industrial Financing Corpo.ation Ltd., (Kanpur), The New Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., (Bombay), The J. K. Ltd., The Bijoy Cotton Mills Ltd., Chairman, Reception Committee of the Third All India Marwari Federation (1940); 24th Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha 1943; the Late Lala Kamlapat Primary School Building Trust; President, Merchants' Chamber of U. P.; Member, Coal Control Board representing The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; The Indian Central Jute Committee; The Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution. ADDRESS: Ganga Kuti, 11, Cantonments, Kanpur (U. P.).



SINGHANIA, MADANLAL, PRINTING MASTER since 1942 in J. K. Cotton Mills of Kanpur, born 1915. Joined J. K. Cotton Mills in 1937 as an apprentice and appointed as Printing Master in 1942. ADDRESS: Mill Premises, Kanpur.



SINGHANIA, SIR PADAMPAT, GOVERNING DIRECTOR, J. K. INDUSTRIES, KANPUR. Born 1905. Promoter of several industries and controls over three dozen major ones of diverse kinds in different parts of India including Cotton Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Plastics, Banking, Insurance, etc. Travelled widely in Europe. Founder: Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces; President: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Employers' Association of Northern India; Member of several Committees appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments; Member: Indian Central Cotton, and Central Jute Committees, and Cotton Textile Panel, representing U. P. Textile Mills. His charities run to crores, is a great exponent of rural education, and small-scale and indigenous industries. Member: Constituent Assembly. ADDRESS: Kamla Tower, Kanpur.



SINGHANIA, PURSHOTAMDAS, DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE, J. K. JUTE MILLS, KANPUR; born 1898; educated privately; travelled widely in Europe; joined J. K.'s as Manager in (1934) J. K. Jute Mills, appointed Director (1943); also Director of several other companies including, J. K. Commercial Corporation, J. K. Investment Corporation, J. K. Chemicals, Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, Western India Shares Corporation; Vice-President, Merchants' Chamber U. P., Member, Transport Committee of O. T. Railway, U. P. Advisory Committee, East Indian Railway. ADDRESS: J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur.



SINGHANIA, LALA SOHANLAL, born 1906, educated in Calcutta and



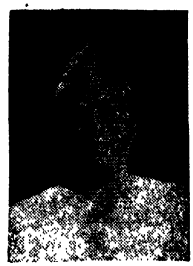
entered business early in life in a cotton mill at Mirzapur. Later joined Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur, rising to the position of General Manager and Director. Taken to the Board of Directors in 1942. Connected with several other constituent concerns of the J. K. Group. A Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottish Constitution. ADDRESS : Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

SINHA, BHAGWAT SAHAI, A.C.G.I. (LANCASHIRE), TEXTILE EXPERT; deputed by Bihar Government to foreign countries for special study in Textiles ; worked in Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills, The Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, The Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, and J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills ; Founder, Managing Agent and Director of Bihar Cotton Mills, Patna and is at the same address.

SINHA, JAGDISH, LIAISON OFFICER, Shree Sadul Textile Ltd. Bikaner. Born 1903. Was with the "PIONEER" of Lucknow 1932-43 as Assistant Advertisement Manager, joined the New Victoria Mills in 1943 in the Shares Department and later on transferred to Sadul Textile Ltd. an allied concern, of the Victoria Mills.



SINHA, N. PRASAD, IN-CHARGE, DYEING AND BLEACHING IN LAKSHMIRATAN COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since 1945 ; passed the diploma course of the Government



Central Textile Institute in 1937 (1st Division) ; apprenticed at Standard Mills, Bombay for a year under Dr. A. M. Patel ; as Printing and Finishing Master (1938-41) in Maharana Mills, Porbandar (Kathiawar) ; in Rampur State Service as Dyeing Expert for 3 years attached to the Cottage Industries Section prior to joining Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills of Kanpur.

SITAL PRASAD, LALA, B.SC., born 1892. Joined Provincial Civil Service, appointed Income-tax Officer, Kanpur. Made Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in 1932 and placed on Special Duty in the Central Board of Revenue in 1940. Retired in 1943 and joined Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat as Director of J. K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., J. K. Cotton Manufacturers. Promoted J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. and J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd. in 1944. Hon. Treasurer, Rotary Club of Kanpur. ADDRESS : Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

SOMANI, G. D., born 1908, Director Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay, Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Ltd., Jamnagar, Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Jaipur, Shree Vijaya Lakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay, Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills Ltd., Morvi and several other concerns also. ADDRESS : The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay.

SOMNATH, R. V., CHIEF ENGINEER (Civil), J. K. Industries and Engineer-in-charge, Kamla Town Trust, Kanpur since 1945 ; born 1909 at Madras ; educated at Madras University ; passed the Associate Membership Examination of Engineers ; apprenticed under the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Madras for 3 years ;



joined the J. K. Industries as an Engineer(1939-42); joined Hindustan Construction Co. as one of their Senior Engineers; supervised the construction of Ordnance Factory at Moradabad and the Hospital Town of Bangalore; joined the J. K.s in 1945.

SONI, HON. CAPT. RAI BAHADUR, SETH SIR BHAGCHAND, born 1904, Director Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Ltd., Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd., Mewar Textile Mills Ltd.; President, All India Digamber Jain Mahasabha; Ex-M.L.A. ADDRESS: Tikam Newas, Ajmer.



SRIVASTAVA, B. P., RAI BAHADUR, born 1893; educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad and Christ Church College, Kanpur; Director, Kanpur Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co., Ltd., Northern India Oil Industries Ltd., Pioneer Consolidated Co., of India Ltd., Chairman, Municipal Board, Kanpur 1936-1942; Member, Board of High School and Intermediate Education since 1931. ADDRESS: River View, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

SRIVASTAVA, JAGANNATH PRASAD, D.C.T., born 1915. An ex-student, specialised in Chemical Technology of Textiles, of the Government Central Textile Institute; apprenticed and trained in Kohinoor Mills of Bombay, M. H. Mills of Ahmedabad and J. K. Cotton Mills of Kanpur; joined the Technical Development Establishment Laboratories Stores (I. G. S. Labs.) in 1941 and since working on the development side of the Chemical Processing of Textiles; did original researches on the use of indigenous Dyes, camouflage materials (Textiles), Degradation of cellulose etc; interested in social activities; Secretary of Old Boys' Association of Government Textile Institute, Kanpur. ADDRESS: 18/145, Kursawan, Kanpur.

SRIVASTAVA, JAI KRISHNA, B.SC., TECH. (MANCH.), A.M.C.T., A.T.I., M.L.A. Managing Director, The New Victoria Mills, Kanpur; born 1913; educated at Public Schools in India and England; after passing London Matriculation Examination, joined the Manchester College of Technology; received practical training in Textile Mills at Lancashire and the Continent; also worked in a firm of Cotton Brokers at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange; returned to India in 1936; concord of India Insurance Co., The *Pioneer* Director: Shree Sadul Textiles, The Bhopal Textiles, Bhopal, The Northern Textiles Ltd., Jagjit Textiles, The Raza Textiles of Rampur, and other concerns; is the President of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce, represents the commercial community in the U. P. Legislative Assembly; Chairman, Local Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India; Member, Board of Industries United Provinces, representative of Employer's Federation of India on the Committee of Higher Technical Training Abroad, Government of India; Member, Executive Committee of the Post War Reconstruction Committee, United Provinces, etc. ADDRESS: Kailash, Kanpur.



SRIVASTAVA. DR. SIR J. P. KT., K.C.S.I., K.B.E., M.SC. TECH., D.SC., D.LITT. Born August 1889. Educated, Christ Church College, Kanpur, Muir Central College, Allahabad, College of Technology, Manchester. Pioneer of a number of important Industrial undertakings like : The New Victoria Mills, Co., Ltd., Kanpur, the Raza Textiles Ltd., Jwalanagar, the Indian Bobbin Co., Ltd., etc. Minister of Education U. P. 1931-36 ; Minister of Finance and Industries 1937 ; Chairman, Improvement Trust 1928-31 ; Member for Food in the Viceroy's Executive Council and Deputy President, Post War Reconstruction Committee. President : Textile Association (India). ADDRESS : Kailash, Kanpur.

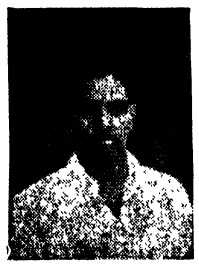


STATTER, ALFRED ANTHONY, B.SC., (TECH.), D.com., DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE, THE TEXTILE FABRICS LTD., BOMBAY belonging to J. K. Group of Industries. Born 1912 (Poland). Sometime Manager, Szpiro Jaglom, Poland ; Technical Adviser to Adler Nandor Es Tarsa, Hungary ; came to India in 1941 as Manager to Shri Dinesh Mills, Baroda. General Manager Eastern Woollen Mills, Bombay (1943), was Managing Partner, Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay ; Managing Director, Hindustan Export & Import Corporation Ltd., General Manager, Oriental Trading Co., Vika Chemical Works. Joined the J. K. Group as Director-in-charge of Textile Fabrics Ltd., & the Impex India Ltd., Adviser, Woollen Industries of J. K. Group ; during War was Member, The Wool Textile Control Committee, Standard Specification Committee No. 1, Wool Panel, etc. Now Chairman, the Wool Section of the Indian Standard Institute and in two of its sub-Committees ; Member, British Textile Institute, Manchester.

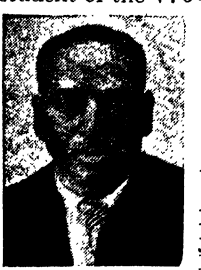


SUBBRAYUDU, D., L.T.M. (HONS.), DEPUTY HEAD AND ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF TEXTILES, VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY ; Born 1898 at Kistna District (Madras Province) ; joined the V.J.T. Institute in 1931 as a Lecturer, prior to this appointment, he was Deputy Head, and Assistant Professor.

SUBRAMANIAM, S. V., SECRETARY, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur since 1945. B.A. (Hons.) in Economics of the Madras University (1938). joined Department of Supply, Government of India. Interested in Music and Fine Arts ; Member, Kanpur Municipal Board, a leading figure of the South Indian Community of Kanpur. ADDRESS : Aryanagar, Kanpur.



SUNDRAM, RAO SAHEB N. M., student of the V. J. T. Institute, passed the City and Guilds (London Institute) Examination in Cotton Spinning and Weaving (1913) ; worked as Spinning Master in the Rajah Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mills, Bombay ; joined Industries Department of the Government of Madras ; specialised in Silk and Coir Industry ; worked as Weaving Superintendent in Assam ;



appointed Purchase Officer (Textiles) Department of Supply, Government of India; Deputy Textile Commissioner, Assam, Member of All India Handloom Board.

SUTTON, JAMES ALBERT, GENERAL MANAGER, KOHINOOR MILLS, BOMBAY; Born at Manchester; educated at Salford Technical School; for 17 years served Messrs. Richard Howard & Co., Salford, Manchester; joined Kohinoor Mills in 1921 as spinning



Master; made General Manager of Mills No. 1 & 2; Member, Mill Owners' Managers' Sub-committee, Managing Committee of the Bombay European Textile Association, Managing Committee, U.K. Citizen's Association (Bombay Branch); Chairman, the Advisory Committee on Sewing Thread, Bombay.

SWAMINATH, C., L.T.M., passed from V. J. T. Bombay with L.T.M. Diploma, Associate Member of the Textile Institute, Manchester; had his practical Training in the Rachel Sassoon Mills; Head Master, Government Industrial School, Cochin (1923-1931); Member, Economic Development Committee; Board of Examiners, Industrial Studies at Cochin State. Author of "A Treatise on Textile Industries" in Malayalam. ADDRESS: Industrial Inspector, Cochin, Cochin State.

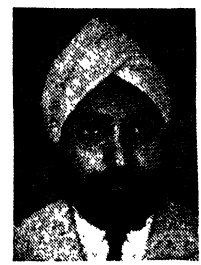


TANDON, N. C., Ex-student of the Government Central Textile Institute



Kanpur; awarded Creets Gold Medal and a Silver Medal of the City & Guilds of London Institute; apprenticed at the Kanpur Textile Mills and Delhi Cloth & General Mills; later joined the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills; and in Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills as Chief Erector; since 1938 in Muir Mills as Assistant Weaving Master. ADDRESS: Muir Mills, Kanpur.

TEJA SINGH, SARDAR, WEAVING MASTER, LAKSHMIRATAN COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR since 1939; born 1900; B.SC. of Calcutta University (1920); Associate of Government Weaving Institute, Serampore (Bengal); Diploma-holder of City & Guilds, London in Spinning, Dyeing and Weaving; had special training in Weaving and Textile Testing in Manchester (1930-31); as Assistant Weaving Master in New Victoria Mills, Kanpur (1926-31); Manager & Weaving Master in R. G. Cotton Mills, Lucknow; Erector, Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills and Benares Cotton & Silk Mills; Life Member, Textile Institute of India.





TEWARI, AMULYA RATAN, SECRETARY, Sooti Mills Mazdoor Union, 1947; born 1907; during Satyagraha Movement in 1930 left studies; been a teacher for 6 years; was connected with press

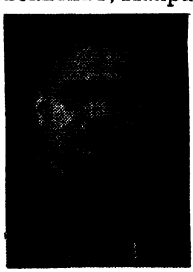
and publicity for 4 years; manager of a transport company; has been doing labour organization work in Kanpur since 1946 on behalf of the Congress.

THAKERSEY, DEVIDAS MADHOWJI, born 1873, Director of several Textile Mills; intimately connected with The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the Textile Control Board. ADDRESS: 29C, Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hills, Bombay.

TRIPATHI, K. S., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR, since 1946; born at Kanpur 1919; educated at D. A. V. College, Kanpur; got his D.T.M. from Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur in 1940; apprenticed at Swadeshi Cotton Mills for one year; was as Carding Assistant in Elgin Mills for one and a half years; for an year worked in I. G. S., Kanpur as Junior Scientific Assistant; worked with J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., as Assistant Spinning Master for 3 years.



TRIPATHI, PANNALAL, HONY. SECRETARY, Kanpur Kapra Committee, since 1947; born 1911; graduated from Christ Church College, Kanpur in 1932; took to Free-Lance Journalism and is a keen amateur Press Photographer; has been Managing Editor, "Pratap", Kanpur since 1938; proprietor, Textile Traders, founded in 1940 and been doing wholesale business in cloth, yarn, silk, woollens, etc. is a literary Critic and lover of Sanskrit Literature.



TRIPATHI, UPENDRA KARUNASHANKER, born 1901, graduated 1921, joined Calico Mills, Ahmedabad; appointed as Assistant Weaving Master and subsequently as Weaving Master in Asarwa Mills; also worked in Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills, New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Vishnu Cotton Mills of Sholapur and Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills; now Weaving Master in New Raipur Mills, Ahmedabad.

TRIPATHI, I. L., M.SC., A.T.I., Research Scholar in Chemistry, got specialised training in Jute Technology from Dundee Technical College; passed the full Technological Examination in Jute Manufacture of the City and Guilds Institute, London; Chemist in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Birlapur, 24 Parganas (Bengal).

TULSIDAS KHEMJI, born 1873, Member, East India Cotton Association, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber; a leading figure in the Piecegoods and Yarn Trade. ADDRESS: 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNGARE, M.D., CARDING MASTER, SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD., SHOLAPUR; born 1911; L.T.M. of the V. J. T. Institute, Bombay (1933); joined Raghuvanshi Mills, Bombay as Assistant Carding and Spinning Master; worked in the Sassoon Group of Mills, Bombay as Assistant Spinning Master for 9 years, Lecturer in Spinning in the Textile Technical School, conducted by the Social Service League (Bombay) for 7 years; left Sassoon Group and joined the

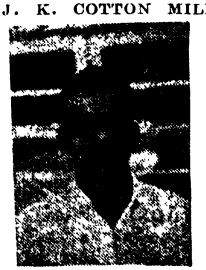


present mills as Carding Master in 1944.

TYABJEE, CAMAR S., O.B.E., Managing Agent : H.E.H. The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund for the Management of Osmanshahi Mills and Azam Jahi Mills. Appointed Agent, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government in 1930. Director, representing H.E.H. The Nizam in the Mills belonging to the Currimbhoy Group from 1932. Chairman, Advisory Board of Osman Shahi and Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad State, which are managed by the Industrial Trust Fund of H.E.H. The Nizam. Director : Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Chairman : Hyderabad Millowners' Association, Member : Indian Central Cotton Committee. ADDRESS : Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., Hyderabad, (Deccan).

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, M.A., MILLOWNER, born 1895 ; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and Provincial Cotton Committee ; has represented the Sikh Community on various Government Committees ; Member, Textile Control Board, All India Council of Technical Education. ADDRESS : 94, Upper Mall, Lahore.

VAIDYA, G. N., CARDER & SPINNER, J. K. COTTON MILLS, KANPUR. Born



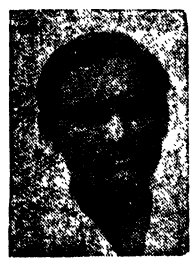
1905. M.A., LL.B., (Bombay). Holder of full Technological Certificate in Cotton and Spining of the City and Guilds, London (1933) ; Carding and Spinning Master, Sajjan Mills, Ratlam (1931-33) ; Ruby Mills, Bombay (1934-41) and subsequently as Manager till 1947. Was General Secretary, Textile Association (India) 1944-46, General Secretary, 1st, 2nd and 3rd All India Textile Conference. Editor, *Textile Digest*, 1940-42. ADDRESS : J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

VAIDYA, KESHAV BALKRISHNA, B.COM., born 1896. Secretary, Bombay Textiles Ltd., Hattersley Mill (1941) ; General Manager, Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Indian Shipping Industry Ltd., Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd., and The Great Social Life & General Association Ltd. ; has travelled extensively in foreign countries ; A prolific writer on Economics and Political topics. ADDRESS : Sir Balchandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

VAISHYA, LALA RAMJI DAS, F.R.A.S., etc., Banker, Merchant and Industrialist ; Proprietor, Nandram Narayan Das of Bombay and Gwalior and Vaishya & Mukerji of Gwalior ; Director of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Central India Tobacco Co., Ltd., ADDRESS : Sweet Cottage, Lashkar, Gwalior State.

VAKHARIA, DWARKADAS HARIDAS, J.P., born 1895, Proprietor, Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co. ; Director, Southern Knitting Works Ltd., Poona, Alpha Chemical Works Ltd., Sri Jam Wire Products Ltd., Barsi Mills Ltd., Shri Narayan Sugar Factory Ltd., Ganeshwadi (Deccan) ; Proprietor, Indo-Textile Agency, Bombay. ADDRESS : 104, Chakla Street, Bombay.

VAKIL D. L., M.M.E.A., MECHANICAL ENGINEER, J. K. JUTE MILLS, KANPUR since



1947. Born 1906 at Kathiawar. Student of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay and passed the Proficiency Engineers' Examination (1st Class in 1931) of the Government of Bombay. Appointed Chief Engineer for the construction of new Mill at Bhavnagar 1931, erector of a silk Mill at Bhavnagar, Chief Engineer, Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad and changed to the New Shorrock Mills,

Nadiad and then to the present one in 1947.

VAKIL, SETH KAKALBHAI BHUDARDAS, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange. Born 1887. Proprietor : Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co., and International Trading Co. ; Director : Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., Supreme Industries Ltd., Sonawala Land and Investment Co., Ltd., Anand Electric Co., Ltd., and Nadiad Electric Co., Ltd., Philanthropist and Patron of various Religious and Educational Institutions. ADDRESS : Stock Exchange (New Building), Apollo Street, Bombay.

VANDRAVAN, SETH GORDHANDAS, Proprietor, The Cotton Information Bureau, Bombay; Member, Bullion Exchange and East India Cotton Association and Merchants' Chamber ; Director of several Banks and Industrial Houses ; interested in education and social service. ADDRESS : 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VARMA, BHUVANESHWARI NARAYAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Kanpur Development Board since April 1948 ; born 1900 ; educated at Canning College, Allahabad, *Shastri* of Kashi Vidyapith; Member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25 and its Executive Officer, 1926-32 ; was Executive Officer, Improvement Trust, Allahabad, 1939-42 ; Member, U. P. Legislative Assembly ; took keen interest in various Congress Movements and imprisoned five times ; is an ardent Social Worker.



VARMA, SARVADANAND, PUBLICITY OFFICER, BEHARILAL RAMCHARAN GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, BIHARI NIWAS, KANPUR. Born 1915 at Banares. Free Lance Journalist. Appointed Labour Officer by Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur in 1942 and was transferred as Publicity Officer to Biharilal Ramcharan Group in 1947. ADDRESS : Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Bungalows, Factory Area, Kanpur.

VARMA, SHARAD CHANDRA, Town Rationing Officer since December 1947 ; born 1917; educated at the Haverstock Hill School, London 1922-28 ; recipient of Keith Persy & Clough Gold Medals ; M.A. (History) from Allahabad University (1940) Flying Licence from Delhi Flying Club ; Royal Indian Navy (1940-46) as a Commissioned Officer ; services transferred to the Police Department of the U. P. Government ; Officer on Special duty, Food Department, Eastern Districts ; Town Rationing Officer, Kanpur ; re-organized cloth distribution on popular basis stamping out black-market.



VELANKAR, VISHNU RAMCHANDRA, born 1887, educated at Kala Bhavan Technical Institute Baroda ; founder Sri Gajanan Weaving Mills ; visited Japan and other foreign countries for studying Modern Business practices ; awarded title of "Udyog Ratna" by the Raja of Sangli.

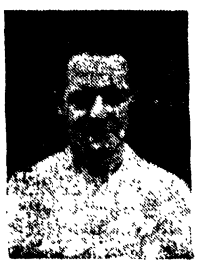
VENKATRAMAN, DR. K., Professor of Chemical Technology and Director of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. Member of the Cotton Textile Fund Committee, Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, etc. Author of numerous Papers on the Chemistry of Natural and Synthetic Colouring matters and Textile Chemistry. ADDRESS : Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Matunga, Bombay 19.

VIRMANI, RAMNARAIN, Lyallpur, born 1900, Proprietor, Ananda Cotton Factory; Director, The Hind Textiles Ltd., The Globe Industries Ltd., The S. P. Chemical Works Ltd., The Okara Flour and General Mills Ltd., Amritsar; is closely associated with several Banks and Insurance Companies. ADDRESS: Seth Jwaladas Ram Narain, Lyallpur.

VISSANJI, MATHURADAS SIR, J.P., born 1881; Director, Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aeronautical Training Centre of India Ltd., Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., East India Rubber Corporation Ltd., Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Imperial Bank of India, Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vishnu Cotton Mills, Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd., New Pralhad Mills Ltd., M. B. D. Agency Ltd., etc.; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Ex-M.L.A. ADDRESS: Goadowli Road, Andheri, (Bombay).

VYAS RAO, B., born 1881, Director, Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., The Mysore Industrial Development Co., The Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries Ltd., The Mysore Electro-Chemical Works Ltd., also associated with Jhagrakhand Collieries Ltd., and Singhi Sons Ltd., of Calcutta; ADDRESS: 122 "Shantikuteer", Central Bank Road, Chamrajendrapet, Bangalore City.

WADDINGTON, BENJAMIN W., CARDER AND SPINNER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR since 1946; born 1900 at Lancashire; educated at the Oldham Technical College; joined Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in 1926; Muir Mills at Kanpur in 1938 as Spinning Master, subsequently promoted to Carder-Spinner. ADDRESS: Muir Mills, Kanpur.



WADIA, SIR NESS. K.B.E., MILL OWNER, commonly known as "Grand Old man of Bombay Cotton Mill Industry"; one of the founders of the Millowners' Association of Bombay; intimately connected with several Textile Mills; Ex-President, Millowners' Association; Delegate to several International Conferences; philanthropist and founder of Hospitals and Educational Institutions. ADDRESS: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WALCHAND, HIRACHAND, born 1882, Prominent Industrialist, pioneer of many Industrial ventures, specially interested in Ship-building, Aviation, Cement, Canals and Pipes; Director of several mills and factories and closely associated with many important Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations; has travelled extensively in Europe and America on business and as Delegate to several International Conferences. ADDRESS: Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WILLIAMS, D. C., PERSONAL ASSISTANT to The Managing Director of The New Victoria Mills, Kanpur since 1931; born 1880; educated at the Public School, Delhi and St. John's College, Agra; was in the Office of the North West Tannery (1910-22); Begg Sutherland (1922-28); British India Corporation (1928-31). ADDRESS: New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.





WILSON, A., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, MUIR MILLS, KANPUR since 1947. Born 1921 at Lancashire. Served in the British Navy during the War.

WISHARD, C. F., LABOUR OFFICER, ELGIN MILLS, KANPUR; born 1893 at Kanpur; joined the present Mills in 1912 as a clerk and has served and gained practical experience in every department in the Mills and is now a Labour Officer.



ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E., born 1889, Chief Minister, Rampur State; Director, Raza Textiles, Rampur Industries, Rampur Maize Products Ltd., Raza Textile Distribution Co., Ltd., Rampur Tent and Clothing Co., Ltd.; attended the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1932; Member, Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. ADDRESS: Rampur, U. P.

ZALANI, GOPALDAS, B.A., B.COM., SECRETARY, Indore Millowners' Association; was for many years Manager, Raj Kumar Mills, Indore; Organized Co-operative and Banking Societies for the benefit of the Mill Employees; recipient of title "Muntazim Bahadur" from the Ruler of the Indore State for meritorious services rendered to the state.

Addendum: Who's Who

ABHYANKAR P. V., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, PODDAR MILLS BOMBAY. Completing the matric course, joined the Apprentice classes of V. J. T. Institute, Bombay and passed the Final Examination. Joined the David Mills Bombay as an Apprentice in the Carding & Spinning Department, promoted as Assistant Spinning Master; left Davids and joined Laxmi Narayan Mills, Chalisgaon, as Spinning Master; worked as Carding & Spinning Master in Elphinstone Mills, Bombay from 1933 to 1945. Changed over to the present mills in 1946.

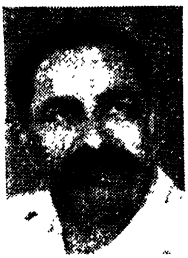


ABRAHAM DAVID, BLEACHING MASTER, LAKSHMI COTTON MILLS, SHOLAPUR; born 1907; educated at Wilson College Bombay; in 1927 joined Swan Mills as an Apprentice, transferred to Finlay Mills as Asst. Bleaching Master and later made Bleaching Master; worked in Seksaria Cotton Mills from 1937 till he took up the present post; Rotarian and Hon. Secretary (1943-44) and Vice-President (1945-46) of the Sholapur Club; Hon. Secretary, Sholapur Boy Scouts' Association; Contributes articles on Technical Matters and is an



active Member of the Textile Association (India).

ALMELKAR APPABHAI K., SPINNING MASTER, SHREE VIJAYLAXMI COTTON MILLS, CAMBAY ; after working as a Wrapping Clerk, became a Supervisor in Vishnu Cotton Mills, joined Morarji Goculdas Mills as Blow Room Jobber & Ring Fitter ; from 1916 to 1944 worked as Assistant Spinning Master. Spinning Master, and Manager in various concerns in Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Broach, Baroda, Delhi, Gwalior, Calcutta, Kanpur etc ; since 1945 working as Spinning Master in the present concern ; Specialist in Cotton Selection with sound experience in spinning Coarse, Medium and Fine counts from 80s to 120s Warp & Woft and Coloured designs.



AMIN, MANIBHAI MOTIBHAI, MANAGER, New Pratap Mills Ltd. Dhulia and Superintendent, Pratap Mills, Ltd. Amalner. Born 1896 ; after graduating from the Gujarat College Ahmedabad by hard work and merit became a Weaving Master in Bhalakia Mills from that of a Junior in City Mills, Manager & Weaving Master, Hari Vallabh Mulchand Mills (1932-43) ; Weaving Master, Rajnagar Mills and New Rajpur Mills till 1947 has 27 years experience in the Textile Industry.



AMINBHAVI, R. T. SPINNING-MASTER & MANAGER, NUTAN MILLS, AHMEDABAD born 1910 ; obtained L. T. M. (First class) and Silver Medal from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay ; after practical training from the Minerva Mills, Bangalore joined Nutan Mills under erection promoted as Assistant Spinning Master ; was part time Teacher in Cotton Spinning at R. C. Technical Institute and was Senior Assistant in Carding & Spinning in Khatau Makanji Mills (1943-44) ; Spinning Master in Nutan Mills (1944) ; appointed Manager in 1946.



AMRITE, R. G., WEAVING MASTER, R. G. MOHTA MILLS, AKOLA ; born 1911 ; educated at Fergusson College, Poona and passed L.T.M. Diploma course from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay in 1936 ; appointed Assistant weaving Master in New Pratap Mills, Dhulia, Morarji Goculdas Mills, Mohur Mills ; in 1943 joined R. S. R.G. Mohta Akola where he is at present.



ANJANEYULU, P., SPINNING MASTER, OSMANSHAHI MILLS, Nanded (Hyderabad State) ; after education in Nizam's College, as a State Scholar took L. T.S.C. (Hons.) Diploma from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay and Full Technological Certificate in Cotton Spinning from City & Guilds of London Institute in 1936 ; before promotion as Spinning Master in 1945, was working as Assistant Spinning Master.



ANKLESARIA, RUSTOMJI PALONJI, WEAVING MASTER, NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS, BOMBAY; after studying up to Matriculation, joined New Great Eastern Mills as an Apprentice fitter, promoted Jobber and Fancy Jobber, and Sizing Jobber, obtained Apprentice Course Diploma from V. J. T. Institute; appointed Assistant Weaving Master, and then Weaving Master in the Bombay Industrial Mills under the same Management; transferred back to New Great Eastern as Weaving Master, which position he is holding for the past 16 years; has been in the same mill for 30 years now; a Free Mason and an active Member of the Bombay Parsee Textile League.



ANSARI, A. H., D. T. M. (KANPUR), TEX. TECH. (LOND), SENIOR CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, SINCE 1947; born 1917; educated at Osmani University, Hyderabad (Dn); took his D. T. M. Degree from the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur and also full Technological Certificate (in Cotton Spinning & Plain Cotton Weaving) Final Grade from City & Guilds of London Institute; appointed Senior Carding & Spinning Master in Bhopal Textiles after the period of Apprenticeship; joined the present concern in 1947.



ARORA, R. L., GENERAL MANAGER, KARAMCHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD., KANPUR OFFICE. Born 1901; educated up to B.A.; in 1924, joined Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., and now is Chief Representative for U.P. & Bihar Branches; President, Kanpur Coal Syndicate since 1943, Paper Mills Association, Kanpur Since 1944. ADDRESS: 7/78, Tilaknagar, Kanpur.

ATRE, G. B., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, MEYER MILLS, BOMBAY; born Satara; educated at Nasik; started life as a clerk in the Bombay Improvement Trust in 1924, which he left to join as a Weaver apprentice in Morarjee Mills; Completed 3 years Weaving Course attending the T. T. School Classes; at Crescent Mills gained practical experience in Line Levelling, work of fitter and Fancy Jobber prior to his joining Meyer Sassoon Mills where in 1930 was posted as Assistant in the Weaving Department, reorganised the Weaving Shed for Six Loom System (1933), promoted as Shift-in-Charge (1939) and later as Assistant Weaving Master which office he holds still.



BANAVALIKAR, ANANT SAKHARAM, born 1914; Graduated (Honours) in Economics from Bombay University (1935): joined Bombay Uganda Cotton Company, appointed Statistical Assistant Textile Labour-Lnquiry Committee (1937 - 39); Divisional Labour Officer, N. D. Ahmedabad (1939-42); Chief Labour Officer, Delhi Cloth Mills (1943-48); Technical Adviser, All India Organization of Industrial Employers, New Delhi (1944-48); Technical Adviser, Employers' Group, Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the I. L. O. 1947; Secretary, Rohtak Road, Tenant's Association, Delhi; Founder, Association of Labour Welfare Workers, New Delhi. Author of several



publications. ADDRESS : Post Box No. 39, Delhi.

BARSHIKAR, KASHINATH NARAYAN, L. T. M., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, GOKAK MILLS since 1941; born, 1914; educated at Fergusson College, took L. T. M. from V. J. T. Institute in 1937 ; after working as an Apprentice, joined Lokmanya Mills as Assistant Spinning Master and changed over to Gokak Mills in 1941.



BASU, DR. SACHINDRANATH, PH.D., M. SC., D. I. C., SENIOR BIOLOGIST, INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA ; Graduated M.Sc. from Calcutta University (1938) with First Class Honours in Applied Chemistry ; during 1938-39 carried out Research work on Vitamins in the University Laboratories ; joined the Institute in 1939 ; obtained PH.D. Degree from London University in 1947 and D. I. C. Diploma of the Imperial College of Science ; Author & Co-Author of several Original papers published in leading Scientific Journals.

BAVDEKAR, BAL. M., L. T. M., B. SC. (TECH.—DELAWARE), A. T. A. (INDIA), TEXTILE ENGINEER, MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION, BOMBAY ; after education worked as Assistant Carder & Spinner in Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Indian Woollen Mills, The Century Mills ; as Carder & Spinner in Madhusudhan Mills, and Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills ; and as Carder, Spinner and Manager in Broach Fine Counts, Broach. Specialist in Modern and American Methods in Carding & Spinning and experienced in Medium & Fine Counts and all kinds of graftings ; as Manager conducted Industrial Court & Conciliation Proceedings and represented the Mills in the Millowners' Association on many occasions.



BAZARI, R. N., B. SC., (Eng) ; A. M. I. E., Chartered Engineer (India), Chief Engineer, Pratap Mills Ltd., Amalner, (E. Khandesh). After passing B.SC. in Engineering from Banares Hindu University, was engaged, for 2 years, in the erection of Central Power Station, Paper Pulp and Chemical Factories of Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar (Bihar) as an Assistant Engineer and Engineer. Supervised the erection of Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd, Pali (Marwar), the extension of the new department and electrification of the Birla Cotton Mills and in the conversion of the mills from mechanical to electrical-drive in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills. Joined the present mills as the Chief Engineer for No. 1 & 2 Mills. Address : Pratap Mills Ltd., Amalner.



BHATT, BALUBHAI P., M. M. E.A., CHIEF ENGINEER, BOILER INSPECTOR & FUEL ECONOMY OFFICER, SHREE VIJAYA LAXMI COTTON MILLS, CAMBAY ; born 1907 ; after completing Matriculation Examination joined the R. C. Technical Institute (Mechanical Engineering Course); was apprenticed in New Standard Mills, appointed Assistant Mechanical & Electrical Engineer



in Ahmedabad Cotton Mills; passed First Class Electricity Examination (1929); changed over to Calico Mills, Waste Cotton Mills; New Bharat Mills as Chief Engineer, and as Erector in Barejadi Paper Mills, Barejadi; passed First Class Mechanical Proficiency Examination (1934); erected Steam Plants in Chandrodaya Mills, and worked as Chief Engineer in Purshottam Mills, appointed Boiler Inspector in Cambay State Mills, and as Fuel Economy Officer in 1946 by the State.

BHATT, BHAGVATPRASAD M., PRINTING MASTER, GUJARAT TRADING COMPANY LTD., AHMEDABAD AND MANAGER SINCE 1944; born 1920; after passing Matriculation Examination decided to make Textiles his future career, joined Vikram Mills, Ahmedabad in Dyeing & Printing Department, worked for two years; changed over to Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Co., and worked for three years in Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing lines, joined the present Company as a Printing Master in 1944, appointed Manager in addition the next year; Expert in Block Printing. ADDRESS: 2386, Bunglanipole, Raipur, Ahmedabad.



BHATT, INDRAVADAN M., DYEING MASTER, AHMEDABAD COTTON MFG. CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD; started life as a Junior Assistant in an American Firm and after five years rose to the position of Local Manager; changed over to Mill line in 1940 by joining the Bleaching and Finishing Department of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., appointed Supervisor in Maheshwari Mills in their Bleaching Department and 2nd Assistant in Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co., changed over to Bhagwati Weaving Works as Assistant Master, appointed Assistant Dyeing Master in 1942 in the present concern and subsequently made Head of the Dyeing Department.



BHATTACHARYA, B. C., M.Sc. TECH. (MANCHESTER), A.M.C.T., A.T.I., PRINCIPAL, BENGAL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, SERAMPORE, W. BENGAL; born 1898, early education from Shantiniketan, passed B.Sc. (HONS.) from Calcutta University, joined Dinshaw Petit Mills, Bombay, changed over to Asoka Mills, Ahmedabad (1924); obtained a State Technical Scholarship for higher studies abroad, joined Municipal College of Technology, Manchester (1926-1930) got B.Sc. Tech. and M.Sc., Tech. degrees, also attended a Special Post-Graduate Course in Industrial Administration; worked in several firms of Dyestuff Makers in Manchester and elsewhere; visited a number of mills and factories of Machinery Manufacturers in the Continent also. On returning to India worked in several Mills in Ahmedabad (1930-33); appointed Principal of the Bengal Textile Institute 1934; Member of several Educational Committees; contributes articles to Journals and Magazines: Author of several Original Papers.



BISHNOI, GURU DUTTA, B.SC. (Engineering), A.M.E., INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, UNITED PROVINCES: born (Bijnor) 1907; educated at Banares Engineering College; in 1933 joined Bharat Abhyudaya Cotton Mills, Howrah and Naskarpara Jute Mills as Assistant Engineer, and promoted Chief Engineer in 1936; changed over to Dalmia Cement Company At



Karachi and Dandhot as Resident Engineer; worked in Josts Engineering Co., Calcutta as Engineer; in 1945 joined U.P. Government as Inspector of Factories. ADDRESS: Swaroopnagar, Kanpur.

CHAKRAVARTY, INDUBHUSAN, M.Sc., M.Sc., (Hons.) in Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University (1938); was a Demonstrator in a private College (1938-40); in 1940 was engaged as a Microbiologist to work on a Research Scheme on "Indigenous Antiseptics" jointly sponsored by the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, Calcutta and the Bengal Industrial Research Board; since 1941 has been on the Scientific Staff of the former organization, and is at present engaged in Research work at Leeds University on Special Bio-chemical problems relating to Cellulosic Textiles; Joint Author of a Bulletin published by the Bengal Industrial Research Board.

CHEMBURKAR, Y. R., L. T. M., A.T.A. (INDIA), SPINNING MASTER, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY.



After obtaining L. T. M. Diploma from V.J.T.I., Bombay, joined the Century Mills as an Apprentice in 1935: was promoted as Assistant Spinning Master in 1935 and in 1940 was made Spinning Master: successfully carried out the conversion of Coarse to Fine counts with Casablanca System in the mills.

CHICHGUR, P. E., A.M.I. MECH., E. (Lond.), A. M. I. E. (India), Chartered Engineer and Principal of Saboo Siddik Technical Institute, Bombay; born 1886; educated at V. J. T. Institute in Mechanical & Electrical Engineering; First Class Moch. Engineer under Bombay Boiler Act; Engineer and Manager with Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; Principal, J. N. Tata Technical Institute, Navsari, F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, Morvi Technical Institute, Morvi; at present Principal of Saboo Siddik Technical Institute, Bombay.



CHITALE, G. K., B.COM., born 1895 at Poona, Graduate of Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; Founder, Commerce Graduates Association, Bombay and was its Joint Secretary for 10 years; published a Handbook for Commerce Graduates; was with Allen Brothers Ltd., in their Mills Department; after practical training in Gold Mohur Mills and prior to his retirement in February 1948 was Mill Manager in Simplex Mills. ADDRESS: c/o Commerce Graduates Association, Wadia Building, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay.

DAGA, BALDEVPRASAD, GENERAL MANAGER, KAMALA MILLS, BOMBAY since 1944. Born 1903 at Alwar State; during 1922-37 worked as Weaving Master in Birla Jute Mills; then was Manager of Group of Jute Mills of Messrs. Soorajmull Nagarmull, and in Moon Mills, Bombay as General Manager and Constituted Attorney for over a year till May 1945.

DAMODARAN, G. R., B.Sc., Elec., B.Sc. Mech. (Durham), A. M. I. E. E. (London), Director, P. S. G. & Sons, Industrial Institute, Peelamedu; Managing Director of a number of Cotton Mills; actively interested in Commercial and Industrial



matters ; closely connected with Central & Provincial Governments in matters of Industrial importance, Education, Arts & Science and Technical matters in particular.

DATE, W. H., B.Sc., FACTORY MANAGER & SPINNING MASTER, JUBILEE MILLS, AHMEDABAD ; Graduated from the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, studied for M.Sc., also for Law ; worked as Junior Statistical Assistant in Finance Department (Bombay);



joined Jubilee Mills as an Apprentice in 1928, promoted as in-charge, Waste Spinning Section, later transferred to Fine Spinning Section and was elevated to the position of Senior Assistant in charge of one of their mills ; appointed Spinning Master in Calico Mills (1944), carried out experiments on the Combing of Short Staple Cottons, effect of varying comber waste percentages of yarn strength and quality, Effects of varying Roller Settings on the quality and strength of yarns and the effect of elimination of one or more fly frames processes ; transferred to Jubilee Mills as Spinning Master, and in 1945 designated as Factory Manager ; keen sportsman, Secretary and Captain of Calico Mills Cricket Team, Examiner of R. C. Technical Institute Government Apprentices, Member. Managing Committee, Ahmedabad Textile Technologists Association and General Secretary of the Association (1948).

DESAI, NANABHAI J., L. T. M. CARDER & SPINNER, NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, INDORE. Graduating from the V. J. T. Institute, Bombay worked as a Spinning Apprentice in Surat & Baroda Textile Mills ; joined the Gordhan Mills as Carder & Spinner ;



changed over to Svadeshi & Asarwa Mills and supervised their sister concerns at Viramgam and Surat ; services loaned for erecting "Nandlal Bhandari" Mills (1924) and is working there for the last 24 years in different capacities as Erector, Carder, Spinner, Weaver and Manager ; is associated with Textile Industry for the last 39 years ; Prize Winner of the All India Spinners Association for the "CHARKA" presented to Sabarmati Ashram and sent up for trial to Mahatma Gandhi from whom he received great appreciation ; Member, Managing Committee, Textile Association (India), Indore Branch.

DESAI, NANUBHAI N., CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, BHOPAL TEXTILES LTD., BHOPAL. Born 1920 in Surat. After passing Matriculation examination (1930) joined the Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, as an Apprentice,



changed over to the Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Manufacturing Co. Appointed as Asstt. Carding and Spinning Master in the Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, passed the Full Tech. Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute (in First Class). In 1939 joined Bhopal Textiles first as Assistant Carding and Spinning Master, and was subsequently made Spinning Master.

Efficient Organiser, and tactful in controlling labour. Trained the local labour, and the mill has been working 3 shifts for the last 2 years.

DESAI, NATHUBHAI L., D.W.T., A. T. A. (INDIA), WEAVING MASTER, NAGRI MILLS, AHMEDABAD;



Born 1911 ; educated at Kalabhawan Institute Baroda ; worked for short periods in different mills at Navasari, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, etc. holding position of Assistant Weaving Mastor, Technical Assistant, etc. ; toured all over India to study market conditions and collected data regarding durability, costing, testing different varieties of cloth, margin of profit etc., prior to joining the Nagri Mills, was a Weaving Master and Sales Re-organiser in Jam Mills ; and Rajratna Mills ; Hon. Secretary, Sholapur Branch of Textile Association (India). holds Diplomas from City & Guilds of London Institute in Cotton Weaving (1st Class), A. T. A. of the Textile Association (India), Examiner, Board of Education of Department of Industries of Government of Bombay, part time Lecturer at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, Member of the Textile Institute, Manchester. ADDRESS : Chandra Niwas, Maninagar, Ahmedabad.

DESAI, PRABINCHANDRA N., B.SC., HEAD OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT, VASANT VIJAY MILLS, BOMBAY.



Educated at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad ; passed B.Sc., in 1936. Had his early practical training in Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching in Khandesh Mills, Jalgaon and worked for some time in Printing Department of Rohit Mills, Ahmedabad. Joined Vasant Vijay Mills, Bombay in 1939 for erection work and in 1940 made Textile Chemist, and as Head of Printing Department in 1947.

DESHPANDE, C. R., DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER, OSMANSHAHI MILLS, NANDED ;



after a course of apprenticeship in some mills joined as Dyer & Printer in Government Cottage Industries Institute, Hyderabad in 1929 and introduced Hand Block Printing, Screen & Spray Printing on Cotton & Silk fabrics and also worked as Tutor in the Institute in Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing ; joined Osmanshahi Mills in 1935 and supervised the Erection and Installation of new and modern Machines; interested in labour welfare activities; is the School and Sports Secretary of the Mills.

DESHPANDE, V. M., L. T. M., MANAGER & WEAVING MASTER, THE ARUNA MILLS, AHMEDABAD ;



born 1905; during College days took part in C. D. Movement, passed 2nd Class Diploma Course in Textile Manufacture from V. J. T. Institute in 1930; joined as Apprentice Jobber and subsequently made Weaving Master in Arvind and Rohit Mills, later appointed Manager & Weaving Master in the present mills ; Member Advisory Board of Industrial Training Institute and Workshops, Ahmedabad ; active Member of Textile Association (India).

DEVARAJULU, G. K. MILLOWNER & PROMINENT BUSINESS MAGNATE OF COIMBATORE:



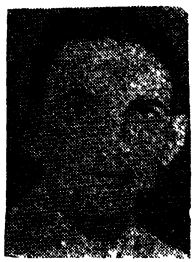
Born 1913; visited Japan in 1936 U.K., U. S. A., and the Continent in 1946 as Member of the Delegation of All India Manufacturers Organization to study Industrial Development particularly Textile Industry; Deputy Chairman, Southern India Millowners' Association; Adviser to the Textile Central Board; Chairman, Board of Directors of Textool Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Director: Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd. Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd., The Premier Mills (CBE) Ltd., The Coimbatore Lakshmi Cotton Press Ltd., The Krishna Mills Ltd. The Palamalai Ranganathar Mills Ltd., The Janardhana Mills Ltd., and the Manmavar Achukudam Ltd., interested in Textile Spinning & Weaving and Textile Machinery Manufacture. ADDRESS: Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

DIKSHIT DATTATRYA KRISHNA, L.T.M., MANAGER, THE MADHAVNAGAR COTTON MILLS, MADHAVNAGAR.



Born 1908. For 13 years, since 1927, worked in all the departments of The Morarji Goculdas Mills where during last several years held the post of Assistant Spinning Master; was part time Instructor in Social Service League Training Class, Parel and also in V. J. T. Institute for Government Apprentice Scheme; subsequently joined the Raghuvanshi Mills as Spinning Master and transferred to their concern at Sidhpur; was with the Technological Institute at Bhiwani as Spinning Master for over a year; since 1944 working in the present mills first as Spinning Master and now as Manager. Possesses erection experience. ADDRESS: Madhavnagar Cotton Mills, P. O. Madhavnagar, Rly. Stn. Budhgaon.

DINSHAW, SORAB, L. T. M., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS NO. 5. BOMBAY;



since 1946; passed L.T.M. from V.J.T. Institute, recipient of Scholarships and Medals, proceeded to England in 1939 and worked with Platt Brothers, and Howard and Bulloughs, got full Technological Diploma of the City and Guilds Institute, London. On returning to India joined Kohinoor Mills, holding independent charge of various Departments from time to time; winner of Gold Medal in Essay Competition from the Textile Association (India) in 1944; joined India United Mills, in 1946, acted as Manager on several occasions; elected Member, Managing Committee of Textile Association (India).

DOCTOR, K. D., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, GUJARAT SPINNING MILLS, AHMEDABAD; after studying up to Matriculation, joined Empress Mills, Nagpur in 1921 as Spinning Apprentice; changed over to Vishnu Cotton Mills, Sholapur as Assistant and later Spinning & Carding Master; joined Ahmedabad Advance Mills as Carding & Spinning Master; Specialist in High Draft Systems in Spinning as well as Fancy Yarns.

DORAIKANNAN, T. N., TEXTILE ENGINEER, SREE SHANKARA TEXTILE MILLS LTD., DAVANGERE, (South India); Born 1910, after a period of apprenticeship in Sri Ranga Vilas Mills joined Cambodia Mills as Carding Assistant Jobber, worked



as Erector in Kaleswara Mills, as Carder & Spinner in Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Mills, as In-Charge Construction and Erection of Davangere Cotton Mills whose Management awarded him Gold Medal in appreciation; appointed as Textile Engineer in 1945, a popular figure in the business Circle.

DUTTA, M. C., SPINNING ADVISER AND WEAVING SUPERINTENDENT, BANARES COTTON & SILK MILLS, BANARES; Ex-Technical Adviser on Textiles, Government of Bengal; an Ex-Student of the V. J. T. Institute, for specialised training in Textile Machine Manufacturing, been to foreign countries twice; now works as Hon. Textile Adviser to several Cotton and Silk Mills; gained practical training in Textile Technology by working in several Factories in U. K. and other countries. ADDRESS: Banares Cotton & Silk Mills, Benares.



DUTTA, S. B., B.Sc. (Cal.) B.Sc. (Tech.), Dyeing Superintendent, The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., & The Vi hnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Sholapur, since 1942. Joined the E. D. Sassoon Turkey-red & Dye Works, after passing B. Sc. in Textile Dyeing from Bombay University in 1936. Organised the Sholapur Branch of the Textile Association (India) and was its Secretary till he was elected Chairman of the Branch. Was Secretary of the 5th All India Textile Conference held at Sholapur during 1948; Secretary, Rotary Club, Sholapur from 1946-48.



ENGINEER, BURJORJI S., ENGINEER & MANAGER, GUJARAT SPINNING MILLS, AHMEDABAD; started life as an Engineering Apprentice in Gujarat Ginning Mills, Ahmedabad, promoted Chief Engineer within 10 years; passed First Class Engineering Examination; appointed Superintending Engineer of Manankbhai Bhagubhai Group, and Manager of Gujarat Ginning Mills, left the former after 25 years of service and joined Gujarat Spinning Mills as Engineer and Manager; is also consultant Engineer to many of the Ahmedabad Mills, as well as Kadi-Kallon and Petlad Mills.

GADKARI, R. S., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, BENGAL NAGPUR COTTON MILLS, Rajnandgaon, C. P., as Apprentice Jobber completed Textile Technology course and obtained L. T. M. from V. J. T. Institute; Joined Alexandra Mills as Apprentice Jobber, changed over as Weaving Instructor in Indu Group of Mills No. 1, Weaving Supervisor in Hindustan Mills, Bombay made a specialised "Time Study" in Textile Mills; in the present office since 1946. ADDRESS: Rajnandgaon, C.P.



GAONKAR, G.R., SPINNING MASTER BOMBAY COTTON WASTE MILLS, BOMBAY; after passing Apprentice Class Course of V. J. T. Institute, worked as an Apprentice in Carding & Spinning in Jacob



Sassoon Mills, in Manchester Mills, and Western India Mills, as Assistant in Spinning; joined Sutlej Cotton Mills as Assistant Spinning Master and in the present mills since 1947.

GAFOOR, M.A., L. T. M.. A. T. A. (INDIA), MANAGER, OSMANSHAHI MILLS, NANDED, (HYDERABAD-DN.)



after passing L. T.M. (Hons.) from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay, joined Osmanshahi Mills in 1935 as Spinning Master and transferred to Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal as Carding & Spinning Master, later was re-transferred to Osmanshahi Mills in 1942 as Carding & Spinning Master and appointed as Manager in 1495.

GARDE, S. V., D.C.T., D.T.M., (Baroda), T. P. F. C. (England), A.T.A.



Sizing Master, New Prahlad Mills, Bombay; born 1907; Double Technical Graduate from the Kalabhawan, Baroda, passed also City & Guilds of London Institute in Cotton Weaving & Sizing Chemistry and Textile Printing (1st Class), also got a medal as First Prize; worked in different places in different capacities like Head Textile Designer in Finlay Mills, Seksaria and Western India Mills, Bombay, as Sizing Master and then Assistant Weaving Master in Osmanshahi Mills, Nanded, as Manager in Vithaldas Ranchoddas Mills; since 1941 in New Prahlad Mills.

GHOSE, A. N., L. T. M. (HON.), TEXTILE MACHINIST (GERMANY), WEAVING MASTER, THE CROWN SPG. & WVG. CO., since 1946 ; born 1907 in Bengal; educated at Patna University and took L. T. M. Diploma from V. J. T. Institute; worked in Vasant Mills, Broach as Asst. Weaving Master; after Higher Technical Training in Germany, was as Asst. Weaving Master in Basanti Cotton Mills, Sri Durga Cotton Mills, Vidyasagar Cotton Mills; as Manager & Weaving Master in Rampooria Cotton Mills in Bengal; as Inspecting Officer in Indian Stores Department; Weaving Master in Azam Jahi Mills and Osmanshahi Mills till August 1946 when he was taken in by the present concern.



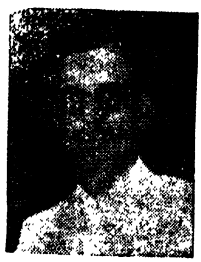
GIRDHARLAL, CHHANALAL, SPINNING MASTER (NIGHT-IN-CHARGE), SHRI AMARSINGHJI COTTON MILLS, WANKANER (SAURASHTRA), since 1945; born 1900 ; educated at Baroda High School, joined Kalabhawan Institute in 1917 worked in Sayaji Mills, Baroda, as an Apprentice for 5 years, changed over to Saraswati Mills, Broach (1923); New Baroda Mills (1928); Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hubli (1930); worked as Erector & Carding Master in Maharani Woollen Mills, Baroda and as Erector of Woollen Spinning Machinery in Chandrodaya Mills, Viramgam and as Carding Master 1937, and as Asst. Carding & Spinning Master in New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar for 7 years, joined Amar-



singhji Cotton Mills in 1945, and now working as Spinning Master.

GIRDHARLAL, SHETH POPATLAL, Proprietor, Popatlal Girdharlal & Co., Importers of Textiles Machinery & Stores, Managing Director : Textile Works Ltd., Textile Engravers Ltd., and Kismet Silk Mills ; ADDRESS : 49/55, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

GOKHALE, N. P., L. T. M. SUPERINTENDENT, TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BOMBAY ; after passing Matriculation Examina ion in 1921, joined V. J. T. Institute, Bombay and completed course in "Textile M nufacture" ; joined the Crown Mills as an Apprentice in Weaving, worked as a fancy Jobbor and Jacquard Designer in Pearl Mills (1932) and as Sizing Master and Assistant Weaving Master in David and Meyer Mills till 1941 ; part time Weaving Teacher in Textile Technical School in 1929, and part time Superintendent (1931-40), and since 1941 Superintendent ; Author of several booklets for students on Technical subjects.



GOLE, C. D., COTTON SELECTOR, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR. Born 1884 at Berar ; graduated in 1907 from Bombay ; was with Sir A. W. Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors in 1909, and Sir Hukumchand Cotton Mills, Akola (1910-22), and Ramdas Khemji Trading Co., East Africa as Cotton Selector ; in 1926 was in Burma as Cotton Agent for Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., Bombay and on return in 1941 worked as Manager in their concerns at Nasik till he joined the present mills.

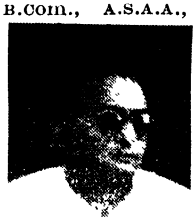
GOLIKERI, RATNAKER. A., L.T.M. (HONS.), WEAVING MASTER, SHREE RAM MILLS since 1941 ; took L.T.M. Diploma from V.J.T. Institute in 1928, joined Mafatlal Fine Count Mills, Navasari ; changed over to Hindustan and Western India Mills, Niranjan Mills ; joined Shree Ram Mills in 1941.



GOYAL, RAMESH CHANDRA, M.A., B.COM., *'Sahitya Ratna'*, Secretary to Chairman, Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur ; born 1923 ; educated at Agra and Nagpur Universities ; worked with Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister, Jaipur as Personal Assistant (1942-43) ; joined Birla Brothers Ltd., in 1943 ; and Swadeshi Cotton Mills in 1948 ; Research Student and Author of articles on Economic and Labour Problems, Textile Industry etc. ADDRESS : Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.



GUPTA, MUNSHI LAL. M.A., B.COM., A.S.A.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), Secretary, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Kanpur, since 1943 ; Director, U.P. Industrial Financing Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, Assistant Secretary, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur (1933-39), Member, Economic Planning Committee of U.P., Board of Economic Enquiry, U.P., Director, Central Finance and Housing Co., Ltd., Agra ; Author, *"Cottage Industries and their place in our National Economy." Sales Tax Legislation*



in India and Pakistan," *U. P. Sales Tax (Hindi),"* Joint Author, *"Handbook of Indo-Australian Trade."* ADDRESS : Laxman Bhawan, The Mall, Kanpur.

GUPTA, N. R., WEAVING MASTER, SHREE LAXMI NARAYAN MILLS, CHALISGAON;



educated at Aligarh and studied Mechanical Engineering joined the above mills as Stores-in-charge, folding Supervisor, looking after erection of looms and dobbies etc., gained practical knowledge in winding, warping and sizing ; got apprenticed in Highspeed Winding, Warping, automatic looms and jacquards in prominent mills of Bombay and on return was made Assistant Weaving Master ; passed the first year Cotton Manufacture Weaving Examination of the City & Guilds of London in 2nd class in 1937, also attended Kalabhawan Institute, Baroda in 1939 ; posted as In-charge of Weaving when he passed the 2nd year Cotton Manufacture Weaving Examination at V.J.T., Bombay ; also passed examination in Engineering as applied to Cotton Industry in 1940 ; was for a short period as Mill Manager. ADDRESS : Chalisgaon, East Khandesh.

GUPTA, Dr. RAJ BAHADUR, LABOUR OFFICER, GOVERNMENT OF U. P., KANPUR ;



born 1900 ; took his M.A. Degree from Banares Hindu University in 1923, Ph.D. from Lucknow University and was Lecturer in D.A.V., College, Kanpur; was Vice-President Kanpur Mazdoor Sabha, and Provincial Trade Union Congress (1927-29) ; joined as Statistician to U.P. Government in 1931 ; Secretary, Economic Planning Committee ; appointed Labour Officer, U.P. in 1937 ; for study on Organization and Working Labour Office was sent to Bombay in 1940 ; went on deputation to Government of India (1942-44) and on return made in charge of Labour Welfare Work ; for special study on Labour matters visited U. K. and other countries in the Continent ; Editor, "Labour Bulletin" and "Shramjivi".

GURJAR SHRIDHAR VINAYAK, L.M.E., L.T.M. (Hons.), M.M.E.E., DEPUTY MANAGER & SPINNING SUPERINTENDENT, MADHUSUDHAN MILLS, DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY : born 1889, took diploma in Mechanical Engineering & Textiles Manufacture from V.J.T. Institute and in Cotton Spinning from City & Guilds of London Institute; started as an Apprentice Engineer in Garlick & Co. Worked with Buckingham Mills, Madras, Banares Cotton & Silk Mills, Banares, Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills, Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Laxminarayan Mill, Radha krishna Cotton Mills, Radheshyam Cotton Mills as Assistant Spinning Master, Acting Manager, Spinning Master or as Manager till he joined Madhusudhan Mills as Deputy Manager & Spinning Superintendent in 1946.

HEMI, FRED J., L.T.M., A.T.A. (India); graduating in Textiles from



V.J.T. Institute, Bombay became Assistant Weaving Master in Rachel Sassoon Mills on completion of apprenticeship period in 1937 was designated as Assistant Designer (Cotton, Wool and Silk) for the Sassoon Group of Mills, and his services were loaned to Mysore Mills as Chief Textile Designer ; now working as Assistant Weaving Master of the Mills after 10

years of service; awarded the first A.T.A. Diploma by the Textile Association (India) in 1945. ADDRESS: Mysore Mills, Bangalore.

HORMUSJI, JAL S., started career as apprentice in Spinning in The Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal and is continuing there since 10 years, now holding the position of Assistant Carder & Spinner; during this period passed the course in Cotton Carding & Spinning and took his Diploma from the L.G. Schools of London in 1938. ADDRESS: The Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal.



HUSAIN, TASADDUQ, WEAVING MASTER, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, LYALLPUR; born 1919; after High school studies entered Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur as an Apprentice; joined Government Central Textile Institute, and after qualifying in Textile Technology worked as a Senior Assistant Weaving Master for 7 years. Now with Lyallpur Cotton Mills, West Pakistan.



HUSSAIN, SARFARAZ, D.T.M., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, LYALLPUR. Born 1923, educated: Kanpur; passed D.T.M. II Division from the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur (1943), got 1st Class in the Final Examination of the City & Guilds of London Institute; completed apprenticeship period from the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur and worked for 4 years as Assistant Weaving Master.



INDULKAR, GOVIND GOPALRAO L.T.M., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, DHANRAJ MILLS LTD., BOMBAY, since 1943; born 1912; holds L. T. M. Diploma of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; after apprenticeship in Dhanraj, and Finlay Mills joined Crown and Jubilee Mills as Assistant Carding & Spinning Master, rejoined Dhanraj Mills as Senior Assistant Carding & Spinning Master and later promoted to the position he now holds there.



INSKIP, SIR ARTHUR, KT., C.B.E., O.B.E., V. D., EX. M.L.A. (Central) General Manager, Cooper Allen & Co., and Officiating Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the British India Corporation Ltd; President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur; Leather Adviser to the Government of India, holds progressive views; as M.L.A. made brilliant speeches in the Central Legislature advocating the cause of the "Comman man"; takes keen interest in all civic and commercial problems. ADDRESS: British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.



JAIMAN, BHAGWAN SAHAI, OFFICIATING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF



FACTORIES since August 1948 ; born 1901, educated at Alwar, Ajmer & Agra ; joined Nagpur Engineering Institute, left studies due to Non-co-operation movement in 1921, was allowed to appear for the Mechanical and Electrical Examination in Gorakhpur (1924), secured First Class First Division, passed also City & Guilds of London Institute in Electrical Engineering C. C. 1924, First Class Engineers' Examination under the Boilers' Act from Punjab (1928); worked in New Cotton Press & Ginning Factory, Beawar ; Birla Cotton Mills, Delhi as apprentice Engineer ; Saraya Sugar Factory, Sardarnagar (1924-26) as Engineer-in-Charge ; Government of U. P. Department of Industries, Metal Working Institute, Aligarh, Head of Institute (1926-1940) Technical Superintendent and Adviser for Metal Industries to U. P. Government, Chief Technical Surveyor for Metal Industries ; appointed Inspector of Boilers and Additional Inspector of Factories (1940-45), Inspector of Factories 1945 onwards, twice officiated as Chief Inspector of Factories. ADDRESS : 88/533, Premnagar, Kanpur.

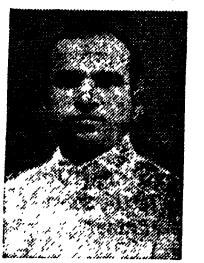
JAKHADE, SHANKAR VAMAN, SPINNING MASTER, SHRI MAHARANI MAHALSABHAI COTTON MILLS, DEWAS JUNIOR ; born 1901 ; educated at Poona ; after working as paid Apprentice in Aurangabad Mills and gaining experience in Carding & Spinning for five years joined as Erection Jobber in Laxminarayan Mills, Chalisgaon; passed Grade I Examination of the City & Guilds of London ; changed over to Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore as Assistant Spinning Master and left, while as Spinning Master, when called by Morvi Cotton Mills for over-hauling their Spinning Machineries and was there till he took up the present post.



JAWALE, MURLIDHAR SHRIPAT, B.SC., (CHEM.), L. T. C. (TEX.), TEXTILE CHEMIST THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, THANA. Born 1919 ; after B.Sc. Course joined the V. J. T. Institute, for specialising in Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering and secured L. T. C. (Second Class) Diploma for practical training and apprenticeship worked in The Raipur Mills and Arvind Mills of Ahmedabad and in the Dyes Department of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay. Joined the present mills as Textile Chemist in charge of Mill Laboratory. Is interested in Analytical, Inspection and further research in Cotton Textiles and other Fabrics and intends to proceed abroad for higher studies in Textile Technology. ADDRESS : Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana. G. I. P. Rly.



JHAVERI, RASIKLAL SARABHAI, D. COM. (I. M. C.) ; born 1910 ; after passing Matriculation Examination, joined Raipur Mills as a Weaving Apprentice, worked for a year, changed over to Nutan Mills, supervising the construction and erection of the Spinning & Weaving Plant; studied higher Commercial Subjects and secured Certificates in Book-keeping, Accountancy and Company Law etc., from the London Chamber of Commerce, was also awarded Full Technological



certificates in Cotton Spinning with Engineering and Economics as applied to Cotton Industry as also Certificate in Plain and Fancy Weaving from the City & Guilds of London Institute.

JOG, G. G., Secretary to Lala Ram Ratan Gupta, Chairman, Lakshmiratan



Cotton Mills, Ltd., Kanpur. Born 1891 ; graduated from Bombay University ; Member Indian National Congress since 1913 ; Commandant, Civic Guard Force ; Member : Indian Defence Force (1918), G. O C., Indian National Congress Session held at Kanpur 1925 ; Private Secretary to R. B. Rameshwar Pd. Bagla (1924-32) ; imprisoned several times during Congress Movements ; Secretary to Sir Padampat Singhania 1934-39 ; Life Member, Tilak Memorial Society, Journalist and Social Reformer. ADDRESS : 15/75 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

JOSHI, MOHANLAL HARGOVIND, MANAGER, GOLD MOHUR MILLS, BOMBAY ; after appearing for Matriculation examination joined Finlay Mills in 1922 as a Warper, and worked in the Sizing Department, appointed Sizing Jobber in Swan Mills, promoted Asst. Weaving Master in 1918 and made Weaving Master in 1924 ; transferred to Finlay Mills in 1929 as Weaving Master ; appointed Manager of Satya Mills (now Victoria Mills) and on closure of the mills, was transferred as Sales Department Manager for Swan and Finlay Mills in 1936 ; in 1936 promoted as Manager, Gold Mohur Mills, has put in a record service of 32 years in the same concern.

JOSHI, N. R., ASSISTANT CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, MEYER MILLS,



BOMBAY since July 1947 ; born 1923 ; after completing studies from the Victoria High School, entered V.J.T. Vocational Trade Apprentice Scheme in 1939 ; joined Meyer Sassoon Mills in 1939 afterwards as an Apprentice, transferred to Carding and Spinning Section (1942) and Erection and Conversion of Platting Frames from Roller Draft to Casablanca, appointed Assistant in Carding & Spinning (1943), reorganized the whole Carding Department, appointed Asst. Carding & Spinning Master in July 1947.

JOSHI, PANDURANG NARAYAN, B.A., (Hons.), M.SC. Tech., F.R.I.C., PRINCIPAL, VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY. Born November 1902. Educated Bombay & Manchester. Daxina Fellow, Wilson College, Bombay 1923-24. Head of the Dyeing & Bleaching Department of Madhowji Dharamsey Mills 1930-33 ; Head of the Applied Chemistry Department of the V.J.T. Institute since 1933. Principal since 1940 ; Fellow of the Bombay University since 1943 ; Member All India Council of Technical Education ; Vice-President, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions. ADDRESS : V.J.T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

JOSHI, SHANKAR NARAYAN, L.T.M., CHIEF WEAVING MASTER,



BIRLA COTTON SPG.&WVG.MILLS, SUBZIMANDI DELHI; born 1904; passed L. T. M. Diploma Course in 1927 ; worked in several Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad; joined Birla Mills (Gwalior) in 1937 as Chief Weaving Master and also

was at their Okara Mills for 9 years, now in their mills at Delhi; Member, Special Sub-Committee of Delhi Polytechnic, Government of India and Examiner for the same Institution; acts as Adviser to Textile Machinery Corporation, Gwalior in Loom Manufacturing.

KAK VIRENDRA NARAYAN, MANAGER, JAIPUR SPG. & WVG. MILLS,



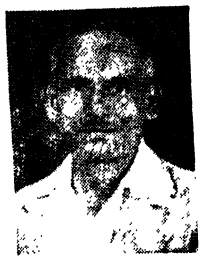
JAIPUR; born 1919; educated at Ajmer and Hindu University, Banares; sportsman and debator, takes active part in Cougress movement, specially Rural Uplift and Social work, associated with Industrial Advisory Board, Chambers of Commerce, Adult Education Committee, "Jaipur" and "Jai" Clubs, Advisory Council of "Deaf & Dumb School" Rotary International, and Prov. Committee of Construction of "Congress Nagar" at Jaipur; took prominent part in 1942 Independence Movement also; looks after a big Mica Mining concern in Jaipur.

KALE, DATTATRAYA GOVIND, B.SC., F.D., C.D., LECTURER AND HEAD OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, KALABHAVAN, BARODA:



born 1894; after leaving studies, joined as Printing Master in Imperial Mills, Bombay (1920-22); Dyeing, Bleaching & Finishing Master, Goenka Mills, Delhi (1923), 1st Dyeing Assistant, Government School of Dyeing and Printing, Kanpur (1924-37); Now Head of the Chemical Technology Section in Kalabhavan, Baroda; has conducted special Researches on Mineral Khaki, Aniline Black, Vat and Azoic Dyes; Author of several publications on Dyeing & Printing.

KANAKARAJU, KANCHERLA, L.T.M. (HONS.), CHIEF ASST. SPINNING MASTER, MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS;



after passing Inter Science from Vizianagaram (Madras University), joined V.J.T. Institute in 1918, completed four years' Textile Course and obtained L.T.M. Hons. Diploma; joined Currimbhoy Mills as Assistant Erector; changed over to the present institution as Spinning Assistant, acted several times as Spinning Master, has been in the same mill for the past 25 years.

KANNAN, RAO SAHIB, K.C.C., PREMIER INDUSTRIALIST OF MALABAR,



born 1884, educated privately, started the Chenoli Hosiery Factory (1929), promoted Chenoli Bank (1930); Chenoli Stores (1940), and Chenoli Mills in 1941, owns varied Estates and is a noted philanthropist and connected with several public and Charitable Organizations, Municipal Councillor and Honorary Magistrate, President of several Institutions including ports, Tournament Committees. ADDRESS: Cannanore, North Malabar, South India.

KANSARA, M.S., ENGINEER, AMARSINGJI MILLS, WANKANER (Saurashtra) Born 1909, Ahmedabad. Educated at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad in Engineering. Worked as Apprentice in



Mancklal Harilal Mills and Silver Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad; passed Second Class in 1934; and First Class, "Engineers' Examination" in 1935; during 1934 to 1947 was Assistant Engineer at Sarangpur Cotton Mills No. 1 and in No. 2 Mills as Incharge Engineer. Joined the present position in 1947. An experienced Construction Engineer has carried out several works in many centres for different purposes. ADDRESS : Shri Amarsinghji Mills Ltd., Wankaner, (Saurashtra).

KATHOKE, K. M., GENERAL MANAGER, and TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, VIDHURNAGAR TEXTILE MILLS (under erection) Born 1905. Educated Wilson College, Bombay. Started life as an Apprentice in Jacob Sassoon Mills. Passed Apprentice Examination of the V.J. T.I. securing First Class, also Second First Class Certificate of London City and Guilds. Promoted Senior Assistant Carding Master, and Carding and Spinning Master of David Mills. Appointed Acting Manager of Bijli Mills Hathras (1939) Changed over to Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Jalgaon—changed over to Loyal Textile Mills as General Manager, Kovilpatti—now engaged in the erection of a new Mill at Vidhurnagar—Life Member, Textile Association (India) and Textile Institute, Manchester.



KAUL, BRAHMA KUMAR, PROVINCIAL TEXTILE CONTROLLER, U.P., KANPUR SINCE APRIL 1946; Born 1917 at Nagpur; Graduated from Allahabad University in 1937; entered Indian Civil Service in 1941; Joint Magistrate Bareilly; S. D. O. Serampur Dist., Hooghly and subsequently Provincial Textile Controller, U. P. ADDRESS : 4/284 Parvati Bagla Road, Kanpur.

KAUSHAL, S. C., B.SC. (TECH.), PROPRIETOR, KAUSHAL BROS., DEALERS IN TEXTILE MILL STORES AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, KANPUR, born 1912 at Kanpur., Educated at Banares Hindu University and passed the full Diploma Course from H. B. T. Institute, Kanpur; did Research work in the manufacture of Chemical Auxiliaries for Textile and Sugar Industries; Journalist and Author; Convenor, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan's Committee for translating Chemical and Classical Technological Terms in Hindi. ADDRESS : The Mall, Kanpur.



KAVTHEKAR, MADHAV RAMCHANDRA, L. T. M., CHIEF ASSISTANT, WEAVING DEPTT. ARYODAYA GINNING & MFG. MILLS, AHMEDABAD SINCE 1944; born 1911 at Alibagh; educated at Baroda and took L. T. M. Diploma degree from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay in 1935; worked as an apprentice for over a year and was made Assistant Weaving Master in New Commercial Mills of Ahmedabad; transferred to their sister concern, The New National Mills, with whom he worked for another 3 years when he joined the present concern as Chief Assistant in Weaving Department. ADDRESS : 7, Daxini Society, Maninagar, Ahmedabad. 8.



KAZMI, S. MUJTAHA ALI, D. T. M., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER,



LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, LYALLPUR, born 1921; passed Diploma Course in Textile Technology and specialised in Spinning & Carding from Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; joined Elgin Mills for practical Training, changed over to Muir Mills as Shift-in-Charge; at present working in Lyallpur Cotton Mills as a Senior Assistant Spinning Master.

KHADILKAR, B. S., CHIEF ENGINEER, LOKMANYA MILLS, BARSI, since 1943; born 1895; after education spent 5 years in farming, and as Teacher and Supervisor, Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Bombay; secured a 1st Class Proficiency Certificate in Mechanical Engineering of the Boiler Department, and 1st Class Supervisor Licence of P.W.D., Radio Communication 1st Class Engineering Certificate of the City & Guilds of London Institute, 1st Aid Certificate of St. John Ambulance and Diploma from Safety First Association prior to joining Lokamanya Mills as Chief Engineer in 1943 worked as Apprentice Fitter in M.S.M. Rly., Kasturchand Mills; Shift Driver, G.I.P. Railway Power House, Assistant Engineer in Madhowjee Dharamsey Mills, Bombay, Okha Salt Works, Mithipur, Jam Shree Ratansinghji Mills, Sholapur, Canara Paper & Pulp Mills, Rajahmundry, Godavary Sugar Mills, Ahmednagar and in Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Indore as Mechanical & Electrical Engineer.



KHADILKAR, R. H., L.T.M. (HONS.) WEAVING ASSISTANT, NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, BOMBAY; took First Class Hons. L. T. M. Diploma from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; was an Examiner of Parachute Fabrics under Inspector of Textiles, Bombay (1943), Weaving Shed Supervisor in Svadeshi Mills, Bombay and for sometime Inspector of Technical & Industrial Schools of Bombay Province till 1947.



KHANAPURKAR, R. G., WEAVING MASTER, DELHI CLOTH MILLS, DELHI; after passing Matriculation Examination, joined the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; got Diploma in weaving; joined Delhi Cloth Mills as an Apprentice (1929), promoted as Assistant Weaving Master (1932), transferred to Lyallpur Cotton Mills in 1944 as Senior Weaving Master, came back to Delhi Cloth Mills in October 1947 and now working as Weaving Master.

KHANNA, JAGAT NARAIN, M.A. LL.B. LABOUR OFFICER (CONCILIATION) TO THE U. P. GOVERNMENT SINCE 1947. Born 1919; for 2 years was Senior Lecturer in Commerce and Economics in C. A. Inter College, Mathura; joined as Labour Investigator in Labour Department in 1943 and later as Statistical Superintendent, Labour Inspector, Assistant Welfare Officer; also worked in the Family Budget Inquiry Committee of the Government of India (1945); Secretary, Textile Committee of the Labour Inquiry Committee, (U.P.) 1947; did original Research work regarding Trade Union Movement in U.P. ADDRESS: Government Labour Office, Kanpur.

KHANNA, KRISHNA NARAYAN, MANAGER, CHARAN SAFE WORKS,



BIRHANA ROAD, KANPUR. Born 1916 at Sitapur (U. P.) ; was for some time Government Contractor, Manager, Moonnalal & Sons, Kanpur (1940-45) and since 1946 with the present firm as Manager.

ADDRESS : Ram Mohan Hata, Kanpur.

KHATSURIA, JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL, ENGINEER & MANAGER, NIRANJAN MILLS, SURAT. After completing Inter Arts Course from Bahauddin College, Junagadh, joined Junagadh State Railway Workshop as an apprentice ; appointed Assistant Engineer in Krishna Kumar Mills ; changed over to Godhra Electricity Company, The Gold Mohur Mills and Finlay Mills, Bombay ; Also worked as Engineer in Okha Salt Works, Mithapur; is also consulting Engineer to Surat Textile Mills (under construction) and Swastika Machinists Ltd., Surat.



KINKHABWALA, GUNVANTRAY, R., A.M.I.E.T. (LONDON) CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, SARSAPUR MILLS, AHMEDABAD. After passing Matriculation Examination joined R.C. Technical Institute and got Diploma First Class first in Cotton Spinning Recipient of Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal, also passed the Final year Examination of City & Guilds of London Institute ; took Diploma from the British Institute of Engineering Technology, London ; in 1933 joined Aryodaya Mills : promoted as Carding & Spinning Master in 1936 ; left Aryodaya and joined Raipur Manufacturing Co. in 1939 ; transferred to Sarsapur Mills where he still holds the position of Carding & Spinning Master ; Part-time Lecturer in R. C. Technical Institute for the past 8 years.



KISHAN NARAIN, B.A., MANAGER, GANESH FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., KANPUR ; born 1904 ; graduated from the Delhi University in 1928 ; received commercial training in various concerns ; served apprentice period of 3 years in Ganesh Flour Mills, appointed In-Charge Lyallpur Branch in 1933 ; later transferred as In-Charge, Amroha Sugar Factory, Amroha ; then to Kanpur in 1946 ; is on the Governing Body of the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces ; Director, Roshanara Paints & Varnish Works, Ltd., Delhi ; is a Rotarian and takes active interest in Civic and Commercial problems.



KOTWAL, E. N. MANAGER, PRAKASH COTTON MILLS, BOMBAY 13 ; as Head Erector worked in Jubilee Mills after working in Dinshaw Petit Mills, Simplex Mills, Globe Mfg. Co., Ltd., and as Manager of New Premier Mills and Vishnu Mills.

KRISHNAN, C. V. S., STATISTICIAN, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, KANPUR; born 1912 at Quilon (Travancore); leaving Government Commercial College, Alleppey was Branch Manager, Rochouse & Sons (Publishers & Booksellers) Madras (1931-33) ; Laboratory-



in-Charge (with chances as Shift Chemist), Sonepat Sugar Mills, Sonepat (1933-35); Cashier & Asstt. Accountant, Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur (1935-45); Accountant, "Daily Telegraph", Kanpur (1945 - 1947) joined the Bureau in 1948 as Statistician and Assistant Editor.

KRISHNAMURTHY, M. R., B.Sc., (Tech.) A.M.C.T., A.T.I., Assistant Professor, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore; born 1913; took B.Sc., Degree from Mysore University and B.Sc., (Tech.) from Manchester, worked as apprentice in Platt Brothers Factory; on return joined Spring Mills, Bombay, and was in Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee before joining the Krishnarajendra Institute.

KULSHRESTHA, RAGHUNATH PRASAD, Organising Secretary, I.N.T.U.C., United Provinces since 1947; born 1906 at Mainpuri; under different capacities worked in New Victoria Mills, Swadeshi Mills, Kanpur Cotton Mills, J. K. Jute Mills and Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur; during Congress Movements and Kanpur Station Bomb case imprisoned several times; General Secretary, Socialist Party (1942); Chief Labour Organiser, Provincial Congress Labour Sub-Committee.

LIMAYE, R. G., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, SHREE VIJAYLAXMI COTTON MILLS, CAMBAY; after passing from the R. C. Technical Institute worked in Swadeshi Mills, Indore for 6 years as Weaver, Spare Jobber, Line Jobber, Fancy Jobber and Supervisor; for 3 years as Assistant Weaving Master in Hattersley Mills, Ghatkopar and since 1943 working as First Senior Assistant in Shree Vijaylaxmi Cotton Mills and as Weaving Master in Satish Textiles Ltd., Cambay.

LOVERGROVE, CARL. P., CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, JAM SPINNING & WEAVING MILL NO. 1, BOMBAY; joined Swan Mills as an Apprentice in 1937 in Spinning, attended V.J.T. Institute Apprentice Course, got 1st Class Honours and Medal; completed the course of Full Technological Certificate and got First Class Honours in the Examination of the City & Guilds of London Institute, promoted Asstt. Carding & Spinning Master in 1940; changed over to Jam Mills in 1945 as a Carding & Spinning Master, supervised the erection of the latest Blow Room, Card Room, High Speed Winding and Warping Machinery, etc.



MACMILLAN, DR. WILLIAM GEORGE, PH.D. (CANTAB), B.Sc., PH.D. (Aber), F. R. I. C., F.T.I., Chief Chemist in-charge of Laboratories of the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, Calcutta; educated at Aberdeen Grammar School Aberdeen and Cambridge Universities; awarded Ph.D. Degree for Organic Research in 1929, elected fellow of Textile Institute in 1945; worked as Chief Chemist with Messrs. A.E. Hawley & Co., Leics. (1931-37); since 1937 with the Indian Jute Mills Association; Author and Co-author of numerous Papers published in the Journal of the Chemical Society, Journal of the Textile Institute (Great Britain), Journal of Indian Chemical Society and others.



MAHADESHWAR, D.R., PUBLICITY OFFICER, J. K. INDUSTRIES (WESTERN ZONE), BOMBAY; born 1904; educated at Wilson College, Bombay; took up Journalism as a career, appointed Associate Editor "*Excelsior India*" 1924, Joint Editor, "*Himalaya Times*" 1926, Editor, "*The Indian Daily Telegraph*", Lucknow 1927-32; worked as Leader writer of the "*New Servant*", Special Correspondent of the "*Times of India*", "*Pioneer*" and Contributor of feature articles to several Journals; Editor "*The Weekly Bombay*" 1934-37, Editor, "*Federal Observer*" 1938-42, worked as Publicity Officer of a leading Banking Institution; joined J. K. Industries in 1947; has made a special study of the American Methods of Publicity. ADDRESS: J. K. Buildings, Dougall St., Ballard Estate, Bombay.



MAHADEVIA, PRAMUKHLAL JETHALAL, CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, NEW CHINA MILLS, BOMBAY; as an apprentice worked in Mafatlal Fine Mills, Navasari, in 1938 and subsequently promoted as Asst. Spinning Master and transferred to New China Mills in 1942 as Senior Assistant in Carding & Spinning, and designated Carding & Spinning Master in 1944.



MAHAL, K. S., CARDER & SPINNER, NEW PRAHLAD MILLS, BOMBAY; Graduate of the Punjab University, studied Actuarial Mathematics, joined Ananta Mills, Ahmedabad as Spinning Apprentice; changed over to Calico Mills, promoted as Assistant and later worked as Assistant-in-charge for Coarse Count and then for Fine Count section; changed over to New Prahlad Mills in 1942 as Carder & Spinner.

MAHESHWARI, C.M., L.T.M., A.T.A., TECHNICAL SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING AGENTS, PRAKASH COTTON MILLS, BOMBAY: born 1914: educated at Ratlam and Bombay, took L. T. M. Diploma from V. J. T. Institute in 1940 (Second Division); before joining Prakash Cotton Mills, was with Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Sutlej Cotton Mills, Bhiwani Cloth Mills and Kamla Mills as Assistant Weaving Master, Weaving Master and Manager; specialised in Dobby and Jacquard designs, prepared a jacquard portrait of Mahatma Gandhi interested in literary work and writes on Social Technical subjects.



MAHINDRA, K.C., B.A. (CANTAB), HEAD OF MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA, MANAGING AGENTS OF MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS Corporation Ltd., BOMBAY; Ex-Partner, Martin & Co., Calcutta; was head of the India Supply Mission stationed at Washington, U.S.A., Chairman of the Indian Coal-fields Committee of the Government of India; ADDRESS: Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.



MAITI, AMAL KUMAR B.Sc., L.T.C. ASSISTANT DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER, NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS BOMBAY. Passed the B.Sc. Eaxmination of the Calcutta University with distinction and completed L.T.C. Diploma



Course of the V.J.T. Institute Bombay in "Textile Chemistry". ADDRESS : Lakshmi Sadan. Block 3 207/A Lady Jehangir Road, Bombay 19.

MALUSARE PARAJI, D.T.M.



DASHRATH (Hons.); after education in 1919 from the Kalabhawan Institute worked in different capacities in Narsingirji Mills till 1942 with a break for 3 years as tutor in Weaving in Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar; was Assistant Weaving Master Mohata Mills, Akola (1936-42) ; and as Weaving Master in Binod Mills Ujjain and Deepchand Mills, Ujjain for different terms till he joined the New Pratap Mills, Dhulia, West Khandesh in 1946.

MANIAM, E.V.S., M.A., D.ECON., DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, KANPUR ; born 1911; educated at Madras; joined "Bombay Chronicle"; Editor, "Champion", associated with several news papers including A.P.I. & Reuters Services; special Representative of "Capital" Calcutta (1937-43); Member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council (1928-31); Secretary, Bombay Youth League; imprisoned thrice, arrested and externed from Bombay for writing "Congress Bulletin (1930); Author of several standard publications; Economic and Industrial Adviser to States and Business Magnates. ADDRESS : Laxman Bhawan, The Mall, Kanpur.



MASTER, R. J., L.T.M., MANAGER, BHOPAL TEXTILES, BHOPAL; after studying up to Inter Arts, joined V.J.T. Institute in 1920, obtained L.T.M. Diploma; joined Currimbhoy Mills as Assistant Spinning Master, later worked as Cardor, Spinner and Acting Manager of Birla Mills (now Jam Mill No. 2, Bombay), changed over as Manager of the E.D.Sassoon Group, and worked for 9 years, and subsequently Chief Manager of John's Group of Mills, Agra ; also worked as Manager of Madras Spg. & Wvg. Mills. ADDRESS : Bhopal Textiles, Bhopal.

MATCHHAR, BHISHMASEN ISHWARLAL, A.R.T.C. (England), DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER, APPOLLO MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1921 ; after education at Bombay, joined the Royal Technical College of Salford and specialised in Bleaching, Printing and Finishing of Textiles, took diploma and Associateship of the College and received the "Knecht Memorial Prize" in 1942; returned to India after 3 years practical Training in some of the leading factories in England, worked as Technical Manager in Comindco (India) Ltd., also in Standard Mills.



MATHUR, S. B., INSPECTOR OF SMOKE NUISANCE, KANPUR since 1940 ; born 1911; after education proceeded to Germany for higher studies and during his stay there for 5 years, visited Italy, U. S. A., and other continental countries;



on return worked as Engineer in Aligarh Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Aligarh, Engineer in Dhampur Sugar Mills, Dhampur; Expert in Coal & Fuel Economy Problems; Author: "Smoke Abatement & Fuel Economy". ADDRESS: Ganeshilal Bagla's Garden, Benajhabar, Kanpur.

MATHUR, SHANTI SWARUP, B.A., LL.B., MANAGER, THE KANPUR DYEING & CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., KANPUR; 1910; Graduate of the Allahabad University; practised Law 1928-39 which he left to join as Officer-in-Charge, Saw Mills of Indian Bobbin Factory, Bareilly; was transferred to the present concern as Manager in 1943. ADDRESS: Civil Lines, Kanpur.



MEHROUTRA, UMA SHANKER, DISTRICT MANAGER, HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., KANPUR; born 1906, educated privately; joined People's Bank of Northern India in 1928; changed over to Central Bank of India in 1934; appointed to the key positions in Hindustan Commercial Bank in 1943 when it was newly floated; twice elected President Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces; Director of several companies and closely connected with several social and educational Institutions; Member Kanpur Development Board; is a prominent Freemason and Rotarian.



MEHTA, BALKRISHNA KALIANDAS. Partner: Kaliandas Jugmohandas & Sons, dealers in Textile Stores, Chemicals and Starches, Bombay; born 1918; educated at Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; ADDRESS: Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, K. K., PROPRIETOR, JUPITER MILL STORES CO. Bombay; born 1904; educated at Rajkot; entered Textile Mill-stores business in 1923; Representative Page Belting Co. U.S.A., Samuel Laboratory Ltd., Leeds (England), Arbecka Webbing Co., U. S. A. for leather beltings, Ropes & Bandings and spindle tapes; visited Japan in 1937. ADDRESS: 105 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.



MEHTA, NANDULAL M., B.A., LL.B. MANAGER, INDIA UNITED MILLS, BOMBAY and President Textile Association (India) after taking B.A. and LL.B. Degrees worked in Morarjee Goculdas Mills, Bombay in different capacities as Assistant Manager and Manager; though a non-technician is interested in all Technical matters; Member, Labour & Technical Advisory (Managers) Sub-Committee of Mill-owners' Association (1936-41), the Advisory Committee of Government Apprentice Scheme (1938-47); Chairman, Managing Committee, Textile Association (India) 1939-46 and 1948; Secretary of the Post-war Planning



Committee (Textiles), Government of India. President, Bombay Textile Clerks Union in 1940-41.

MEHTA, RAMANLAL V., B.SC., BLEACHING & FINISHING MASTER, NEW CHINA MILLS, BOMBAY; after taking B.SC., degree, joined Rohit Mills, Ahmedabad, and continued till the present concern as Bleaching & Finishing Master.



MEHTA, S. A., BAHADUR MOTILAL MANAGER, RAJA POONA MILLS, POONA since April 1947 : from 1928-29 worked in London Office of Bakubhai & Ambalal Ltd., for 11 years in different capacities under the guidance of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, 2 years as Hon. Secretary, Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants Association, Bombay, 7 years as Office Manager in Ruby Mills (1940-47).



MESWANIE, VITHALDAS M., L.T.M.(Hon), WEAVING MASTER, INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BOMBAY since 1935; after passing L. T. M. (HONS.) and annexing Fardoonji Prize, joined Madhavji Dharamsey Mills as a Supervisor; appointed Asst. Weaving Master in Hindustan Mills in 1915 and Weaving Master in Aryodaya Mills Ahmedabad (1916), changed over to Hongkong Mills (1918-24); worked as Manager & Weaving Master in Akola; as Weaving Master in Toyo Podar Mills, Manager & Weaving Master in New Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad and in 1935 joined the present Mills as Weaving Master and is continuing.



MISRA, S. S., M.A., LL.B., WELFARE OFFICER, BIRLA JUTE MILLS, BIRLAPUR, 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL ; born 1921 ; educated at Kanpur and Allahabad, won Prize for "Social Studies", and submitted Thesis on Labour Welfare Work for M.A., in Economics ; joined Birla Brothers Ltd., in 1946 as Officer on Special Duty to investigate Labour conditions in various Textile Mills at Delhi, Okara, Gwalior, Birlapur and Calcutta ; passed Special Work Course of Calcutta University ; Member : Textile Association (India), Indian Institute of Personal Management (Calcutta).



MITRA, SHAILENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., LL.B., CHIEF LABOUR OFFICER, LAXMIRATAN COTTON MILLS, KANPUR; born 1907 ; educated Kanpur and Allahabad, stood First Class in M.A. ; set up practice at Kanpur ; entered Politics and Labour Movement early in life ; took active part in General Strike (1937) at Kanpur; Vice-President Indian Federation of Labour ; Member Kanpur Improvement Trust, Senior Vice-President, Kanpur Municipal Board ; acted on many occasions as Chairman of the Board (1943 47) ; Member of the Central Textile Control Board ; U. P. Economic Advisory Board and U.P. Postwar Reconstruction Committee ; ADDRESS : Civil Lines, Kanpur.

MOKASHI, BHALCHANDRA VISHNU, SPINNING MASTER, MADHU-



SUDHAN MILLS, BOMBAY ; while as apprentice in Union Mills passed Apprentice Class final Examination (Spinning) from V.J.T. Institute ; when working as Asst. Fitter in Finlay Group was transferred to Swan Mills as Asst. Carding & Spinning Master in-charge of Waste Plant and Card Room Process, after promotion as Senior Asstt. Carding & Spinning Master & Shift-in-charge, was sent to Gold Mohur Mills in 1936 thus after 14 years with Finlay Group, left to join the present post as Spinning Master.

MORALWAR, VASUDEO N., L.T.M., WEAVING MASTER, NEW VINOD SILK MILLS, BOMBAY ; born 1917 ; obtained L.T.M. Diploma from V.J.T., Institute, Bombay and Full Technological Certificate from City & Guilds of London Institute in Spinning & Weaving and allied subjects ; started as an apprentice in Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills and worked in Laxmi Cotton Mfg. Co., as Weaving Assistant ; promoted as Weaving Master (night shift) in Vinod Silk Mills ; was in Government of India as an Examiner of Stores (Textiles) during 1942-1947 ; now as Weaving Master in present mills since March 1947.



MORE, V. D., passed 3 years' Course from the Textile Technical School (Social Service League) ; worked as an Apprentice in Elphinstone Mills, as Spinning Supervisor in Sassoon Mills, and changed over to Prahlad Mills as Assistant Carding Master, promoted as Carding Master, Assistant Spinning Master, subsequently as Spinning Master ; in 1946 joined Dhanraj Mills as Senior Asstt. Carding & Spinning Master, and continues in the same capacity. ADDRESS : Dhanraj Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay.



MUKHERJEE, RAM RANJAN, M.SC., PHYSICIST, Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, Calcutta. Graduated from Calcutta University (1937) in M.Sc., (First Class First in the Honours List) and was a University Gold Medalist ; was engaged in research on the Physical & Electrical properties of Vegetable oils (1937-39) ; has been with the Indian Jute Mills Research Institute since 1939 ; at present studying for Ph. D. degree at the Leeds University on Special Problems in Textile Physics ; Author and Co-Author of several Scientific Papers specially on Textiles.

NAGARKAR, P. D., WEAVING MASTER, THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BANGALORE since 1948; born 1903; obtained First Class (Hons.) Diploma from V.J.T. Institute Bombay in Textiles; joined the Minerva Mills Bangalore as Assistant Weaving Master, made Additional Weaving Master in 1943 and subsequently transferred to the present Mills in 1948 as Weaving Master.



NAIDU, P. S. G. GANGA, Mill-owner, Business Magnate and Philanthropist; Managing Director of a number of Cotton Mills; Founder and present Managing Trustee and Correspondent of P. S. G. & Sons' Charities which runs the famous P. S. G. Industrial Institute, P. S. G. Arts College, High School, Free Harijan Night School, Elementary Schools for Boys & Girls and Dispensaries; Prominent Congressman doing unaustentatious work in different directions; a pioneer in Co-operative Movement and Rural Development Work in South India. ADDRESS: Coimbatore. South India.



NAIR, M. P. G., Principal, Institute of Textile Technology University of Travancore, Trivandrum; born 1899; educated at Trivandrum & Calcutta; after completing Higher studies in Textiles from Colleges in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Balkan States and gaining practical experience from several continental factories, worked in E.D. Sassoon Mills as Asst. Weaving Master, in Birla's Mills at Gwalior as Weaving Master till he was appointed as Textile Expert to Travancore Government and subsequently made Principal which office he now holds; is connected with several Educational and other Organizations, a linguist in continental languages and actively associated with several institutions, both in Travancore and outside.



NAIR, N. J., B.A., D.Com., MANAGING DIRECTOR TEXTILE SUPPLIES SYNDICATE (INDIA) LTD., BOMBAY; born 1906; acquired knowledge in manufacture of Textile Auxiliaries and allied subjects while working in Graton & Knight Co. Massachusetts, U. S. A. in their Factory Plant; as Government of India's Textile Technician visited America, England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany; Managing Agent: Vijay Mohini Mills Ltd, Laxmi Textile Ltd., Travancore State; Director: Aluminium Industries Ltd., Forest Industries Ltd., Travancore State; Vice President, Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of Textile Stores & Machinery (India), Bombay.



NARGUND, S. G., ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, GOKAK MILLS; born 1912; from the V. J. T. Institute took L. T. M. Diploma in 1938; joined Sassoon Mills as an apprentice; appointed by Bharat Mills, Hubli, as Assistant Spinning Master left "Bharat" and joined Birla Group at their mills at Okara as Assistant Carding Master, changed over to Gokak Mills in 1943.



NARASIMHAM, M. V., L.T.M., A.F.A., MILL MANAGER, COIMBATORE COTTON MILL SINGANALLUR, (South India). Born 1905; took L.T.M. (Hons.) degree and annexed several Prizes and Medals; in 1926 passed the Final Examination of the City & Guilds of London



Institute in Cotton Spinning Sections A & B, and Engineering & Chemistry; for Erection work joined Sri Meenakshi Mills, Madura and was subsequently made Assistant Carding & Spinning Master; during 1928-34 was with Sitaram Spinning & Weaving Mills, Trichur; and was Mill Manager in Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Murugan Mills, Coimbatore and in Thirumagal Mills, Gudiatham for different terms till again he was appointed as Mill Manager in the present mills in1944; Member, Technical Committee of the Southern India Millowners' Association, also Assessor on behalf of the South Indian Millowners Association on the Standardisation of Work & Wages Committee, appointed by the Government of Madras in 1947.

NARASIMHAM, Y. N., L.T.M., (Hons.), CHIEF ASSISTANT CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, AZAM JAHI MILLS, WARANGAL. Was awarded a State Scholarship by the Nizam's Govt. to study Inter Science and a Textile Scholarship for L.T.M. Diploma Course of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay, won several prizes and was presented a Testimonial for weaving a portrait of Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay and secured a First Class Honours Diploma; and obtained First Class Certificate of the City & Guilds Institute, London; after six months of practical training in Azam Jahi Mills, worked as Assistant in Carding & Spinning Department of Khatau Makanji Mills and changed over to Azam Jahi Mills as Senior Assistant Carding & Spinning Master in 1938. ADDRESS: Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal, N. S. Rly.



NARKAR, S. N., SPINNING MASTER, MEYER MILLS LTD., BOMBAY: Started life as an apprentice in



1930 in a Textile mill and completed the Cotton Spinning Course of Textile Technical Institute in Second Class; rose to the position of Spinning Master in 1941; 18 years practical and theoretical experience in Fine and Coarse Cotton Spinning.

NATU, NARAYAN HARI, B.SC., LL.B., FINISHING MASTER, NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR, SINCE 1940; born 1908; educated at Bombay and Kanpur; started life in the Calico Mills 1931-32; Assistant in Bleaching & Finishing Department Madhowji Mills, Bombay 1933-36; Department of Industries, Government of Bihar (Bleaching & Finishing Cottage Industries) 1936-39; was Hon. Secretary of Textile Association (India), U. P. Branch, Kanpur 1945-47.

PAREKH, VINODBHAI R., Proprietor, Vinodchandra & Co., Bombay; born 1912; entered business at the age of 16, connected with Textile Mill stores; Director, Millstores Trading Co. of India Ltd., ADDRESS: 79-91, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.



PARIKH, KANTILAL C., Partner, Mehta Parikh & Co., Ahmedabad & Bombay. Born 1906 at Ahmedabad. Educated upto matric and entered business at the age of 16 and established the above firm in 1928, dealing in Textile Mill Stores and specially in Cotton Healds,



Steel Reeds, Loom Sundries, Weaving accessories and Lubricants etc. ADDRESS : 45/47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARMAR, UDESINH B., WEAVING MASTER, NEW TEXTILE MILLS AHMEDABAD since 1936; born 1907 ; after leaving School, joined Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad as a paid Apprentice, worked for 3 years (1925-28); changed over to the Aryodaya Mills as Head Fancy Jobber (1928-29) appointed Chief Assistant Weaving Master in New Swadeshi Mills (1929-34); joined the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills as Weaving Master, and worked for 2 years 1934-36 ; left Raja Bahadur Mills and joined New Textile Mills in 1936, continues to work in this Mills.



PATEL, KERSASP COWASJI, SPINNING MASTER, VISHNU COTTON MILLS, SHOLAPUR since 1942 born 1906; after school career worked in Simplex Mills, Bombay as apprentice and on passing Apprentice Course of V. J. T. Institute and Carding & Spinning Examination of City & Guilds of London, became In-Charge of Spinning Deptt., which he left and joined Vishnu Cotton Mills in 1942 as Spinning Master ; a good sportsman and annexed several Trophies for his Mill Teams (Lakshmi & Vishnu Mills) and Cricket Challenge Shield of the Textile Association (India), Sholapur Branch for two successive years.



PATEL, K. M., DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER, NEW PRATAP SPINNING &



WEAVING MILLS, DHULIA: completing studies from Kalabhawan Technical Institute worked in Vijay Mills, Bhalakia Mills as Dyeing Master, in Rajabahadur Mills, Poona as Cloth Superintendent and Dyeing & Bleaching Master for 5 years ; active Member of Textiles Association (India) and Hon. General Secretary of its Khandesh Branch.

PATEL, MANIBHAI M., MANAGING DIRECTOR, INDIAN SHUTTLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY ; PARTNER, H. M. PATEL & CO., IMPORTERS OF TEXTILE STORES; MEMBER TEXTILE STORES SUB-COMMITTEE, INDIAN STANDARDS' INSTITUTION ; toured U. K. & other places in 1946.



ADDRESS : 105, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

PATEL, M. G., D.M.E., CHIEF ENGINEER, RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, BOMBAY : SINCE 1941 ; after taking First Class Proficiency Certificate of Bombay Competency Examination in Electricity was in Gujarat Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Bhalakia Mills, Rachel Sassoon Mills, Apollo and Elphinstone Mills, David Mills and Meyer Mills till 1941.



PATIL, S. H., WEAVING MASTER, SUNRICH MILLS, CURREY ROAD,



BOMBAY 13; passed Weaving Course from V. J. T. Institute, Bombay; after apprenticeship period in Swan Mills was Weaving Master in E. D. Sassoon & Alex. Mills, Weaving Master in R. G. Mohta Mills, Akola, New Prahlad Mills and Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Barsi for different periods; has put in 28 years in the Textile Line.

PEDNEKAR, R. S., ASSISTANT CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, INDIA UNITED MILLS No. 5, BOMBAY; born 1911; after completing General Education, joined V. J. T. Institute's Textile Apprentice Course, obtained Full Technological Certificate of the City & Guilds of London Institute, worked as an Apprentice in the Apollo Mills (1932-34) and in Manchester Mills (1934-37) appointed Assistant in Carding & Spinning Department (1937-43), changed over to India United Mills as Assistant Spinning Master in 1943-45, appointed Assistant Carding & Spinning Master in 1945.



PITRE, G. V., MANAGER, REKHCHAND GOPALDAS MOHTA MILLS, AKOLA since 1940; left college studies, was in "wilderness" by being actively engaged in the Congress Movements. After apprentice period in Madhowji Dharamsey Mills, Bombay, worked in Indore as Spinning Master in Swadeshi & Rajkumar Mills; passed the City & Guilds Examination in Carding, Spinning and Economics of Cotton Industry; spent 5 years at Poona; toured Japan and England for study and was for sometime with Platt Brothers Factory at Oldham; prior to joining Mohta Mills worked in Indore Malwa Mills for 2 years and Phoenix Mills for one year.



PHANSALKAR, G. M., D.W.T., WEAVING MASTER, SRI KRISHNA RAJENDRA MILLS, MYSORE. After obtaining Diploma in Weaving Technology from the Kala Bhawan Institute, Baroda in 1923, joined as an apprentice the Raja Bahadur Narasingirji Mills, Sholapur; later was appointed Assistant Inspector of Handlooms in the Co-operative Department of the Bombay Government; prior to his taking up the post of Weaving Master in Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore worked as Sizing Supervisor in N. M. Bhandari Mills, Indore, Shed Supervisor in Gujarat Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad and between 1935 to 1947 as Assistant Weaving Master in Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Bombay; now at the above mills since 1947.



PONKSHE, RAMCHANDRA SHIVRAM, D.M.E., D.D.E., A.T.A., (India), M. Mech. E.A., First Class, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Kohinoor Mills, Bombay since the last 8 years; First Class scholar of Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda; passed the full Technological Certificate examination of the City & Guilds

of London; holds the Electrical Supervisor's Licence and First Class Mechanical Engineer's (Boiler Act Rules) Licence; Experienced in Erection works; Power Generation and Distribution; Expert in Mill-Wright and Textile Engineering with 25 years experience in Malay Stetes, Quetta, Akola, Baroda and Bombay. ADDRESS: Someshwar Niwas, 109, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay.

PRADHAN, N. M., L.T.M., MANAGER VIJAYLAXMI MILLS, CAMBAY; born



1908; after taking L.T.M. Diploma from the V.J.T. Institute in 1930 started as a Weaver in Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Indore and held post of Supervisor and Assistant Weaving Master and also worked as Head of the Technical Department in Bhandari High School till 1941 when he joined Cambay State Mills as Assistant Manager & Statistician and before joining Vijaylaxmi Mills, Cambay was Manager in Gendalal Mills, Jalgaon; interested in Labour Welfare, Organization, Administration and Mill Management.

PRADHAN, V. R., CARDINGMASTER, THE MEYER MILLS, BOMBAY: Started career as an apprentice by joining Textile Industry in 1931, appointed Carding Master in 1941 and has 17 years experience in the Textile line; is an expert both in Fine and Coarse Counts yarn manufacture.



PRICE, FREDRICK CHARLES, A.R.I.C., A.T.I., DEPUTY CHIEF CHEMIST, INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA; educated at Heanor Secondary & Technical Schools and Nottingham University; was engaged on the Technical & Managerial Staff of I. & R. Morley Ltd., Notts (1925-34); as Textile Technologist in the Weaving & Dyeing Department of British Celanese Ltd., Derbyshire; from 1938 to 1947 was on the senior Staff of the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate, Ministry of Aircraft Production, Middlesex, latterly as Inspector-in-Charge of the Physical & Textile Group; in 1947 joined the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute in the position he now holds.

QURAISHI, IFTIKHAR AHMAD, D.T.M. (HONS), GOLD MEDALIST TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIST (LONDON), SPINNING MASTER, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS, LYALLPUR; born



1921 at Bhopal; passed D. T. M. from Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur in 1940 specializing in Carding & Spinning, first Class first and Gold Medalist, also got First Class Full Technological Certificates in Carding & Spinning from City & Guilds of London Institute; worked in different capacities from unpaid apprentice to Assistant Carding Master in the various mills of Kanpur, e.g., Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Elgin Mills, Muir Mills and Kanpur Woollen Mills; at present working in Lyallpur Cotton Mills, Lyallpur.



RAFI, MOHAMMAD, B.SC., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS SINCE 1947; born 1916, graduated from Delhi University; joined Delhi Cloth Mills as Officer Apprentice,

promoted to Assistant Weaving Master's Grade, after four years training, transferred to Lyallpur Mills in 1947.

RAJAGOPALAN, V., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, ETABLISSEMENT TEXTILE DE MUDALIARPETH, PONDICHERRY; born 1919 in Madura District; passed with distinction in Power Spinning & Weaving from the Government Textile Institute, Madras; for 3 years worked in all departments from Blow Room to Weaving, Fitting and Processing as an apprentice, selected by Director of Industries, Madras to work in Buckingham & Carnatic Mills, passed the Examination of City & Guilds of London in Spinning and Weaving Final Grade and joined the present concern as Assistant Spinning Master, later promoted to the post he now holds.



RAJAH, V. G., A.T.A. (INDIA), ASSISTANT MANAGER, JANARDANA MILLS, SINGANALLUR, COIMBATORE; passing out of the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, joined as an apprentice in Coimbatore Cotton Mills, changed over to Janardana Mills in 1935, obtained practical training in erection work, worked in different capacities and made Assistant Manager in 1939; holds Full Technological Certificate of the City & Guilds of London Institute; extra territorial activities include Treasurership of Janardana Mills Co operative Stores; Membership of Uppilipalayam Panchayat Board, and Managing Directorship of Coimbatore Premier Corporation Ltd. ADDRESS: Singanallur, Coimbatore.

RAMACHANDRAN, K., PARTNER in the firm of Managing Agents of



Janardhana Mills, Coimbatore; born 1917; after education in Coimbatore proceeded to England for higher studies in Textile Technology and passed Diploma Examination in Manufacture of Mercerised cloth and hosiery from Bolton College of Technology; obtained practical training in the factory of Messrs. Platt Bros. of Oldham, on return in 1942 joined Janardhana Mills as General Manager; brought and erected Combers Machinery in the mills for spinning of Finer counts of yarns 80s and above; floated another Textile concern, The Kannapiran Mills Ltd., Coimbatore, (under construction.) ADDRESS: Janardhana Mills Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore District. (South India).

RANADE, D. D., L.T.M., started as an Assistant Spinning Master in Ahmedabad Cotton & Waste Mfg. Co., after completing the L.T.M. Diploma Course from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay in 1930 worked as Erector for 2 years with Indian Casablancas High Draft Co.; in 1935 joined Shri Ambica Mills and was later made Spinning Master and worked for 13 years. The Lalbhai Tricumbhoy Mills appointed him as Carding & Spinning Master in 1947. For study in Higher Spinning Technique he will shortly be proceeding to England and America on behalf of the mills. A veteran of 18 years Textile Experience. ADDRESS: Shri Niwas, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.



RAO, BHAVANI SHANKER, M.Sc., (Chem.) 1st Class, Purna Krishna

Rao Medalist, Research Scholar of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 1937-38 ; underwent a course of training at the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay ; one of the Founders of the Textile Association (India), Bombay ; joined the Modern Mills, Bombay as Assistant Chemist in 1939 and transferred to Mysore Mills, Bangalore where he still works. ADDRESS : Mysore Mills, Bangalore, (South India).

RASTOGI, HARISH CHANDRA, SENIOR PARTNER, ASHA CYCLE & MOTOR



Co., KANPUR, Director Midlands Ltd., Meston (India) Ltd., Kanpur. Chairman, U. P. Cycle Traders' Committee of the Traders' Chamber of U.P., Member, Upper India Cycle Merchants' Association. Keen Motorist and interested in Social activities. ADDRESS : Pram House, Meston Road, Kanpur.

RATHOD, J. A., B.SC., M.SC., (Tech.), Head of the Textile Chemistry Section, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad; graduated, with First Class Distinction, in Chemistry in 1940 from Baroda College ; in Textile Chemistry from Deptt. of Chemical Technology, Bombay University ; awarded M.SC. (Tech.) for submitting a Thesis on "*Hypo-Chlorite Oxidation of Cellulose in presence of mixtures of Vat Dyes*" in 1944 ; before joining the R. C. Technical Institute, was with J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur, Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills as Dyeing Master and for some time as Technical Analyst to Industrial Chemist, Baroda State.

RAY, CHARU C., WEAVING MASTER THE NUTAN MILLS, SARSAPUR, AHMEDA-



BAD ; after college studies joined Government Textile Institute, Serampore securing Government Scholarships ; proceeded to England and passed several Textile Examinations specialising in Dyeing, Bleaching, Plain & Fancy Weaving, Engineering etc., studied working conditions and Production Methods of Mills and Factories England, also visited other continental countries ; gained practical experience from leading factories in Lancashire and Manchester ; on return worked as Asst. Weaving Master in Birla Cotton Mills, Delhi, and Raipur Mfg. Co., Ahmedabad ; was part time Lecturer in R. C. Technical Institute in Higher Textiles since 3 years working as Weaving Master in the present concern ; is a good sportsman, has annexed several trophies in Cricket and Tennis ; was elected Member, The Textile Institute, Manchester (1935).

ROHATGI, BANWARILAL, DR., M.B.B.S., born 1898 ; educated Kanpur and Lucknow ; Vice-President of the Indian Medical Association ; Member, Executive Committee of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce ; Chief Medical Officer of the New Victoria Mills, Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur ; takes active interest in Medical Education and Rural Development; has prepared a scheme of Rural Reconstruction Plan for India on the lines of Hitler's Youth Labour Corps. ADDRESS : Civil Lines, Kanpur.

ROHATGI, DR. JAWAHARLAL, DIRECTOR, HIND CHEMICALS LTD., KANPUR ; born 1887 at Ajmer ; F.C.P.S., & L.M.S. of Calcutta; worked as a House Surgeon and Physician in Agra Medical College



(1907-8); prominent Congress Leader and elder Statesman of Kanpur; courted imprisonment several times in connection with the Non-Co-operation campaigns; has been closely connected with all Progressive Movements in the Country; Member, Improvement Trust, Municipal Board, Kanpur for several years; Member, Development Board; Chairman, Public Health Committee of the Kanpur Municipal Board; has been M.L.A. for several years. ADDRESS: Civil Lines, Kanpur.

ROY, S. R., A.G.W.I., M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.T.I., WEAVING MASTER, JIYAJEERAO MILLS, GWALIOR; holds First Class Diploma of Bengal Textile Institute, and of City & Guilds of London in Cotton Spinning and Weaving; worked as Weaving Master in Jam Mills, Bombay, Manager in A. K. Silk Mills, Bombay also as Assistant Controller of Purchase, Government of India; Elected Member, Institute of Economic Engineering, London and Member, Textile Institute, Manchester.



RUSTOMJI, PARELWALA DALLI, MANAGER, H. M. MEHTA & Co., BOMBAY; born 1894; well versed in all aspects of Mill stores with experience of over 20 years; Member, Committee & Transport Sub-Committee, Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of Textile Stores & Machinery, Bombay; associated with several Societies & Organisations like Parsee Textile League, Progressive Group etc. in Bombay. ADDRESS: 79/91, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.



SAHASRABUDHE, G. B., WEAVING MASTER, R.S.R.G. MOHTA MILLS, AKOLA (BERAR); after passing Matric Examination in 1908 worked in various capacities in different Mills: joined as Sizing Master in Aryodaya Mills Ahmedabad in 1919 and was In-Charge of Weaving Department; has been in the Textile Line for over a quarter of a century.



SALDANHA, GEORGE. On passing the Apprentice Course of the V.J.T. Institute, Bombay and the City & Guilds of London Institute in Weaving, joined the Swadeshi Industries Ltd., Panihati, 24 Parganas as Weaving Master in which office he continued for 3 years and prior to his rejoining the same concern in 1948, was with the India United Mills No. 3 for 6 years. ADDRESS: Swadeshi Industries Ltd., Panihati, 24 Parganas, via Calcutta.





SAWANT, A. D., ASSISTANT CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, THE MEYER MILLS LTD., BOMBAY; born 1913; completed full Cotton Spinning Course of Apprentice Class

of V. J. T. Institute, Bombay, before joining the present Mills gained practical experience in all departments when working in Gold Mohur Mills; is a specialist in Combing & Carding with 18 years' practical experience; interested in extra territorial activities of Home Guards Organization of Bombay Government. ADDRESS: 19, Esmail Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay.

SEN GUPTA, DR. ANIL BHUSAN. PH.D. (Leeds), M.SC., (Cal.), A.R.I.C., SENIOR CHEMIST, INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA; M.SC., (First Class) Hons. in Applied Chemistry of the Calcutta University; as Sir Rash Behary Research Scholar, conducted original researches from 1938 to 1941; worked as Chemist in the Research Department of Bird & Co., Calcutta (1941-43); since 1943 with the Indian Jute Mills Association Scientific Staff; Author of several Scientific Papers on Textiles, specially on Jute.

SEN, DR. MRINAL KANTI, PH.D. (Leeds), M.SC. (Cal), A. INST. P., F.T.I., SENIOR CHEMIST, INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA; took M.SC. Degree in Applied Physics from the Calcutta University (1931); carried out Original Research work on the application of Spectroscopy in its relationship to the Structures of certain inorganic compounds (1931-37); recipient of Sir Rash Behari Scholarship for the years 1934-1937; elected Associate of Institute of Physics in 1946, obtained PH.D. degree from Leeds University in 1948, elected to the Fellowship of the Textile Institute in the same year; at present engaged in special studies under Dr. P. H. Hermans at the University of Utrecht, Holland on the application of X-Ray Methods to Textile Research; Author and Co-Author of numerous Papers on Textile and Allied Subjects.

SEN GUPTA, I. B., WORKS MANAGER, COTTON & HAIR BELTING FACTORY,



BIRKMYRE BROS., KONNAGOR, E.I.R. (Bengal); born 1903; before apprenticeship in Union Mills, Bombay was imprisoned for Political movements worked as Departmental Head in Rachel Sassoon Mills, New City of Bombay Mills and Azam Jahi Mills; during war was Senior Technical Assistant and Assistant Inspecting Officer (Textiles) in Textile Directorate and Indian Stores Department; after working as Manager in Kanpur Lace Works joined the present concern in July 1948 as Works Manager; keen sportsman and connected with several Clubs.

SEN GUPTA, RAJESHWAR, B.SC. (Tech. Manch.). B.SC. (Cal), A.M.C.T. (Manch.), Medalist (R. M. I.), Scientific Officer, Technical Development Establishment, Kanpur. Born at Barisal (Bengal); proceeded to Manchester after getting Practical Training from Banares Cotton & Silk Mills, Banares and on return worked as Weaving Master in Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Delta, in Rampuria Cotton Mills, Serampore and in Asoka Mills, Ahmedabad; Member Board of Examiners, Kala Bhawan Technical Institute, Baroda; Author, of several Publications on Textiles. ADDRESS: Doodwala Bungalows, Civil Lines, Kanpur.



SHAH, CHANDULAL V., Managing Partner, Industrial Engineering Co., dealing in Textile Machinery and Millstores: Director, Kanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Wadhwan; Hon. Secretary Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of Textile Stores & Machinery; interested in Educational affairs.

to the present position. ADDRESS : 45/2, Benam Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

SHIVARAM, M. M., after passing Inter Science from Christian College, Lucknow joined the Government Textile Institute, Kanpur and completed 3 year course in Textiles; joined Delhi Cloth & General Mills in 1934 and was made Assistant Spinning Master and transferred to their Lyallpur Cotton Mills for erection purposes; worked for 4 years in Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad and erected new Combers and changed the mill from medium to fine counts; joined the Government of India as Examiner of Stores (Textiles), promoted as Assistant Inspecting Officer and continued till the termination of war; for 2 years was Spinning Master in Rajratna Mills, Petlad (Baroda); changed over to Kamla Mills which he left to join Alwaye Textiles Ltd., Alwaye, (Travancore State) for erection of new mills where he still continues.



SHUKLA, DEEP NARAYAN, LABOUR LEADER & SECRETARY, MAZDOOR CONGRESS, KANPUR since 1947 ; born 1907 (Unnao, U.P.) ; leaving Congress joined Socialist Party; Joint Secretary, Provincial Trade Union Congress (1934-35); imprisoned several times; Secretary (Finance & Publicity), The Socialist Party, Kanpur. ADDRESS : 8/120, Aryanagar, Kanpur.



SHUKLA, UMA SHANKER, LABOUR LEADER & SECRETARY, KANPUR SOCIALIST PARTY SINCE 1947 ; born 1914 at Kanpur, joined Congress and Labour Movement early in life ; detained and imprisoned several times; Member and Secretary, Provincial Trade Union Congress (1936-41); Executive Committee Member, Kanpur Mazdoor Sabha (1936-41); President, Kanpur Mazdoor Congress (1947); President, Oil Workers' Union. ADDRESS: 8/119, Aryanagar, Kanpur.



SINGH, DWARKA PRASAD, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, R.G. COTTON MILLS LUCKNOW; CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL BOARD, KANPUR ; born 1882 ; educated at Rawalpindi and Christ Church College, Kanpur ; joined Bar Association in 1906; connected with several Social, Religious Educational Institutions ; Income Tax Expert and President of the Income Tax Practitioners Association; Manager B. N. S. D. College Committee for the last 25 years ; Chairman Rawatpur Trust State ; Member : Development Board, Kanpur. General Secretary, Sanatan Dharam Mahamandal, Kanpur etc. ADDRESS : Civil Lines, Kanpur.



SINGH, KULDIP NARAYAN, B.A., F.R.A.S., VIDYABHUSAN, LABOUR COMMISSIONER, U.P., AND CHAIRMAN, SUGAR COMMISSION, U.P., & BIHAR SINCE 1948 ; born 1902 ; joined U.P. Civil Service in 1926; appointed Deputy Collector & Magistrate, Banares ; was also in Jaunpur and Allahabad ; was Dy. Superintendent of Census Operations in 1931 ; Asst. Settlement Record Officer, Faizabad (1936-40); Officer on Special Duty to the Administrator, U. P. Encumbered Estates Act

(1940-42); Assistant Director of Land Records, U. P. (1942-46); Deputy Secretary to U. P. Government in the Labour, Industries & Excise Departments, also Secretary for sometime, and a Member, Allahabad University Court (1943-45); Member, Management Committee, Udai Pratap College, Banares.

SINGH, RAM PRASAD, A.M.I.E.T. (London), B.E. (U.S.A.), M.Mech. E.A. (India) OFFICIATING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BOILERS, UNITED PROVINCES, KANPUR; born 1910; educated at Lucknow Government Technical Institute, stood First Class First with distinction in 7 Subjects; joined Upper India Couper Paper Mills Lucknow as Assistant Engineer; on short term Government Scholarship proceeded to Foreign countries for further studies, worked in Messrs. Bertrams, Edinbugrh and in Metropolitan Vickers, Manchester; on return in 1930 appointed as Chief Engineer; joined U.P. Government as Inspector of Boilers and Factories in 1934; sent on deputation to De-hydration Factory at Farrukhabad in 1942, received special training in ARP Central Government Scheme, Calcutta; since 1947 March, officiating as Chief Inspector of Boilers. ADDRESS: "Srinivas" Garden, Colonelganj, Kanpur.



SINGH, SARDAR HARCHARAN, M.I.T.A.; born 1926; educated B. N. S. D. College Kanpur; apprenticed in his father's business; started independent Import & Export Agency work and Publishing business in 1947, Partner: M. C. Publications; is interested in Poetry and Literature; Hobbies: Motoring & Shooting. ADDRESS: Harinivas Tilak Nagar, Kanpur.



SOHONI, K. V., A.M.I.A. (IND.), CR.I.E.E. (LON.), L.E.E. (BOM.), CHARTERED ENGINEER, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER with 15 years practical experience in several cotton mills, Woollen Mills, Silk Mills, Leather & Oil Cloth Factories and Supply Companies as Chief Engineer, Electrical & Mechanical Engineer and consultant; now doing independent practice; ADDRESS: 178/A, Krishna Niwas, Hindoo Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

SONI, CHHAGANLAL MAGANLAL, M.M.E.A. (India), MANAGER & ENGINEER, JAYANT OIL MILLS, BOMBAY. Born 1914, educated at R.C. Technical Institute and F.S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat and in 1934 passed the Final Examination; worked as an apprentice & Assistant Engineer in The City of Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad and as Electrician for a year in The Victoria Mills, Bombay; for different terms was with Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory in East Africa, Mafatlal Fine Mills Ltd., as Shift Engineer, in the Ruby Mills, Bombay as Chief Engineer and as Production Manager and Engineer in Nanavati Oil & Chemical Industries Ltd., passed II Class Proficiency Examination in 1936, Supervisors Examination in 1940 and First Class Proficiency Engineers Examination in 1934. ADDRESS: 126/24, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, B.B. & C.I., Bombay.



SOVANI, R. V., CHIEF CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, DEWAN BAHADUR RAMGOPAL MILLS, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan); After leaving College, joined

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and passed Final Examination standing first in distinction, and received the Gold Medal of the Institute; also passed the Final examination (Cotton Spinning) of the City & Guilds (First Class); Worked as Supervisor during the erection of Arvind Mills, Ahmedabad (1932); R. B. Motilal Poona Mills (1935); joined Finlay Mills and was transferred to Shree Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur (Finlay Group) as Assistant Spinning Master, promoted Spinning Master in 1936 and continued for 3 years.

SRINAGABHUSANA, B.Sc., F.T.I. (Manch.), Professor of Textile Technology, Ag. Principal, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore since 1946; Born 1908 at Hassan (Mysore); B.Sc. (Physics) of Mysore University (1927); Lecturer, Central College (1927-29); Research Scholar in Cotton Technology, Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory, Bombay (1929-31); Technological Assistant, Gujarat, Research Assistant, Technological Laboratory, Bombay (1931-40); was Assistant Professor (1940-44) and Professor of Textile Technology since 1944 in the Institute; conducted Research work on Cotton & Silk fibre Yarns and Fabrics: Author of several original Papers: Elected Fellow of The Textile Institute, Manchester in 1947.

SRINIVASAN, C.R., A.T.A., Senior Assistant Carding & Spinning Master, New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, Bombay; after completing studies from the Government Central College, Coimbatore, joined the Government Textile Institute, Madras; entered service in Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore as Asst. to the Manager; changed over to Colaba Land Mills, Bombay as Asst. Carding & Spinning Master, worked for 3 years; joined the office of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India as Senior Technical Assistant and worked for three years in the Yarn and Post-war Planning Branches; obtained Full Technological Certificate in Cotton Spinning from City & Guilds of London Institute; joined Simplex Mills as Senior Assistant Carding & Spinning Master and worked for three years, since August 1947 has been with the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills; is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Textile Association (India), and on the Editorial Board of the "*Textile Digest*", Bombay.



TALUJA, RAM NATH, Sales Manager, Charan Safe Works, Birhana Road, Kanpur. Born 1925, Sargoda (W. Punjab); joined the present job after graduating in Commerce from the Agra University in 1947; interested in Sports and Social Welfare.

TANDEL, A. K., Carding Master, The Meyer Mills Ltd., Bombay; as an apprentice joined the Textile Industry in 1930 and rose to the position of Carding Master in 1941; has to his credit 18 years experience in Theory and Practice in Fine and Coarse yarns.



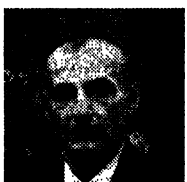
TARAPORE, E.J., B.Sc. Tech. (Textiles, Manchester); L.T.M. A.M.C.T., Assistant to the Managing Agent, Osmanshahi Mills; Nanded; born 1910; has been connected with the Osmanshahi Mills and the Azam Jahi Mills, Hyderabad for the past 8 years; joined as Special Technical Assistant



in 1940 and subsequently promoted as Manager of Osmanshahi Mills, Nanded, transferred to Head Office in 1945; has extensive knowledge and practical experience of erection, planning and Scientific Costing, as also Labour problems and Industrial Psychology; is very popular with the staff and labour alike.

TATA, J. R. D., born 1904, Head of the concerns of all the Tata Industries, chief among them are the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tatanagar the largest Unit in the East; was the first Pilot to qualify in India; started the Tata Sons Aviation Department; controls Tata Airways; Director of several Banks, Insurance Companies and the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and other joint stock Companies. ADDRESS: Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

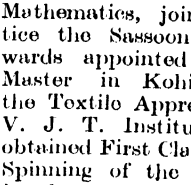
TAQVI, JOOMABHOY M., L.M.E., HEAD COTTON SELECTOR, OSMANSHAHI MILLS, NANDED AND AZAMJAHI MILLS, WARANGAL (Hyderabad State); after coming out of V.J.T. Institute was appointed in-charge of Ginning & Pressing Factories; developing an aptitude for Botanical Work, took up Cotton Selection, as his career, has been in the Grading, Selection and study of the Cellulose properties of cotton for the past 30 years; now Head Cotton Selector in the above mills.



TARAPOREWALA, FRAMROZ JIVANJI, CARDING MASTER, NEW CITY MILLS, BOMBAY, since 1930; joined as apprentice the Bombay Cotton Mills in 1913, and left as a Carding Master to work in New City of Bombay Mills; a great disciplinarian with good control over labour; introduced improved innovations in Leather Roller Varnishes to increase efficiency, highly spoken of, by the Textile Trade.



TAYLOR, GEORGE WILLIAM, CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, NEW COMMERCIAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD, and the Venus Textile Mills, Dehgaum. After passing Senior Cambridge and the Matriculation Examination (Bombay) with distinction in Latin and Mathematics, joined as an apprentice the Sassoon Group, was afterwards appointed assistant Spinning Master in Kohinoor Mills, passed the Textile Apprentice Classes of the V. J. T. Institute (1933) and also obtained First Class Diploma in Cotton Spinning of the City and Guilds of London, standing first in rank in the Grade II (Cotton Spinning), was also awarded First Prize and Bronze Medal of the City and Guilds Institute, Member of the Textile Institute, Manchester, and Textile Association (India): ADDRESS: c/o The New Commercial Mills, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.



THADANI, H. N., SENIOR CONSULTANT, MESSRS. IBCON LTD., INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS CONSULTANTS, BOMBAY; previously was Chief Engineer in Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur State (U.P.). ADDRESS Adelphi, 3 Queen's Road, Bombay.

THAKORE, A. C., WEAVING MASTER, GUJARAT SPINNING MILLS, AHMEDABAD; joined the Gujarat Spinning Mills as Weaving Apprentice in 1921, changed over to Purshottam Mills as Weaving Master and Manager, also worked as Consultant Weaving Master in many of the Ahmedabad Mills, was connected with several Indore Mills, at present working in Gujarat Spinning Mill.



THAKUR, KRISHNARAM A., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, ARUNA MILLS, AHMEDABAD; born 1907; after completing High School Education, joined R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad and passed the Weaving Course in First Class; joined Surat Cotton Mills as Head of the Fancy Department—worked for 11 years; changed over to the Manhar Silk Mills, Bombay as Chief Assistant in Weaving, worked for 2 years; joined China Mills as Sizing Master and worked for 2 years; changed over to Viramgam Mills as Weaving Master for 1 year, worked in Vikram Mills, Ahmedabad for 1½ years, joined Aruna Mills and been there for the past five years.



THAKURDESAI, V. S., L.T.M., WEAVING MASTER, EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR; born 1916; after passing L.T.M. Course from V.J.T. Institute, worked in Toyo Podar Mills, Bombay as Weaving Assistant: In 1940 joined Modern Mills as Sizing Master: left Moderns, and joined Bradbury Mills in 1942 as 1st Assistant Weaving Master: introduced fancy fabrics and colourful designs and manufacture of carpets from coloured cotton waste. ADDRESS: Rao Sahib Joglekar's Bungalow, West Central Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur.



THOMBRE, B. A., B.E., A.M.I.E.E., MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, NAGPUR; born 1909 at Satara; educated Rajaram College, Kolhapur, B.E., (Mech.) from College of Engineering, Poona, A.M.I.E. (London) in Electrical Engineering and A.M.I.E. (India), and D.com. of Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay; apprenticed in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay and Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur; worked as Mechanical & Electrical Engineer in various mills at Sholapur, Dhulia, Ellichpur, Chalisgaon and Agra. ADDRESS: Prem Dham, Shantoli, Nagpur.



TIRODKAR, S. H., GOLD MEDALIST, ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, SHREE RAM MILLS, BOMBAY. Born 1911; educated at Bombay; passed in 2nd Division from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay in Apprentice Course Classes; gained practical training in Weaving from Delhi Cloth Mills and Lyallpur Cotton Mills (1932-35); Assistant Weaving Master, Standard Mills (1935-41); Senior Assistant Weaving Master, Sutlej Cotton Mills (1941-43); and prior to joining Shree Ram Mills in 1944, was Officer-in-Charge, Government Handloom Cloth Centres at



Gadag & Gokak; Founder Member, Textile Association (India) and was awarded Gold Medals in Prize Essay Competitions of the Textile Association (India).

TREASURYWALA, J. M., L.M.E., M.M.E.A., M.I.P.E. (England), CHIEF ENGINNER, THE VISHNU COTTON MILLS, SHOLAPUR; passed Mechanical Engineering Course from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; worked as Engineer in Gaekwar Mills, Bilimoria, in Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills as Chief Engineer (supervised the complete erection of the new mill), and in Dry Ice Corporation, as Superintending Engineer in Dharangadhra Chemical Works, Kathiawar; with the present concern since 1941; Member, Textile Association (India), Rotary Club and Masonic Lodge, Sholapur.



TRIVEDI, BALKRISHNA D., ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, ARUNA MILLS, AHMEDABAD; after passing Matriculation Examination joined R. C. Technical Institute, came out First Class, also obtained Diplome from the City & Guilds of London Institute (2nd Class); joined Vijay Mills as Sizing Master and worked for 1½ years, changed over to Aruna Mills, first as Assistant in the preparatory Departments, transferred to other sections, as Sizing, Warping, Fancy and Weaving Sheds etc., now working as Assistant Weaving Master.



TRIVEDI, P. S., L.T.M. (Hons.), WEAVING MASTER, CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD; born 1906; L.T.M. (Hons.) of V.J.T. Institute, Bombay, and recipient of Medals and Prizes; after working as an Apprentice in Morarji Goculdas Mills, worked in Pearl Mills, Pulgaon Spinning & Weaving Mills, Aryodaya Mills, and Calico Mills for six years as Weaving Master in Sakli Mills for sometime and is in Calico Mills since 1945.



TULPULE, D. V., L.T.M (HONS.), WEAVING MASTER, THE ARVIND MILLS LTD., AHMEDABAD; after passing L. T. M. (Final Examination) in 1925 from V. J. T. Institute, worked as an apprentice for about 2 years; in 1928 joined the Swadeshi Mills, Indore as Assistant Weaving Master and continued for 5 years; in 1933 joined the Arvind Mills as Assistant Weaving Master, promoted in 1938, as Weaving Master.



UPADHYE, J. H., MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, NEW PRAHLAD MILLS, BOMBAY; graduated from Banares Hindu University in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (1935); Passed First Class Engineers Examination of the Govenment of Bombay in 1941; worked as Assistant Engineer: Gaekwar Mills, Bilimoria; Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills, J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur and Ganges Mfg. Co. Bansberia joined New Prahlad Mills in 1944 as Assistant Engineer, promoted as Chief Engineer in 1947.

UPLAP, K. T., WEAVING MASTER, SHOLAPUR. Born 1903 at Poona;



worked as an apprentice in Globe Mills, Bombay and on passing through different stages as Supervisor, Sizing Master, Assistant Weaving Master etc., gained both theoretical and Practical Knowledge in Textile Technology and now Weaving Master after 15 years of hard work in different mills at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Gulbarga etc. ADDRESS : 134, Modikhana, Sholapur.

VALAND, P. M., L.T.M., LECTURER IN SPINNING, R. C. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD.



After passing I. T. M. Course in Textile Manufacture from V.J.T. Institute, Bombay worked as Spinning Assistant for 3 years in Gaekwar Mills, Bilimoria and for 4 years in Sutlej Cotton Mills, Okara (Punjab) ; in addition to Spinning is also experienced in Erection work, in Combers and Ringframes ; interested in Social Reform activities. ADDRESS : R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

VALSANGKAR, V. S., PARTNER, SHOLAPUR ENGINEERING WORKS, SHOLAPUR ; born 1889 ; obtained I. M. E. Diploma in 1913 ; prior to starting his own business in 1948 was with Richardson Cruddas, Linde British Refrigeration Factory, Ahmedabad Electric Power Co., Pioneer Alkali Works, Bombay (1917-20), Narsinggirji Mills Sholapur (1921-38), Vidharbha Mills, Ellichpur (1939-42), Dalmia Cement Works, Karachi and Jam Mills, Sholapur (1942-47) as Shift Engineer/Engineer Chief Engineer or as Resident Engineer. ADDRESS : The Sholapur Commercial Corporation, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.



VANDREWALA, DARA M., SUPERINTENDENT, MADHUSUDHAN MILLS, BOMBAY ; Born 1911 ; after 2½ years apprenticeship in Gaekwad Cotton Mills, Bilimoria, joined Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Navasari which he left on appointment as Sizing Master in Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills, Calcutta and worked for 5 years ; acted as their Chief Weaving Master for some time ; joined Radhakrishna Cotton Mills, Bangasri Cotton Mills and Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd. Bangodaya Cotton Mills, working as Sizing Master, Weaving Master for short terms ; prior to becoming Superintendent, Madhusudhan Mills, was deputed to go abroad to gain knowledge of Northrop Automatic Looms and other Textile Machinery and purchase of new machineries for their new mills.



VARMA, B. D., BLEACH HOUSE MANAGER, THE FINLAY MILLS LTD., BOMBAY. After completing studies in Textile Technology Course from the School of Dyeing & Printing, Kanpur, was appointed Dyeing & Bleaching Master in R. G. Cotton Mills, Lucknow in 1929 ; during 1930-32 worked in the J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur as Dyeing, Bleaching & Finishing Master & Chemist ; between 1932-34 was in Savatram Ramprosad Mills, Akola as Dyeing & Bleaching Master and as Dyeing Master at Swan Mills (1934-43) ; since 1943 working in the present mills.

VARMA, K. C., M. A., GENERAL MANAGER, BHOPAL TEXTILES, BHOPAL;



Educationist; Administrator, and Industrial Steward, Ex-Principal, Commercial College, Delhi University; Member of Court, Academic Council, Executive Council, University of Delhi, Secretary, Co-operative Model Town Society, Lahore; organized Industries for the Dalmia Jain Group; Head of the Development Department of Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Bros.; now General Manager of Bhopal Textiles.

VARMA, PARIPURNAND, CHIEF EDITOR, "*Daily Jagran*," KANPUR.



Born 1907; Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith (1926); Professor of English, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban in 1927; Joint Editor, "*Sainik*" of Agra (1928), "*Lokmat*" (1930-31); Editor, "*Sandesh*", Benares (1932); Agency Manager, Bharati Bima Ltd., (1935-37); now Editor, "*Daily Jagran*", Kanpur, "*Penal Reformer*," Lucknow, "*Twentieth Century*" Allahabad; Chief Inspecting Officer, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, U. P. Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Lucknow; Non-official Visitor for all Jails in U.P.; Member, Provincial Congress Committee, U.P.; Author, Several Works in English and Hindi; interested in Economics, Politics and Social Welfare.

VENKATRAM, K. V., B.A., B.L., DIP. ECON., MANAGING EDITOR, "DAILY TELEGRAPH" KANPUR and "Indian Spectator", New Delhi; born at Madras in 1908; educated at Madras; practised Law in Madras High Court, but chose Journalism as a career, worked in several Newspapers, Special Correspondent of "The Hindu" of Madras in Calcutta, Reuters and A.P.I.; was Publicity Officer, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Information Officer, Government of India; a keen student of Finance and Economics; Author, "Progresive U-P. Finances". ADDRESS: "Daily Telegraph", Kanpur.



VENKATARAMAN, S. S., A.M.I.E.T. (London), Officiating Manager Establissement Textile de Mudaliarpeth, Pondicherry (French India); on completion of studies from Government College, Coimbatore, joined Lotus Mills, Coimbatore as an apprentice in the erection work; also undertook the erection work of Saroja Mills, Singanallur (1936) and subsequently appointed Chief of the Stores & Spinning Supervisor and continued for 3 years; in 1938 joined Messrs. Mannesmann Trading Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay as Textile Engineer to push the sales of Textile Machinery & Stores; also worked as Carding Master in Rajalakshmi Mills for 1½ years; obtained Diploma of the Full Technological Certificate of the City & Guilds of London Institute and passed the A.M.I.E.T. (London) in 1943; joined the present mills in 1941, as Spinning Master, promoted Technical Manager in 1946, and now works as Officiating Manager.



VIDYARTHI, MAHESH PRASAD, CONCILIATION OFFICER, U.P. GOVERN-



MENT, LABOUR OFFICE, KANPUR; born 1922 in Hardoi Dist.; educated at Mysore and Lucknow University; M.A. of Lucknow University (1943) took Diploma in Social Welfare from Calcutta University (1946); Joined Provincial Labour Office in March 1947.

VYAS RAJARAM J., SPINNING AND CARDING MASTER, SHREE YAMUNA MILLS, BARODA.



Started life as an Apprentice in the Spinning Department of Edward Mills, Ahmedabad—changed over to Shree Swadeshi Mills, as Asst. Spinning Master, then to Silver Cotton and Sarangpur Cotton Mills. In 1936 joined Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Sidhpur as in-charge of Spinning Department and subsequently worked as in-charge of Spinning and Carding Departments in the Rustom Jehangir Mills, Ahmedabad, H. Bevis & Co., Kanpur, and Gendalal Mills, Jalgaon. Joined Shree Yamuna Mills, Baroda in 1947 as Spinning and Carding Master. ADDRESS: C/o Shree Yamuna Mills, Baroda.

WARTY, S. S., B.A. (Hons.), B.SC., B.SC. (Tech.), LECTURER IN DYEING, BLEACHING & PRINTING, R. C. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD, since 1947.



Educated St. Xavier's College; obtained B. SC. Tech., Diploma in Textile Chemistry worked for four years as Chief Technical Chemist till 1947 in addition is teaching "English" and "Textile Colour Design"; Prize Winner in Essay Competitions, active Member of the Textile Association (India), interested in Social and Educational matters; General Secretary, Friends' Association (Dadar), for two years and is also connected with Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Literacy Campaign and First Aid. ADDRESS: 24, Deccani Society, Ahmedabad 8.

YAJNIK, JAYANT N., DYEING & BLEACHING SUPERINTENDENT OF VICTORIA, JUBILEE AND CITY OF AHMEDABAD SPG. & MFG. COMPANY,



(belonging to Mangaldas and Chimanlal Parekh Group of Mills) Bombay & Ahmedabad; born 1916 at Porbandar; passed M.SC. from Forman Christian College, Lahore; appointed Fellow of Dayal Singh College, Lahore and worked as Lecturer; joined Shree Ambica Mills and Shree Jagdish Mills and Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Jalgaon as Dyeing & Bleaching Master; changed over to Shree Nivas Cotton Mills, The Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co., Ramakrishna Mills and Vivekananda Mills, Ahmedabad; besides Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing and Printing is well conversant with manufacture and sterilisation of Cotton Wool and Lint for Surgical Dressing, Water proofing, Cloth and Yarn mercerisation, Yarn and Screen Printing and anti-crease treatment of fabrics; acquainted with Chemicals and Dyes manufacture also; intends setting up a consultant Chemists and Technical Service Organization in Bombay for the development of Textile Industry.

FEDERATION OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA

Since writing the Chapter on the Woollen Industry, we have been informed that Woollen interests in this country have their representative organisation called "THE FEDERATION OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA". It came into existence, we are told in 1941 and both Indian and foreign firms are represented. Though till lately the membership consisted mostly of large scale organised mills, we are informed that last year some of the (smaller) Weaving units of Amritsar, Kashmir and other centres have also expressed their desire to join the Federation.

The Chairman of the Federation for the current year is Mr. Maganlal B. Patel, M.L.C. of the Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda.

The present membership of the Federation (1947) consisted of the following :

1.	Messrs. Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros. Ltd., Proprietors, Ambernath Woollen Mills,	Bombay.
2.	The Allahabad Woollen Mills,	Allahabad.
3.	The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd.,	Bangalore.
4.	The British India Corporation, Ltd., owning	
	(*a*) The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co.,	Kanpur.
	(*b*) The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co.,	Dhariwal.
5.	The Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd.,	Bombay.
6.	The Indian Woollen Mills,	Bombay.
7.	Messrs. J. K. Woollen Manufacturers, Lessees, Baijnath Bankey Beharilal Woollen Mills,	Kanpur.
8.	The Krishna Woollen Mills,	Bombay.
9.	The Nagpal Woollen Mills,	Bombay.
10.	The Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India) Ltd.,	Amritsar.
11.	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.,	Bombay.
12.	Messrs. E. Sefton & Co., Ltd.,	Mirzapur.
13.	The Shri Karan Singh Woollen Mills Ltd.,	Srinagar.
14.	The Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd.,	Baroda.
15.	Messrs. B. K. Subbyah & Sons,	Bangalore.
16.	The Textile Fabrics Ltd.	Bombay.

ALL INDIA BOBBINS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Office : 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay.

LIST OF MEMBERS 1947-48

Arun Bobbin Factory, Siya Ganj, Indore.
Asarva Bobbin Works, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.
Ajit Bobbin Works, Madhownagar, Ujjain (C.I.)
Acme Bobbin Works, Bombay.
Bharat Bobbins Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Bipin Industries, Nadiad.
Durga Wood Works, Limbdi.
Eagle Bobbin Works, Bilimora. (B.B. & C.I.)
Indian Bobbin Co. Ltd., Clutterbuckganj. (U.P.)
J. J. Wood Works, Limbdi.
Mahalaxmi Bobbin Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Metro Wood Works, Ltd., Kalol.
Modern Bobbin Works, Bilimora. (B.B. & C.I.)
Mahendra Bobbin Factory, Kosamba (R. S.) B.B. & C.I.
Shree Mahalaxmi Industries, Bhavnagar.
Standard Bobbins, Ltd., Dadar, Bombay.
Shree Krishna Textile Works, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad.
Victory Wood Works, Khanpur Road, Ahmedabad.
Wood and Chemicals Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

SHUTTLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The Indian Shuttle Co. Ltd., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Modern Shuttle Co. Ltd., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
B. Rich Mueller & Co., Moghul Lane, Bombay 19.
Bharat Timber Industries, Sayani Road, Bombay 28.

COOPER ENGINEERING LIMITED

Head Office : "Construction House", Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Works : Satara Road, (M.S.M. Rly).

The Company which was formed in 1922, in the initial stages was manufacturing mainly Agricultural Machinery and Implements, but afterwards have turned to other lines, like Internal Combustion Engines,

Machine Tools, Capstan Lathes, etc. From the year 1930, they have taken up the manufacture of Textile Looms, and have been supplying the demand of the Textile Industry for thousands of looms in sizes from 36" to 120" width. Their role, specially in the manufacture of looms for cottage industries has been remarkable. They are one of the few concerns that manufactures Textile Machinery on a large scale.

TEXTOOL COMPANY, LIMITED

Managing Agents : Balasundaram & Co., Post Box No. 221, Coimbatore, South India.

Though only recently established, the Textool Company has already made a mark and earned a name for their products which include Ring Spinning Frames for High Draft Spinning, etc.

Mr. G. K. Devarajalu, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has recently been to Japan, England and U.S.A. to study the Technical developments in Textile Industry in these countries, so that the products of his company may be improved upon on these lines. One of the few factories manufacturing Textile machines in this country, it has received sumptuous recognition from the Central Government, who range it "as No. 3 factory with a present monthly capacity of 4 frames and spinning spares". No small achievement this for a new concern operating in the distant South.

ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Office : Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Works : Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay 19.

The Company was floated in 1920. In the beginning they were engaged in the manufacture of motor car accessories, and other odd things, but later on, they have extended their activities in other directions also, including the manufacture of Textile Machinery, Looms, Spindles, Frames, also accessories including Fluted Rollers, Roller Stands, Spinning Rings, Jockey Pulleys, etc.

P. S. G. & SONS CHARITY INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Peelamedu, Coimbatore, S. India.

Messrs. P. S. G. & Sons Charity Industrial Institute owes its origin to Messrs. P. S. G. & Sons of Peelamedu, who instituted the Charities in 1926 from their own funds, with the chief aim of imparting technical and industrial education to the youths of the country. The Institute is under the management of a Board of nine Trustees of whom Mr. P. S. G. Ganga Naidu is the present Managing Trustee and Correspondent.

In addition to imparting Technical Education in different courses like Mechanics, Electrical, Carpentry, Spinning and Weaving, Printing, Fitting, Smithy, Turning, Moulding etc. the Institute also imparts instructions for Diploma Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Printing Technology and Textile Technology.

A well equipped "factory" workshop and laboratory are also attached to the Institute and it manufactures several kinds of machines and articles of commercial value both for industrial as well as agricultural purposes. Machines manufactured for the Textile Industry by the Institute, include Reeling Machines, Bundling Presses, Baling Presses, Dust Trunks, Delivery Boxes, Cotton Gins, Electric Motors, Exhaust Fans, Sirens, Machine Tools, etc.

TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. : Office : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Works : (1) Belgharria, (B. & A. Rly), (2) Gwalior State.

The Corporation was incorporated in 1939 with a Paid-up Capital of Rs. 25,00,000 to manufacture Textile Machinery and parts. Manufacturing started in 1941 with an initial programme of 250 Spinning Frames and 2,000 looms (annually) which programme was however upset by the war. Of the two factories owned by the Corporation, the Belgharria Factory was directed during the war to produce war materials, while the Gwalior Factory worked on the production of Textile machinery. The capacity of the plants is about 2,000 looms and 1,00,000 spindles per year. It could of course be increased many times, if precision machine tools and other equipments be available.

INDIA MACHINERY CO. LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. Dass Brothers : *Office* : 29, Strand Road Calcutta. *Works* : Dassnagar, Howrah.

The Company which was formed in 1937, though originally confined to the manufacture of few articles like Machine tools, Lathes, Weigh-bridges, Platform and other weighing machines, now are turning out Cotton Mill Looms, Jute Mill Machinery etc. They have about a thousand workmen on their rolls, and have a fully equipped and up-to-date machine shop and a big foundry.

MUKAND IRON AND STEEL WORKS LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. Jeewan Ltd. Bombay ; *Head Office* : 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. *Works* : Signal Hill Avenue, Mazagon, Bombay.

Incorporated as a Public Limited Company in 1937, with Electric Arc Furnaces in Bombay and Lahore, the entire production was switched over for Government requirements and was controlled by the Director General of Munitions Production and the Iron and Steel Controller. They undertake steel castings of the most intricate type, heavy and small, and in addition to the manufacture of Wheel Centres, Drop Boxes, Buffers, Gear Wheels, Axle Boxes etc. They also manufacture several parts of machinery needed by Textile, Sugar and Cement Industries. Recently they have started the manufacture of Loom spindles, and these spindles, it is said, stand comparison with the best of foreign ones, imported from abroad.

VASANT INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING WORKS.

Managing Proprietor : Mr. K. H. Shah, M. Sc., M. I. T., B. T. E. *Office and Works* : Vasant Vijaya, 470-71, Worli Road, Bombay, 10.

The Vasant Industrial and Engineering Works were established in 1939 for the manufacture of Textile Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing machinery. In 1942-43, additional plants for the manufacture of Chemicals were also installed. The Company now manufactures all kinds of Textile Engineering machines for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing

and Finishing machines, industrial humidification, air-conditioning, refrigeration, etc. also electro-chemical processes for chlorine, etc.

PEEPUL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. D. H. Brothers, Ltd.; *Office* : Latouche Road ; *Works* : Factory Area, Plot No. 34-35, Kanpur.

The Factory was established in 1941 with the object of manufacturing Textile Mill and Machinery parts, small tools, oil mill machinery, agricultural implements etc. This is one of the foremost manufacturing engineering concerns of the Province. They have about a 100 skilled and unskilled workmen on their rolls. The activities of the Company are being gradually expanded in many directions.

NATIONAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS LTD.

With a view to setting up a Textile Machines Manufacturing in this country, a Delegation consisting of Messrs. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Chairman, Textile Control Board, D. M. Khatau, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sir Fredrick Stones was deputed by the Government of India to meet and discuss with the Representatives of Textile Machinery Makers in England the question of manufacturing Textile Machinery in India. Mr. T. P. Barat, Joint Textile Commissioner, Government of India, was appointed to act as the Secretary of the Delegation. The Mission left Bombay on 15th October 1946.

After prolonged discussions the Indian Delegation entered into an Agreement with the British Textile Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., for the manufacture in India of Cotton Spinning Machinery and spare parts for the purpose of rehabilitating the existing plants. The T. M. M., it was agreed, would assist in the flotation of a joint enterprise in India with a Capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000 for the manufacture of practically all the parts of Cotton Spinning-Plants, from Mixing Room to finished yarn. The Factory, is to have an initial production capacity of 20,000 spindles per month. It was announced that the Company would take on lease, a Government Ordnance Factory which after necessary modifications, will be used for this purpose.

The Company was incorporated on 15th October 1947. The Directorate consists of Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Chairman, Textile Control Board, Mr. Kenneth H. Preston, Chairman, Textile Machinery

Makers Ltd., Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sir Shri Ram, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Padampat Singhania, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, Sir John Greaves, Mr. B. A. P. Dobson, and Mr. Camar S. Tyebjee.

There are to be no Managing Agents. The General Manager will be Sir Thomas F. Borwick, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.O.S. who was till recently the head of the Ordnance Factories in India.

The Registered Office of the Company will be at Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION LIMITED

Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

On the initiative of Mr. K. C. Mahindra, Chairman of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay, the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Limited was incorporated in October, 1946, with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000 and a Board of Directors consisting of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Sobha Singh, Mr. N. R. Sarker, Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. F. H. Mehta and Mr. J. C. Mahindra.

The Company was formed for the manufacture in India of Preparatory Equipment and Spinning Machinery and later of Draper Looms. For this purpose they have entered into agreements with Messrs. Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Massachussets, and H & B American Machine Co. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, two leading Textile Machinery Manufacturers of the U. S. A., under which they will have full access to all designs necessary for the setting up of a factory in India. At the same time an American Textile Model fully equipped with H & B and Draper Machinery will be installed in India as a demonstration unit to show the value of establishing an entirely modern manufacturing technique in Textiles.

Construction work has started on the proposed factory which will be situated near Calcutta and Messrs. John Inglis Co. of Toronto, Canada, are acting as Consulting Engineers and will furnish up-to-date technical guidance in assisting to commence production of Textile Machinery manufacture in India in the near future.

BEHARILAL RAMCHARAN

Shri Dwarkadhish Road, Kanpur.

The scheme of manufacturing modern Textile machinery with the co-operation of Australian Industrialists was conceived by Mr. Ram

Ratan Gupta, head of the Beharilal Ramcharan Group of Industries, Kanpur, when he visited Australia as head of the Indian Trade Delegation to that country. Arrangements, it is said, are complete to set up an up-to-date factory in India with the co-operation of Australian Industrialists and with Australian Capital goods and machinery. It is expected that the plant will have a manufacturing capacity of about 10,000 spindles per month. It is also reported that Mr. Gupta was successful in securing the co-operation of Australian Technicians to come to India, set up the factory, and train Indian labour on reasonable terms.

STAR ENGINEERING WORKS

Bombay

Messrs. Star Engineering Works, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay, have recently ventured on a new project for the manufacture of Bottom Fluted Rollers which are used on Comber, Drawing, Slubber, Inter, Rover Warp and Weft Ring Frames and Mules, besides small grooved Rollers in Blow room machinery.

Installation of the necessary plant imported from U.K. has already been completed, which is working in the heart of the Textile centre in Bombay, viz. Lower Parel, Ferguson Road. The well known, Industrialist and Mill owner of Bombay Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau performed the formal opening ceremony before a distinguished gathering of Ladies and Gentlemen on 25th June 1948.

The services of two highly qualified British Engineers with experience in roller making have also been requisitioned and the work is making rapid progress. Indian technicians and workers are being trained in the intricacies so that the manufactured products may well compete with the imported stuff, both in quality and in price.

Their Case-Hardening plant is said to be the biggest of its kind in the East. It is claimed that they will not only case-harden fluted Rollers but also help the Textile Industry by offering them the facilities of buying case-hardened Parts, such as Steel Gear Wheels, Dobby Jack, Shafts, Pins, Studs, High-Speed Winding Machine Parts, etc.

This pioneering-venture of the promoters in a new sphere, will, we are sure, help the progress of our Textile Industry and relieve it to a certain extent of its dependence on foreign imports.

BATLIBOI & COMPANY

Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

The foremost Engineering Supply House with a service record extending to more than fifty-five years, they have been catering the needs of our Textile Industry, in such spheres as, the equipment of Electrical, Mechanical, Wood working, Textile Machinery and Stores, Small Tools, Agricultural, Card Board Box Manufacturing, Printing and Book-binding, etc. They have also the Agencies for India and Pakistan for some of the world famous Textile Machinery and stores.

Automatic Labour saving high speed preparatory Machinery of Barber Colman Co. is marketed by them in India. They are also the pioneers in introducing in the Indian Textile Mills these world famous Automatic Spoolers, Super Speed Warpers, Automatic Warp Tying machines etc. They represent also MOUNT HOPE MACHINERY CO. of U.S.A. whose improved and modern machinery include Expanders with neoprene surface, detwisters, continuous roll feeding machines, Waft Straighteners, guiders etc. They are also Agents for DAYTONS SYNTHETIC ROLL COVERINGS and DAYCO APRONS for High Draft Systems, which are found to be very useful for improving the quality of yarn and reducing the net manufacturing cost.

They also supply Roller Bearing Spindles, Shuttles, Bobbins, Card Cans, Leather Beltings, Ajax Trucks, Electric Motors, Starches, dextrine Sizing and Finishing materials.

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INDIAN TEXTILE ENGINEERS

143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

They are dealers in Cotton-preparing, Spinning and Doubling machinery, also woollen and worsted spinning machinery. They are sole concessionaires in India for machinery manufactured by several British firms like Messrs. Platt Bros. Brooks and Doxey, Howard and Bullough, and Dobson and Barlow.

GARLICK & CO. LTD.

Proprietor : Mr. A. Maskati ; *Office* and *Works* : Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

Originally started by an Englishman Mr. Garlick in 1872, it was taken over in joint partnership by Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, A. E.

Maskati and G. A. Latif in 1908. The partnership was however dissolved in 1914, when Mr. Maskati took over the whole concern himself. The capital of the Company was raised to Rs. 30,00,000. Their activities originally was confined to the manufacture and sale of stonewares and flooring tiles made out of cement in various colours but expansions were carried out in other directions like hardware tools, mill stores and machinery, etc. In recent years, they have further extended their sphere of activity, and in addition to manufacturing several essential articles for the Textile and other industries themselves, they are also Agents for several leading European and American manufacturers in India. Their Agency Department represent over 20 leading English and American concerns.

METTUR CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. Seshasayee Brothers, Ltd. Tennur, Trichinopoly, *Factory* : Mettur Dam, S. I. Rly.

The Corporation was registered in 1936 for the purpose of manufacturing Caustic soda (96% purity), solid, flakes and sticks ; liquid chlorine, bleaching powder (30% available chlorine) hydrogen, vegetable ghee, etc. The company started production in October 1941 and is now supplying large quantities of these chemicals to various industries, in all parts of the Company.

CIBA DYES LTD.

Head Office for India : Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Post Box No. 479. Bombay.

The Ciba Dyes Ltd. originally a Swiss firm has now been registered in India, having their Head Office at Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. They are the sole importers of Dyestuffs, Chemicals, and Textile auxiliaries of Ciba Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

EASTERN CHEMICAL CO. (INDIA)

Office : J. K. Building, Dougall Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Factory : Rowli Hills, Wadala, Bombay.

Originally belonged to the Sassoon Group, the Company has now come under the management of J. K. Industries, Kanpur. They

manufacture heavy chemicals, mineral acids and salts, textile auxiliaries, disinfectants, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, etc.

AJAX PRODUCTS LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. Murugappa & Sons ; *Office* : Post Box No. 1356, Indo-Union Buildings, 106, Armenian Street, G. T. Madras. *Works* : Tiruvottiyur (Near Madras)

Established in 1939 for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of security equipments such as Safes, Cabinets, Almirahs, Racks, Cash Boxes, Hospital equipment, household furniture etc. they switched over to the manufacture of coated abrasives, like flint, garnet, emery, ajaxite (Silcarb) in paper and cloth in all kinds like reams, rolls, belts, tapes, discs, etc. A glue factory has also been installed. This industry has a great future, as abrasives is a commodity which enters into the manufacturing process of almost every industry of this country. Their factory is equipped with latest plant and machinery obtained from U.SA. The steel section is also equipped with up-to-date plant for the manufacture of various steel articles.

BELTING FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

[We have in India four Belting Factories now, namely, The Bengal Belting Works, Ltd., Birkmyre Brothers, Ltd., India Belting & Cotton Mills, and the Hindustan Belting and Spinning Mills, Ltd. All the four companies are situated in Serampore in the District of Hooghly, Bengal. They all manufacture Hair and Cotton Beltings, while Bengal Beltings and Birkmyre manufacture rubberised beltings also.

In pre-war days, the total annual import of beltings including Leather, Hair, Cotton Balata and Rubber Beltings was not more than 1,500 tons and in value Rs. 50 lakhs. With the development of industries, the demand for beltings have increased, and the present demand may be in the neighbourhood of 2,000 tons.]

BENGAL BELTING WORKS LTD.

Managing Agents : Messrs. S. K. Roy & Co., Ltd.; *Office*: 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta, *Works* : Serampore (Bengal)

The Company was incorporated in 1926, and should be rightly regarded as the pioneer in the field of Belting Industry in this country. Originally started as a private concern, it has been converted into a Public Limited Company. Starting with 12 Belting looms, they have

now installed over 70 looms with other auxiliary machines. The production of the company which was 23,09,069 inch ft. of 127 tons in 1940-41 rose to 76,99,016 inch ft. of 427 tons in 1943-44, has now again almost been doubled. It employs nearly 500 workmen and manufactures among other things, Canvas Beltings, Composition Beltings, Hair Beltings, Conveyor Beltings, Rubber Beltings etc.

They have their own Spinning plant to handle cotton, wool, as well as flax fibres. With the growth of industrial development in the country, the demand for beltings have been ever on the increase. Leather beltings though is still commonly used, cotton, hair, solid-woven rubberised or painted beltings are also finding favour of late.

JAYEMS ENGINEERING COMPANY

Warden House, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Started in 1937, the Company has made rapid progress as Electrical and Mechanical Engineers during the past 10 years. They represent a large number of Indian and foreign manufacturers and have sole agencies for several lines of business that are of interest to the Textile trade. Some of their specialities include Boilers, Super heaters, Economisers, Machine-Tools, Steam and Diesel Power Plants, Welding sets, Electric Motors, Generators and Alternators, Diesel Engines etc.

AMRITLAL & CO. LTD.

P. O. Box No. 256, Bombay.

Established in 1918, this firm is one of the largest importers of Aniline Dyes in India, They are the Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, for L. B. Holliday & Co. Ltd. of Huddersfield, England. Mr. A. K. Doshi, the Managing Director of the firm, is well known in the Dyes Trade. The Director Mr. J. H. Doshi, who recently undertook an extensive tour of the West, visited England, the Continent, and America, in connection with the expansion of the business of the company. While in America he prevailed upon Messrs. Rohm & Haas Co. Philadelphia—one of the biggest manufacturers of Textile Chemicals in the United States—to give the Company their Sole Agency for India.

TEXTILE SUPPLIES SYNDICATE (INDIA) LTD.

The Syndicate was formed several years ago to supply mills and factories in India all their requirements in their day-to-day work. The Board of Management consists of Messrs. N. J. Nair, B. C. Munshaw and D. G. Desai. They have their offices in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Coimbatore. They are Chief Agents and Distributors for Messrs. Graton & Knight Co. U. S. A. (Research Leather Belting and accessories), Gill Leather Co. U. S. A. (for Calf roller skins and Casablanca Chrome apron Leather), Detroit Belt Lacer Co. U. S. A. (Belt lacing machines and Belt Hooks), George Angus & Co. Ltd., U. K. (for Hair, Balata, Cotton and Rubber Beltings, Picking Bands, Pickers, Buffers and a complete line of mill stores, K. & J. Wilkens, N. V. Holland, (for Dextrine and Farina), Osaka Machine Manufacturing Co. and Howa Machine Manufacturing Co. of Japan (for Textile Spinning machinery and accessories).

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS

Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay 1.

This firm of well known Shipping, Railway and Government Contractors, are also Agents for and importers of Engine and Boiler Steam Hydraulic, Ammonia and Acid resisting Packings and Jointings, and other kinds of machinery and stores required by Textile and Sugar factories. They also deal in Technical and Protective paints such as Fermentation Coating, Fume-proof enamel, Red Paint for Crystallisers, Anti-Fungus Paint, Krustavit Boiler Paint, Flowtile, Metal Preservative Paint, Furnace Black Paint, Tank Black Paint, Aluminium Paint, Boiler setting Cement etc. Special mention may be made of their Fume-proof Enamel, Gloss finish, which is extensively used in Textile Mills, (applied to the interior of walls and ceilings) for resisting attack of fumes. Their Wood Preservatives have been tested and approved by the Government, and are extensively used by all industries.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS LTD.

Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

This firm of "Millowners, Mill Stores and Machinery Agents, was established as early as in 1885, are the owners of the famous Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd. and the Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd. They are also Sole Agents for Messrs. Eadia Bros. & Co. Ltd. of Manchester and Paisley for Spinning and Doubling Rings

and Ring Travellers, of Wilcock Bros. Ashton-under-Lyne for Belting and allied leather goods such as Pickers, Picking Bands, Roller Skins, etc. Thomas Hardman & Sons, Burn for Machinery cloth for spinning mills, Spurrier Glazebrook & Co. Ltd. Burn for Lubricating Oils, and Automatic Sprinkler Co. Ltd. London for sprinkler Installation (fire service) to protect cotton Mills.

The Directors of the Company are Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., (Governing Director) and Neville N. Wadia, Esq, Permanent Director.

DOBSON & BARLOW (RAYON PLANTS) LIMITED

Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

This Company is a subsidiary of Messrs. Dobson & Barlow, Ltd,. Bolton, England. They are the sole Concessionaires for the sale of complete plants for the production of continuous filament viscose rayon, staple fibre and transparent paper manufactured by the parent Company Messrs. Dobson & Barlow Limited, Bolton, England.

This firm is one of the oldest of Textile Machinery manufacturers in the world, having been established as early as in 1790. They have had a very long association with the Textile Industry of India also, as in many other parts of the world. They were the first to manufacture machinery for the production of viscose rayon. As far back as in 1904 when the process was first invented, Dobson & Barlows began to take interest in the new fibre and to design and manufacture machines for its production. Since that time, their interest in the development of the rayon industry has steadily increased and they have supplied plant and machinery to all rayon producing countries. Now, practically the whole of Dobson & Barlow's production resources are devoted to the design and manufacture of rayon machinery.

This firm has been entrusted with the big responsibility of starting the rayon industry in India, being the designers and suppliers of machinery to Travancore Rayons Ltd. This is a big undertaking and will produce viscose rayon and transparent paper—the first factory of its kind in India.

SIZING MATERIALS CO. LTD.

Jerro Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company was established in India 1896, and are Chemical Manufacturers, Mill Stores Merchants and Agents and Hardware and

Sanitaryware Dealers. They also manufacture and supply Chemicals and Sizing Materials to the Textile Industry under the registered Trade Mark of "Hytra" Brand. They are also pioneers in the bulk shipments English China Clay into India under the registered Trade Marks "Blue Cross", "Hytra", "Blayco", "Simico" and "Superfine No. 25" Brands. They are also Agent for the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. Decatur and Painesville, United States of America, the well known manufacturers of American Pearl and Powdered Maize Starch, "A.A". Starch, "Eclipse" Thin Boiling Starch Glucose, and general others.

Mr. George Reuben Bertram Owen B.A. (Com). A.M.I.I.A. is the Manager and Mr. Herbert F. Scott, A.T.I., the Assistant Manager of the Company in India.

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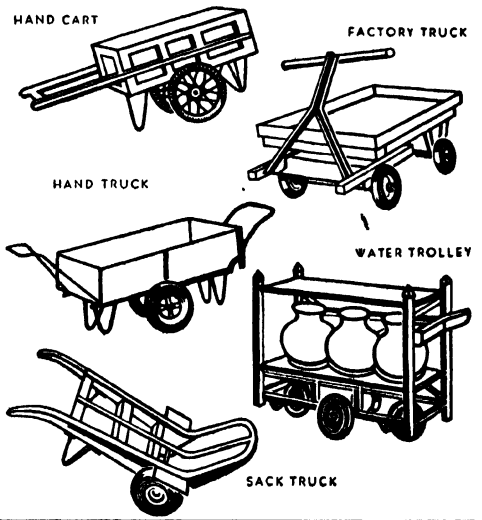
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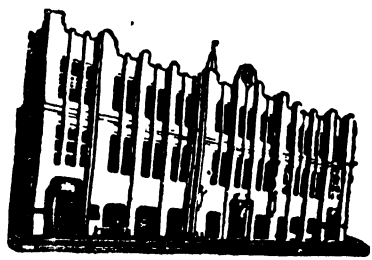
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Production: Yarns up to 40s Count

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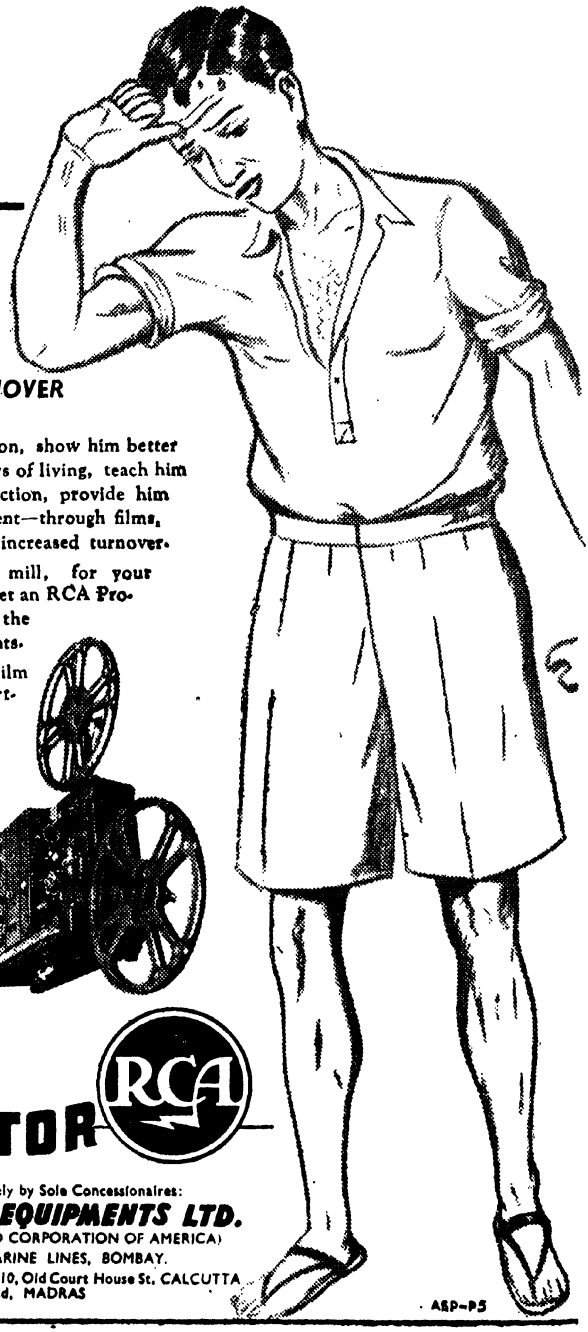
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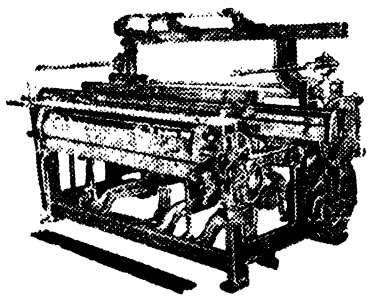
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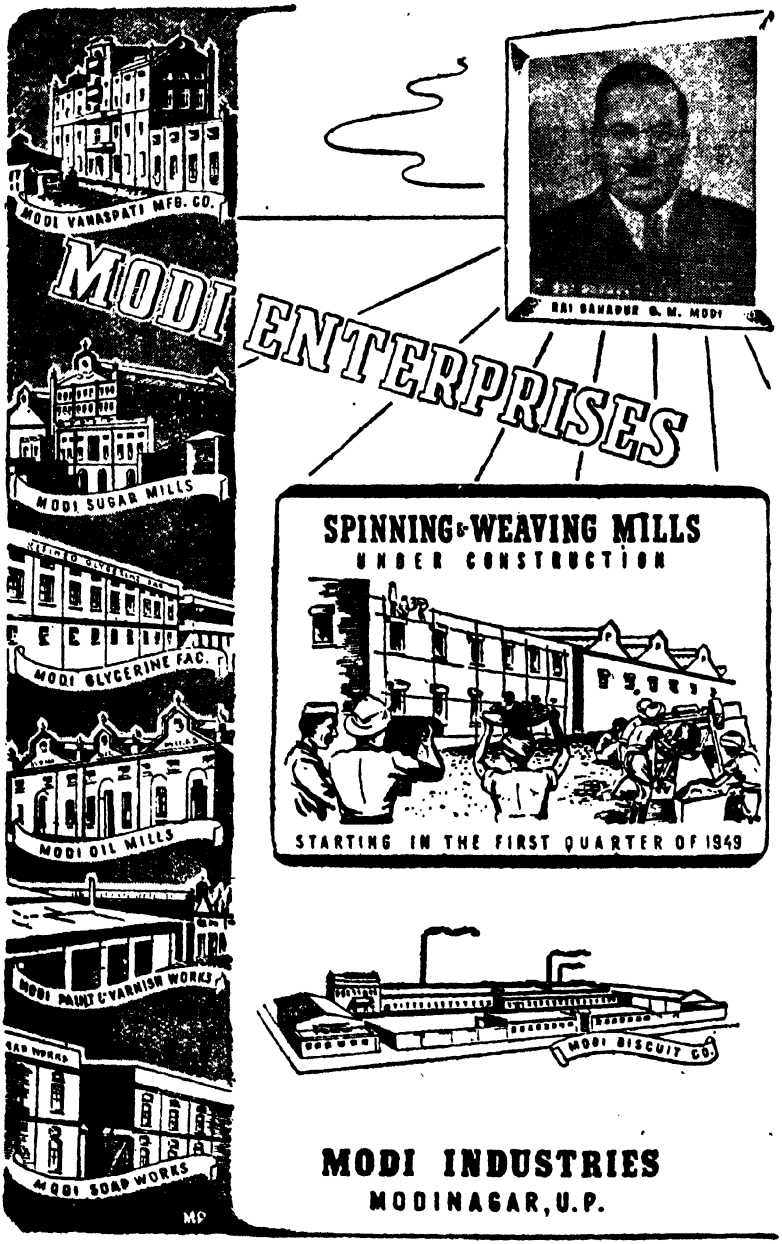
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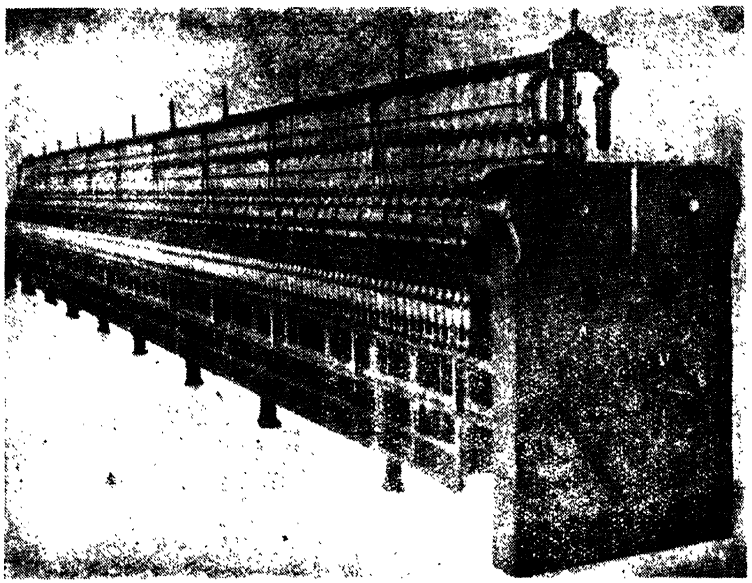
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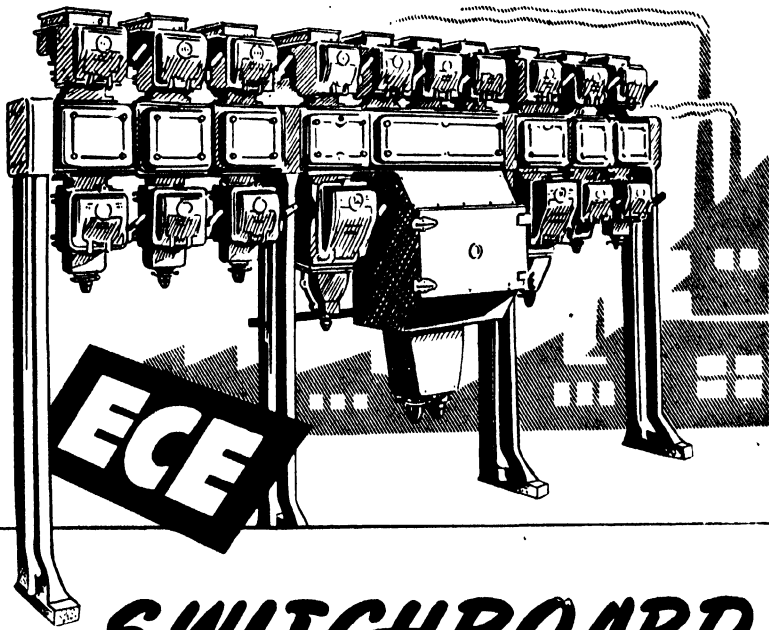
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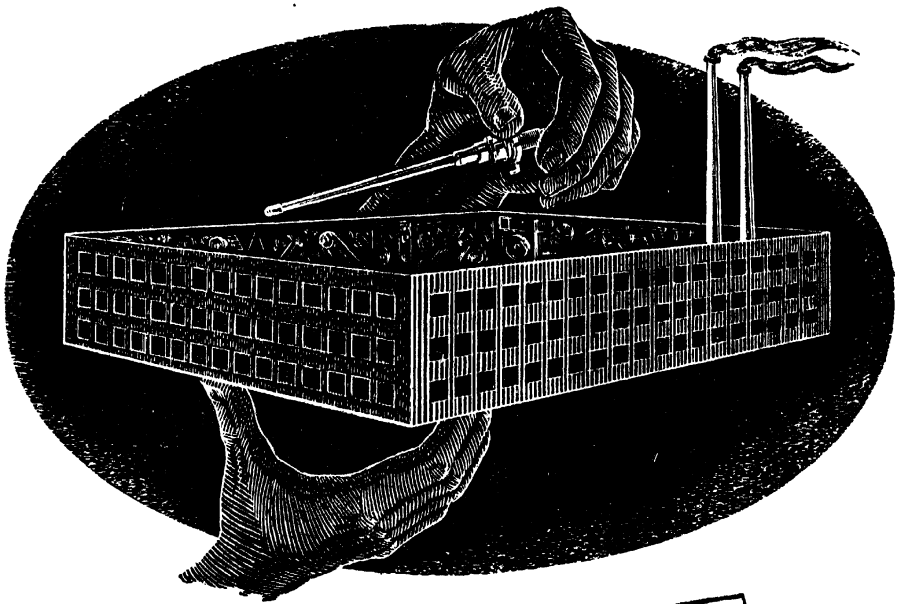
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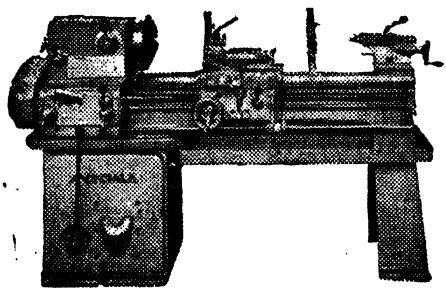
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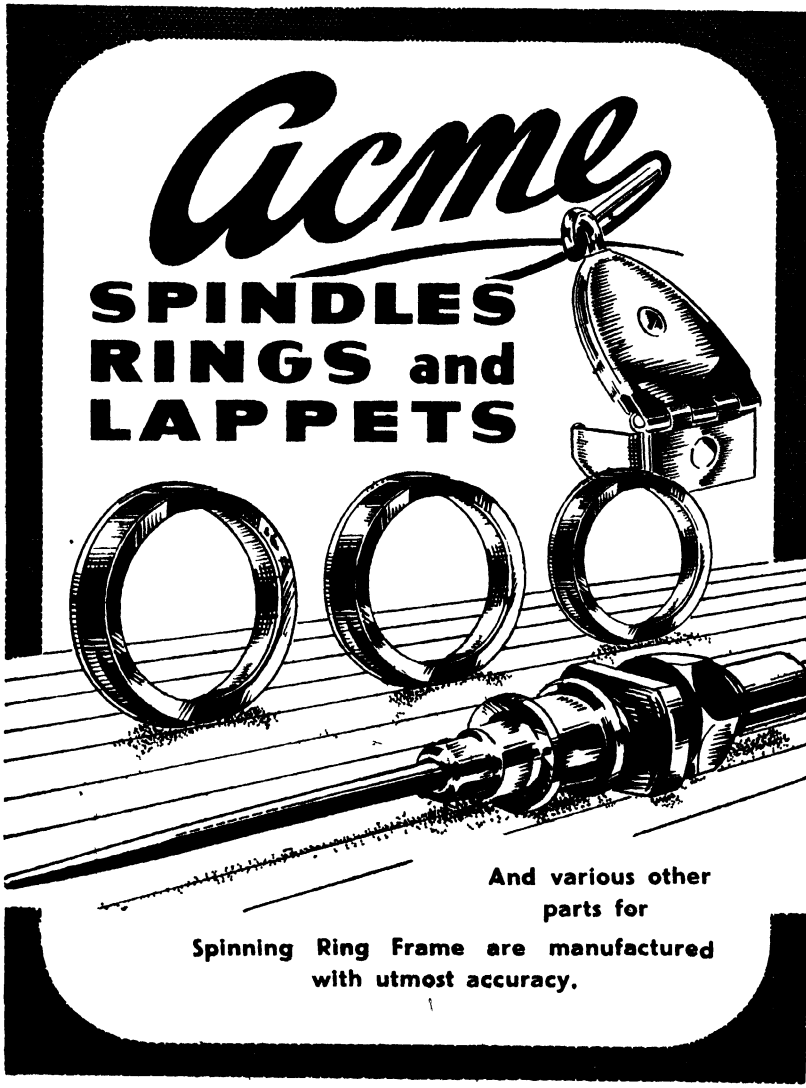
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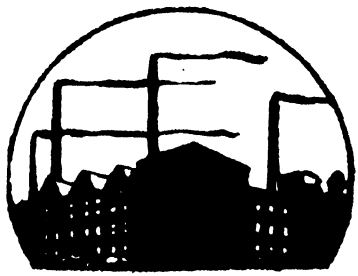
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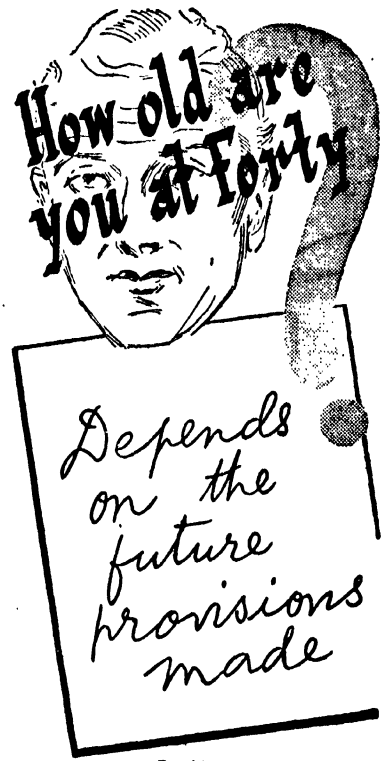
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